Chicago Recreation Survey

VOLUME III

Private Recreation

1937

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CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY

VOLUME III

PRIVATE RECREATION

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THE CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY 1937

VOLUME III — PRIVATE RECREATION

A project sponsored jointly by the
CHICAGO RECREATION COMMISSION
and
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

by
ARTHUR J. TODD
Chairman
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

In collaboration with
WILLIAM F. BYRON
Chairman
DIVISION OF SOCIAL WORK
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

HOWARD L. VIEROW
Director
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY

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PREFACE

This volume completes the third aspect of the fact finding task laid out for the Recreation Survey. In some respects it is the most important section of the whole report, for it explores new territory, the very existence of which lay unsuspected in the minds of all but a very few specialists. It is doubtful, for example, whether Chicago church leaders were aware of the large proportion of the recreational contributions made by the 1,577 churches in Chicago which returned schedules detailing their facilities and programs; and few indeed are the newspapermen, social workers, teachers, businessmen or public officials who can claim intimate knowledge of the intricate network of religious agencies, nationalistic organizations, women's clubs, art and musical organizations, dramatic groups, or agencies like the war veterans' organizations. For the first time these aspects of Chicago church activities have been gathered and analyzed. It is unfortunate that the data on industrial plant and labor union recreation are incomplete. Schedules are still coming in containing significant material, but it seemed a preferable policy to work up these materials when they are completed in the form of a supplementary monograph rather than delay publication of this present volume. It has been impossible to include all the details about or even to list by name the great number of smaller women's organizations, musical organizations, basement clubs, etc. The subject of home recreation is a very large item, whether viewed from a standpoint of sheer bulk or expenditure, and has been almost entirely omitted from consideration as it seemed somewhat outside the mandate for this Survey. However, it is being made the subject of a special study in a Ph. D. thesis now under way at Northwestern University; likewise, a study of recreational preferences of nearly two thousand university students is in process of analysis and tabulation for possible publication in an M. A. thesis at Northwestern in 1939. It is to be hoped that other phases of private recreation may be studied and the results of the study published. Notably amongst these topics omitted from the present volume are hospital recreation, including so-called recreational therapy, recreation in private schools, orphanages, homes for the aged and special groups of the handicapped. During the interval between the collection and tabulating of the settlement data and this present date of publication undoubtedly numerous changes more or less important have occurred. Recently Eli Bates House closed its doors, and its facilities are now being used by another group work agency. Under the new regime at Hull-House many changes are in process; within the last six months a new art room, the Benedict Gallery, has been opened.

This volume conforms to the general policy of the Survey as a fact finding study. Conclusions and recommendations derived from this factual material will appear very shortly as part of Volume V in this series.

The field work, composition and editing of this volume have been carried out by the same staff which produced the preceding volume. Acknowledgements are again due for the continued co-operation and patience of the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Chicago Recreation Commission and Northwestern University. Acknowledgments are also due to the heads of the several thousand agencies providing information regarding their activities; to the central offices of city-wide associations, to the authorized spokesmen for the several religious denominations and to officials of the Park District for their co-operation.

ARTHUR J. TODD

November 14, 1938

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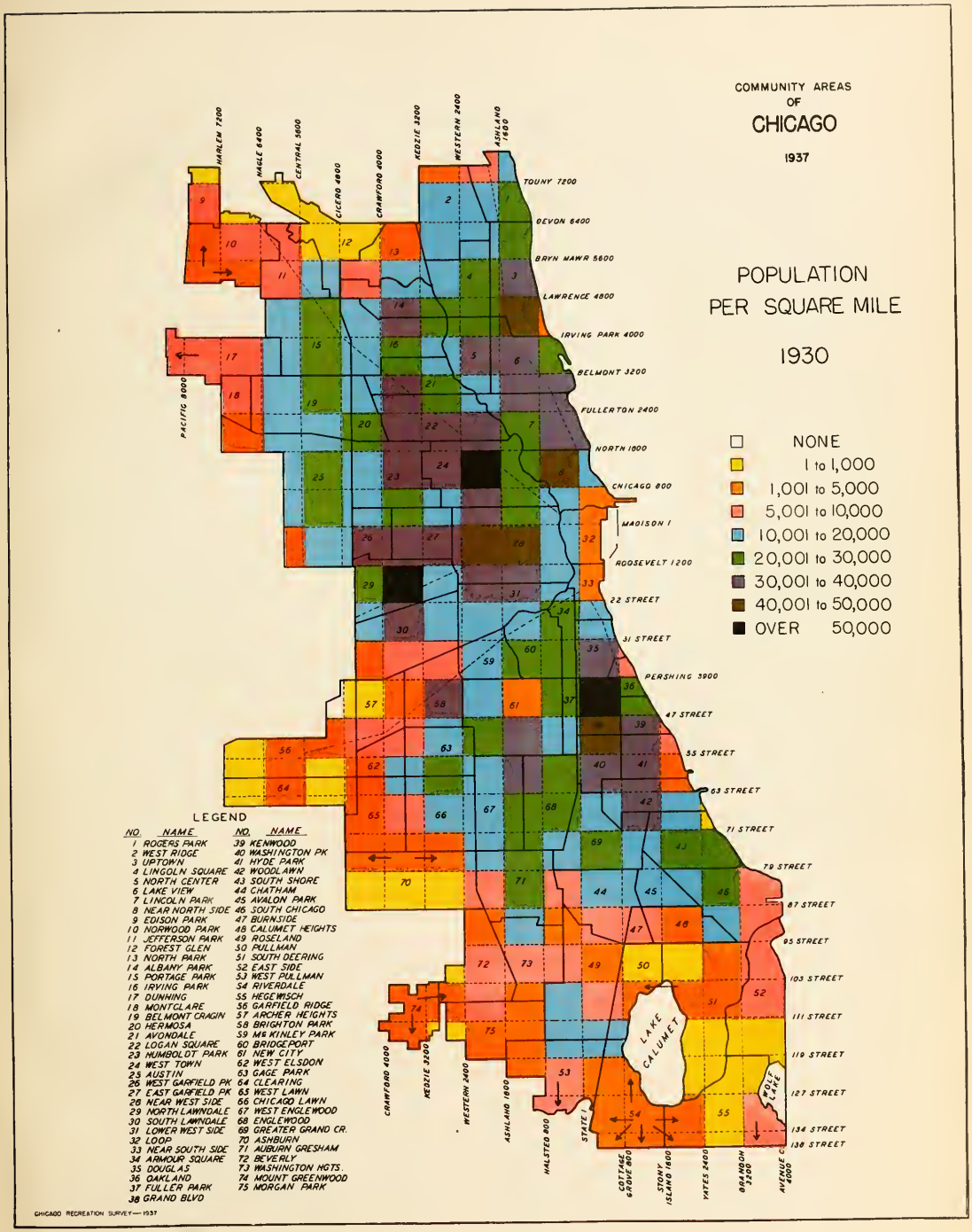


LEGEND

NO.	NAME	NO.	NAME
1	ROGERS PARK	39	KENWOOD
2	WEST RIDGE	40	WASHINGTON PK
3	UPTOWN	41	HYDE PARK
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	42	WOODLAWN
5	NORTH CENTER	43	SOUTH SHORE
6	LAKE VIEW	44	CHATHAM
7	LINCOLN PARK	45	AVALON PARK
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	46	SOUTH CHICAGO
9	EDISON PARK	47	BURNSIDE
10	NORWOOD PARK	48	CALUMET HEIGHTS
11	JEFFERSON PARK	49	ROSELAND
12	FOREST GLEN	50	PULLMAN
13	NORTH PARK	51	SOUTH DEERING
14	ALBANY PARK	52	EAST SIDE
15	PORTAGE PARK	53	WEST PULLMAN
16	IRVING PARK	54	RIVERDALE
17	DUNNING	55	HEGEWISCH
18	MONTCLARE	56	GARFIELD RIDGE
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	57	ARCHER HEIGHTS
20	HERMOSA	58	BRIGHTON PARK
21	AVONDALE	59	MC KINLEY PARK
22	LOGAN SQUARE	60	BRIDGEPORT
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	61	NEW CITY
24	WEST TOWN	62	WEST ELSDON
25	AUSTIN	63	GAGE PARK
26	WEST GARFIELD PK	64	CLEARING
27	EAST GARFIELD PK	65	WEST LAWN
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	66	CHICAGO LAWN
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	67	WEST ENGLEWOOD
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	68	ENGLEWOOD
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	69	GREATER GRAND CR.
32	LOOP	70	ASHBURN
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	71	AUBURN GRESHAM
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	72	BEVERLY
35	DOUGLAS	73	WASHINGTON HGTS.
36	OAKLAND	74	MOUNT GREENWOOD
37	FULLER PARK	75	MORGAN PARK
38	GRAND BLVD		

CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The accepted title for this Volume of the Recreation Survey is "Private Recreation in Chicago." But to so entitle it requires considerable explanation and several distinct reservations. It would be quite within the range of fact to assert that private recreation is the largest factor in the total annual expenditure for the various forms of amusement and play in the United States; for out of an estimated ten billion dollars it is altogether probable that over $6,500,000,000 go into this category. For example in 1930 we spent approximately four billions on vacation travel in the United States; nearly $800,000,000 on foreign travel; over a billion and a quarter for automobile touring and short trips; over $450,000,000 on motor yachts; more than $20,000,000 on bicycles and motor cycles. Playing cards cost us another twenty million, and most of this could be rated as "private" contrasted with "commercial" amusements. Hunting and fishing licenses took $12,000,000 more, while phonographs and accessories ran up a total of $75,000,000. All these items may be classified as private in the sense that they are sustained by individuals or families; perhaps *domestic* would be a better term by which to characterize them; and it is in that sense that they are considered in this Survey although the word *private* will be applied (out of deference to current practice in social welfare and research circles) to organized recreational facilities provided by agencies outside the primary, face-to-face group. This places them, then, on a comparable basis with public and commercial agencies.

This limitation of subject matter and these distinctions leave out of discussion the home as a definite recreation center, although, as the figures just cited would imply, the American home is the greatest of all private recreational agencies. If it be conceived in its "ambulatory" sense (and it is not mere waggishness which places the family automobile instead of the family altar as the domestic center nowadays), it is the most important of all types of recreational organization. Volume II of this Survey referred to certain studies of individual recreational choices which made it clear that some of these preferences (such as listening to radio, reading newspapers, magazines and books, visiting and entertaining, conversation, writing letters) were such that ordinarily they could best be satisfied within the individual home. But for two reasons this Survey will not include within its scope any specific sections devoted to following up that lead. First, those forms of domestic recreation hardly fall within the province of the Chicago Recreation Commission or the city government which it represents and to which it is to present certain recommendations as to public policy. Therefore it is not within the mandate of our study. Second, the Survey staff was hardly geared to such a delicate job of fact-finding and analysis. But it is to be hoped that the land-utilization study and perhaps other projects now under consideration for Chicago may elicit such facts as what space is used for private back yard play, for apartment or neighborhood co-operative recreation; what facilities, equipment and perhaps personnel are available.

There is no essential difference between public, commercial and private recreation in so far as objectives, programs, or methods are concerned. As maintained in the preceding Volume the distinction has to do primarily with financing and control. "Private" includes those agencies which derive their support in the main from membership fees, from endowments, bequests, and voluntary contributions, but not from public funds, except by way of subsidies in cash or services. In general American public opinion and tradition are opposed to grants from the public treasury to private agencies even for such distinctly charitable purposes as care of dependent and delinquent children, or the sick, or those handicapped by age or disability; and since recreation is a newcomer into the field, this prejudice holds against it in double

measure. Finally, private agencies by contrast with commercial recreation do not exist primarily for profit but for service, whether to a limited membership or to the public at large.

With these distinctions in mind what is the make-up of this mixed category of private recreational agencies? It includes a wide variety of American institutional patterns ranging all the way from churches to revolutionary labor organizations, from settlements to luncheon clubs, from country clubs to Boy Scouts. Nearly every shade of belief is represented in them, and almost every level of society is involved whether as contributor, participant or beneficiary. In 1935 over a score of different types of private organizations were reported as maintaining playgrounds, recreation centers or community recreation activities.[1] The number of these activities was apparently grossly understated, but the list of the organizations themselves would constitute a fairly accurate table of contents for this present Volume. For example it includes Playground and Recreation Associations, Committees, Councils, Leagues; Community Service Boards, Committees and Associations; Community House Organizations, Community and Social Center Boards and Memorial Building Associations; Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.W.C.A.'s; Civic, Neighborhood and Community Leagues; Clubs and Improvement Associations; Park and Playground Trustees; Welfare Federations and Associations; Social Service Leagues; Settlements and Child Welfare Organizations; American Legion; Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs; Industrial plants; Parent Teacher Associations; American Red Cross; Kiwanis Clubs; Women's Clubs and Other Women's Organizations; Boys' Work Organizations; Lions Clubs; Rotary Clubs; Athletic Clubs; Churches; Colleges and Universities; Men's Clubs and Lodges.

Many of these agencies providing (in a very broad sense) recreational service are by no means new. Some of them are nearly a century old. Indeed if we reckon the medieval mystery plays as recreational—and they undoubtedly were—church supported recreation has a distinguished history of six hundred years. With the disestablishment of the church and the growth of secular agencies both public and commercial, the recreational center of gravity tended to move out of religious territory. But the era of modern industrialism with its distinctive symbol the great city has almost inevitably pressed the churches into providing some sort of service for a recreation hungry people. Hence various formulae combining religion and "amusement" have been worked out, for example, the institutional church, the parish house, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Catholic Youth Organization. Some of these are recent creations, but some, notably the Y.M.C.A., date back to the mid-nineteenth century. The same may be said of such distinctly secular organizations as sports clubs, some of which reach well back into the preceding century. Perhaps the Chicago Literary Club might not be flattered by being tagged as a recreational agency, yet, in part, it is such, and has a continuous history of over fifty-five years. In a sense it is typical of a large group of agencies rendering recreational service of a very high order.

If we include the various secret societies, it would be almost impossible to fix their exact dates of origin, for some of them would fain trace their history back to such real or legendary culture heroes as King Solomon. Some of them certainly were active in the early eighteenth century. But, their great flowering period came in the nineteenth century with easy transportation, large urban populations, the desire for security and recognition, the hunger for color, ritual, drama, mystery and prestige not satisfied by the restless drive of business, the conventional religious activities, nor even the ordinary run of sports. With a present membership of approximately 35,000,000, these fraternal orders seem to have reached a peak and would appear to face decline as leisure-time institutions. While an occasional fraternal leader still asserts that fraternalism is growing, the facts and prospects would argue the contrary. This is particularly the case with the "insurance" type of secret society, since it has to compete with many new varieties of commercial insurance and governmental social security measures.

The so-called "service clubs" or luncheon clubs (such as Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Civitan, Zonta) have sprung up largely during the past thirty

[1] *Recreation* XXX:105, June, 1936.

years. While their activities have included the promotion of good fellowship across competitive business lines, religious tolerance, international good will, business ethics and social welfare measures, recreation has always been associated with these activities, both as an objective and as a technique of securing and sustaining membership interest. With a total membership of some half million they would seem to have almost if not altogether reached the saturation point.

Most of the service organizations for youth emphasizing recreational programs sprang into being or had their experimental roots in the third quarter of the last century. Their most rapid extension, however, is a twentieth century phenomenon. Agencies designed primarily for post-adolescents grew more rapidly from about 1900 to 1910, since when their gains have been at a slower rate. On the other hand agencies directed at the adolescent or even younger level were expanding notably until the onset of depression. Such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Young Women's Hebrew Association, nearly trebled their membership in the twenty years which framed the World War. Indeed this War was a tremendous factor in swelling the membership, the programs, and the operative costs of such agencies. These five agencies alone include approximately 2,500,000 members, with properties valued at over $300,000,000 and an annual expenditure budget of close to $100,000,000.

Such typical recreational and character-building agencies for boys and girls as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls show remarkable gains in the last twenty years. The Boy Scouts have nearly doubled their numbers since 1920 and now claim a total enrollment of 1,129,827. The cumulative membership is even more impressive. From a total of 1,297,241 in 1920 it had risen to 6,353,467 in 1937. The Girl Scouts which reported 62,248 members in 1920 had climbed to nearly 442,000 in their twenty-fifth anniversary year, 1937; and this membership was distributed among 4,778 communities covering every State in the Union. The Camp Fire Girls also registered marked growth from just under 100,000 in 1920 to nearly 235,000 in 1937.

In spite of these significant developments it is safe to say that only a small fraction of the more than 21,000,000 American youth between 16 and 24 are actively enrolled in these various service agencies. Even accepting at face value the claim of the Y.M.C.A. to nearly 2,000,000 enrollment in various clubs and groups, and the currently unverifiable figures reported by settlements, and other organizations in this field; and remembering that unlike most clubs these service agencies are subjected to no per capita or percentage tax and hence have no motive for understating their membership, we may hazard the figure of 5,000,000 as a generous estimate of the total membership in all these youth service organizations. Thus, not more than one out of every four youths between sixteen and twenty-four, and not more than one out of every eight between the ages of ten and twenty-four are actively participating in the programs and facilities of these agencies.[1] It is no great comfort to the present generation of youth to inform them that their proportion in the total population has been steadily declining for some years and that within the next ten years their total number will fall off rather rapidly. But these figures are of marked significance to social planners. They have a very acute bearing on the problem of capital outlay in land, buildings and equipment for private recreational agencies in the immediate future.

In this general observation the present and future work of churches must be included. Some church recreational activities, as already indicated, have a long history; but programs of and interest in organized athletics are of much more recent date. Since about 1900 they show a marked increase. Recently one-third of a representative sample of Protestant city churches reported such programs. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Chicago may hardly be typical of that denomination, but in any event manifests a very notable perception of youth needs and creates multiform facilities for meeting them. Increasingly, church plants of most major denominations include gymnasiums

[1]James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, makes this very clear in his 1937 report: "Friends, we have more than a million boys and men who are members of our movement today, but look at the job that is still to be done. There are to be, within the next year, thirteen million boys who will be of Scout ages—six, seven, or eight million of whom would enroll as either Scouts or Cubs if they had the opportunity."

and more or less trained personnel to man them. In Chicago, for example, within two sample areas, out of 152 churches fourteen report gymnasiums; most of them have club rooms; many have kitchens and dining rooms, with capacity for accommodating over 9,000 persons; a goodly number have radios and pianos. What is even more striking is the acceptance as a part of regular church equipment of facilities for such erstwhile tabooed amusements as billiards, bowling, handball, movies and even dancing. Showers, swimming pools, ping pong tables, tennis courts and horseshoe pits, yes; but what would loyal churchmen of even half a century ago have said if they could have foreseen that in the year of grace 1938 sixty-seven Chicago churches were operating 135 billiard tables, thirty-five more were not only tolerating but actively promoting bowling on their 115 alleys, and others were giving plays, operettas and other decidedly secular performances within church precincts? Chapter III of this Volume will present full details of this shift in religious mores. Evidently recreation is an integrated part of current church life.

This raises the question of how much America has invested in the various forms of private recreation and how they figure in the nation's total annual outlay for play in its broadest sense. No accurate figures are available and it is difficult to form even a worthy guess as to the investment total, since most of these agencies are tax free and many make no public reports. The best figures for Chicago alone (reported by the Community Trust in 1929) show total net assets of approximately $21,401,000 for thirty-seven character-building agencies, or a per capita of $6.70 for the city's entire population. The figures for 1931 are almost identical. Applying this to the United States as a whole would yield a figure of approximately $850,000,000 for the capital worth (including institutional property) of these private agencies. This sounds incredibly low, and would probably have to be nearly doubled to reach the truth. Such a figure of course does not include churches, the value of which for the country as a whole approximates four billions. The figure seems still further short of the mark if compared with the total wealth of American churches, namely, seven billions (as compared with less than five billions invested in public school properties). No figures are available for the capital worth of clubs, labor centers, nationalistic organizations and similar groups providing recreation at least as an incidental.

Probably the annual expenditures for the four major types of leisure-time associations run at present about $300,000,000. Steiner estimated that in 1930 social and athletic clubs accounted for $125,000,000, or about one-third of a total of $382,500,000; luncheon clubs added $7,500,000 more; lodges (fraternal orders) received $175,000,000 or over 45 per cent of the total; while youth service agencies trailed with $75,000,000, or not quite 20 per cent.

It is unfortunate that no reliable figures for church recreational expenditures are available. All we can say is that church expenditures in general increased nearly 150 per cent from 1916 to 1926 —that is, more rapidly than the entire realized income of the United States, but less rapidly than expenditures for public education. From 1929 to 1937 gifts to twenty-five major Protestant church groups in America dropped 32 per cent although membership increased. In 1937 their gifts for all purposes totaled $330,040,935, which represents a distinct gain over the nadir reached in 1934. Apparently church funds lag behind the decline in national income, but do not come back as rapidly as other funds. It is equally apparent that, generally speaking, contributions for benevolences decreased more sharply than those for congregational expenses.[1] Since recreation is still looked upon as marginal it is not unthinkable that church expenditures for recreation suffered considerable retrenchment during recent years.

While as yet no exhaustive research has been carried out on this topic it is a matter of common knowledge that many golf, tennis, yachting and other social and athletic clubs were forced by the depression to introduce rigid economies and to adjust their programs and activities to a declining income. Some were actually forced into bankruptcy and reorganization. Perhaps the best index to the situation for recreational clubs is the record of their federal taxes, which dropped more than one-half between 1930 and 1934.

[1] Cf. Kincheloe, *Research Memorandum on Religion in the Depression*, pp. 19, 27.

It is illuminating to note the relationship of youth service organizations to other private social welfare agencies from the standpoint of finance. Before 1930 it was customary to allocate approximately 25 per cent of a Community Chest total to such agencies. At that time when private relief organizations carried the main relief burden they (or sometimes the hospitals) received the lion's share of contributions and frequently of endowments. In mid-depression years (1932-3) the income of family service and general dependency agencies shot up over 300 per cent while the purse of leisure-time agencies shrank by about one-third. Since government has assumed over 90 per cent of the relief load the configuration has altered markedly; yet in 1937 the family service agencies received only 12.9 per cent less from Community Chest funds and 19.8 per cent less from other sources than they had in 1929, while on the other hand Chest appropriations to leisure-time agencies are 14.8 per cent below 1929, and income from other sources stands at 32.8 per cent below the 1929 level. The lowest point for Chest appropriations was reached in 1933. Since that time, partly because of widespread demand that leisure opportunities be provided as an antidote to possible delinquency among unemployed youth and as general morale building in a time of need, these agencies have consistently received each year larger funds from the Chests. At present 23.5 per cent of total Chest funds go to such agencies.

So far as Chicago is concerned figures compiled by the Community Trust and the Council of Social Agencies show a considerable drop in the income of private "group work" agencies from 1929 to 1936. During that period the total expenditures of thirty-four such agencies (representing between one-fifth and one-quarter of all the private social agencies reporting) dropped from $3,871,999 to $2,456,576; that is, from 18 to 13.4 per cent of the total spent by 152 agencies of all types. Total income dropped from $3,807,827 to $2,494,144 or from 18 to 13.5 per cent of the income reported by all agencies. Income from contributions dropped from $1,588,158 to $1,298,120 or from 24 to 20 per cent of the total contributed for the 152 agencies. While figures for the individual agencies are not always strictly comparable, nevertheless the strikingly consistent trends in these figures hint their substantial accuracy. The implication is obvious, namely, that private recreation of the more or less philanthropic type has not received full financial consideration during these recent lean years.

However widely extended and heavily supported the regular or emergency programs of public recreational agencies may be, the contributions of private agencies cannot be overlooked. It is a matter of history that private philanthropic and service agencies have been largely responsible for pioneering and path-finding in the development of social welfare legislation, techniques and research. In the field of education they have produced the kindergartens, the nursery school, and special schools for the handicapped in body, mind or behaviour. In character building, private effort, long before Raikes launched the Sunday School in the eighteenth century, had been anticipating the public school. Indeed the present day school system, from elementary school up through the university, still concentrates most of its efforts upon communicating facts and skills. Character education remains for the most part a step-child in the curriculum. Hence the vogue of such agencies as the Y.M.C.A., the Boy Scouts or the Order of DeMolay. In the field of relief, the religious organizations, Jewish and Christian, pioneered the way for two millenniums. Organized family welfare work learned many of its objectives and methods from these pioneers. Private philanthropy is perhaps more necessary than ever to preserve alive the humane spirit against the inroads of routine and professionalism, and to find new paths through experimentation.

Much the same may be said of private agencies doing work for the handicapped. Only after they had proved what could be done for the blind, the deaf, the mental defective, did the state begin to assume the burden. The history of recreation facilities tells the same story. In Volume I of this Survey it was shown how the social settlements of Chicago opened the first neighborhood playgrounds. All in all, then, the private agencies are indispensable to all fields of social amelioration. They never were more needful in the field of recreation than at the present moment. The marvel is that they have been doing such a sub-

stantial volume of work, preventive and constructive, on relatively such small incomes.

The significance of private recreational agencies was so clearly grasped by leaders of American social thinking that at the onset of the depression nationwide calls were broadcast to maintain character-building agencies. Even in the face of a demand for billions for emergency relief it was felt that an equal emergency must be faced, namely, the prospect of youth growing "moldy," losing morale, and degenerating. This plea had its effect in campaigns for private philanthropic funds and was echoed by the federal government in its National Youth Administration programs and through a great variety of Works Progress Administration aids. For example, in Chicago several WPA projects have served not only the public parks and playgrounds but also many private agencies including settlement houses, community centers, boys' clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s, churches, the Salvation Army, orphanages and the Urban League. The Chicago Leisure Time Service provided an average of 700 workers to 360 social agencies, for operating gymnasiums, playgrounds, club rooms and vacant lot play. These programs served people of all ages from pre-school to adults in predominantly sub-standard areas of the city. The Negro area program furnished workers in several church centers. The B'nai B'rith Youth Organization program was assigned thirty-three persons to serve four Jewish agencies. In June, 1937, fifty-three active open units of the Catholic Youth Organization, besides twenty-one parish units, were benefiting from the 143 workers furnished from WPA personnel who served 867,941 participants and spectators (exclusive of Scouting activities).

These facts bring into relief a viewpoint reiterated constantly in this Survey, namely, that recreation facilities are vastly more than physical plant or equipment, and that they require expert personnel to make them fully serviceable to the community. But the skilled, competent, technical staffs required do not appear through mere rubbing of a magical lamp by some political leader or by the pious wishes of a well-intentioned public. They have to be prepared by definite training. Here again Chicago has played a somewhat pioneering role. More than thirty years ago a beginning was made. At that time the first South Park superintendent Mr. E. B. de Groot was at the helm. He had been a teacher of physical education and athletic coach. His staff of two physical education teachers and a "director" (usually a student doing graduate work in such professions as law, medicine or architecture) carried out a program limited largely to the then prevailing activities in orthodox physical education. But certain elements in the Chicago community were becoming aware of larger potentialities in recreation. Thus the Chicago Woman's Club began to protest against such a one-sided activities program and argued for making the parks into something like "municipal settlements." By 1909 they had succeeded in persuading the West Chicago Park Commissioners to demonstrate this possibility by trying out a young woman (Neva L. Boyd) as director of informal social activities at West Park Number One, now Eckhart Park. The club had selected the director from the settlement field and offered to pay her salary for a year. The Park Commissioners accepted the club's candidate but themselves paid her salary. The new "social worker," as she was officially called, organized social clubs of adults and adolescents, directed dramatics, supervised social dances, etc., and in addition developed types of play activities for boys and girls quite different from those ordinarily offered by physical education teachers. The West Park Commissioners and the Lincoln Park Commissioners as well continued for many years to include on their staffs a "recreation instructor," as she was later called, to direct the informal activities. But with the tightening grip of politics on the park systems and perhaps complacency on the part of the public, the quality of this work was allowed to deteriorate gradually until the position as such was finally eliminated, thus leaving the field nominally at least to the exponents of physical education.

Her experience in this situation convinced Miss Boyd that workers must be professionally trained for this informal recreational leadership. Hence she set up a tentative curriculum and started out to get the opinion of the best workers in the field as to its probable value. All agreed that a school offering such a curriculum would be invaluable.

Mari Ruef Hofer, then an extension worker of Columbia University, became a joint director of what when opened in 1911 was the first school (probably in the world and certainly in the United States) offering training for the then popular public playground field. This school, the Chicago Training School for Playground Workers, continued under this joint directorship for a year and a half. It opened with twelve students of excellent quality and doubled its registrations for each of the two following years. In 1914 the school was closed and the "good will" it had developed together with its director, Miss Boyd, was transferred to the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, where for the next six years it became the Department of Recreation. In 1920 when the School of Civics and Philanthropy transferred its Social Work Department to the University of Chicago, its Department of Recreation continued as a separate school, the Recreation Training School of Chicago, with quarters at Hull-House, until 1927 when it was amalgamated with the Department of Sociology at Northwestern University.

In the meantime other somewhat similar schools or specialized departments had been established. Among the earlier ones was that set up in the school of social work at Carnegie Institute of Technology, with a graduate of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy as the specialist on the staff. Western Reserve University and the Richmond (Va.) school of social work (also first staffed, for its recreation division, from the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy) followed soon after. Later the University of Louisville, University of Minnesota (with very limited courses in its School of Social Work), Temple University and George Williams College provided similar professional training. Departments of physical education in many universities have added courses in recreation, although so far none of them can be said to offer professional education for the distinctly group work aspect of the recreational field.

The sway of tradition manifests itself strongly in this situation. For in spite of twenty-five years of this professional education the majority of public playgrounds are still manned largely by personnel trained in physical education. The private agencies have received the largest benefit from this newer recreational training, for they have utilized more fully the modern group work technique. But the public schools are turning more and more to the concept and the practice of group work in regular curricular as well as extra-curricular activities. Hence it is safe to assert that this quarter century of pioneering in professional education for recreational work has not been in vain, but has actually been building a solid basis for progressive education in the best sense, including public recreation. With a better co-ordination of public recreational facilities and a better working relationship between public and private agencies it is not too much to hope that these years of experience may fructify the whole recreation field and yield larger returns on an increasing investment.

This brief preliminary review has at least served to bring into clear relief the importance of private organizations in the history and present day set-up of recreational agencies. They form an essential segment in the trilogy, and seem to be performing a service quite out of proportion to the capital invested. In utilizing the newer techniques and broadly trained personnel they have enjoyed a certain advantage over a large part of the public agencies. But public agencies seem to be casting more comprehending glances upon their experiments and services in group work. Just before the depression years, these private agencies appear to have been spending nearly twice as much as government was putting into recreation. During recent lean years government has rendered substantial aid to many of these private organizations through assignment of partially trained personnel. But so far no well defined policy has been worked out with regard to integration of facilities, co-operation, delimitation of functional or geographical areas or specialization of service. The facts in this Volume should offer something by way of basis for thinking out such a policy.

CHAPTER II

SETTLEMENTS, COMMUNITY CENTERS AND RELATED GROUP WORK AGENCIES

When compared numerically to such public agencies as schools, parks and playgrounds, the settlement as an agency would seem to be a relatively unimportant asset in the recreational life of Chicago. However, when the basis of evaluation involves a consideration of the services provided by this institution, the numbers enjoying its activities and the area served through the programs of settlements, one derives an entirely different picture. Settlements, according to Jane Addams, represent an experimental effort to aid in solving social and industrial problems; thus a settlement may be defined as "A home established in an industrial neighborhood by a group of people of education for mutual helpfulness." It is distinguished "by its flexibility, its power of quick adaptation, its readiness to change its methods as environment must demand. It must be open to conviction and must have a deep and abiding sense of tolerance."[1] Its closeness to the people which it serves identifies the settlement with the life of the community, and enables it, because of intimate personal contact with the neighborhood to help intelligently—and on an individual basis in so far as circumstances permit—those who rely upon the settlement for assistance and who avail themselves of the facilities which it provides.

While this study is concerned with the recreational aspects of settlements it is not to be inferred that programs of settlements are limited to the provision of recreational facilities and the development of leisure-time opportunities. Particularly during the past eight years these agencies have been called upon to assume major roles in the alleviation of suffering caused by prolonged unemployment, and to bolster the morale of their communities. While unfortunately most settlements have been financially unable to provide substantial material aid to residents of their neighborhoods, they have been instrumental in securing public support for governmental assistance to the unemployed, and in presenting to the proper authorities the basic needs of these people. The flexibility of settlements in adjusting to meet new conditions as they arise is clearly indicated in this situation.

The provision of space for health centers, infant welfare stations, nursery schools, classes in English and other efforts for the Americanization of foreign-born, and co-operation with public agencies in the furtherance of local improvement projects represent other contributions of settlements to the areas in which they are located.

So far as concerns recreation the major distinction between the settlement and the public agency lay for many years in the latter's provision of facilities and programs on an impersonal basis for the great masses, while the settlement group provided more intensive work for a relatively smaller number based upon more intimate personal knowledge of those with whom it came in contact. In their experimental work in the recreation field settlements pioneered the playground movement, and, because personalized recreation activities require trained personnel, settlements and other group work agencies for many years have led the campaign to set up minimum standards for recreation and group work leadership. Within recent years in Chicago, particularly since the consolidation of the Chicago Park District, great strides have been made by public agencies in attaining these standards.

Miss Lea Taylor, Head Resident of Chicago Commons and formerly President of the National Settlement Federation, points out that there are three major types of settlements. The first of these are without religious affiliations and provide a "broad nonsectarian service." The second group, while receiving initiative and major

[1] *Cleveland Recreation Survey, 1920,* Ch. VI.

support from religious denominational sources, carry on independent policies through activities conducted on a nonsectarian basis. The third group are operated by individual religious agencies or by central denominations as part of missionary or religious propaganda activities; in most instances little distinction is made by such agencies between religious activities and their group work program.

This chapter is concerned primarily with the location of settlement leisure-time agencies, the recreational facilities provided in their plants and equipment, and, to a much lesser extent, the type of program provided and the general attendance and participation in these activities. For the most part no attempt has been made to distinguish and to classify agencies according to the three major types. It might be added that to participants in many sections of the city the sponsorship of the agency is of little concern, since the opportunity for supervised recreation through adequate facilities acts as a sufficient magnet.

The factual information in the following pages has been divided into three sections covering: (1) members of the *Chicago Federation of Settlements;* (2) *other settlements and community centers*; in this group are included agencies which with the first group are listed as settlements and community centers in the *Social Service Directory* of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies; and (3) *miscellaneous community centers*. It will be observed that religious agencies predominate particularly in the first two groups, and that there is a wide range in facilities and equipment. It will be evident to the reader that some of the agencies do not strictly conform to the definition of a settlement. They are included, however, inasmuch as some regard themselves in that classification, while a large number have been grouped into this category by the *Social Service Directory*.

Chicago Federation of Settlements

Chicago Federation of Settlements, established in 1894, is comprised of ten active member settlements and twenty-four associate member neighborhood houses. The Chicago Federation of Settlements is the medium through which the individual members discuss their common problems, develop standards of operation and further the training and education of their professional employees. The Federation also acts as a clearing house for information on the work of settlements.

While there is considerable variation in the terminology employed to indicate the purposes and objectives of the individual settlements, in general the purposes of Hull-House as indicated in its articles of incorporation are applicable to the majority of the institutions, namely, "To provide a center for a higher civic and social life, to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago." Those agencies sponsored by denominational groups in their statements of purpose frequently indicate the religious implications in their establishment.

Hull-House was established in 1889 and is recognized throughout the country as the first settlement in the United States.

It is interesting to note that at least five of the neighborhood houses which are associate members of the Chicago Federation of Settlements are outgrowths of Sunday schools and missions established prior to 1899. The predecessor of the Halsted Street Institutional Church, the Halsted Street Sunday School, was organized in 1866 and in 1885 the first kindergarten in Illinois was conducted by this agency. Onward Neighborhood House is the outgrowth of the Mission Sunday School begun in 1868 in a storeroom at Hoyne and Grand Avenues. Marcy Center was founded in 1883 by the Women's Home Missionary Society as a Sunday School class for street "roughs." Erie Neighborhood House dates back to the missionary efforts undertaken prior to 1870 by the Holland Presbyterian Church, and Olivet Institute began as a mission in 1888.

Three of the member agencies of the Chicago Settlement Federation (the two Union League Boys' Clubs and the Off-the-Street Club) operate as boys' clubs and are members of the Chicago Association of Boys' Clubs. Detailed discussions of these clubs are included in Chapter IV; therefore for the purposes of this chapter the number of members of the Settlement Federation included in the tabulation is reduced to thirty-one.

On the schedules completed by officials of the individual agencies fifteen institutions are designated as settlements, eleven as church houses, two as neighborhood houses, two as community centers, and one as a social center.

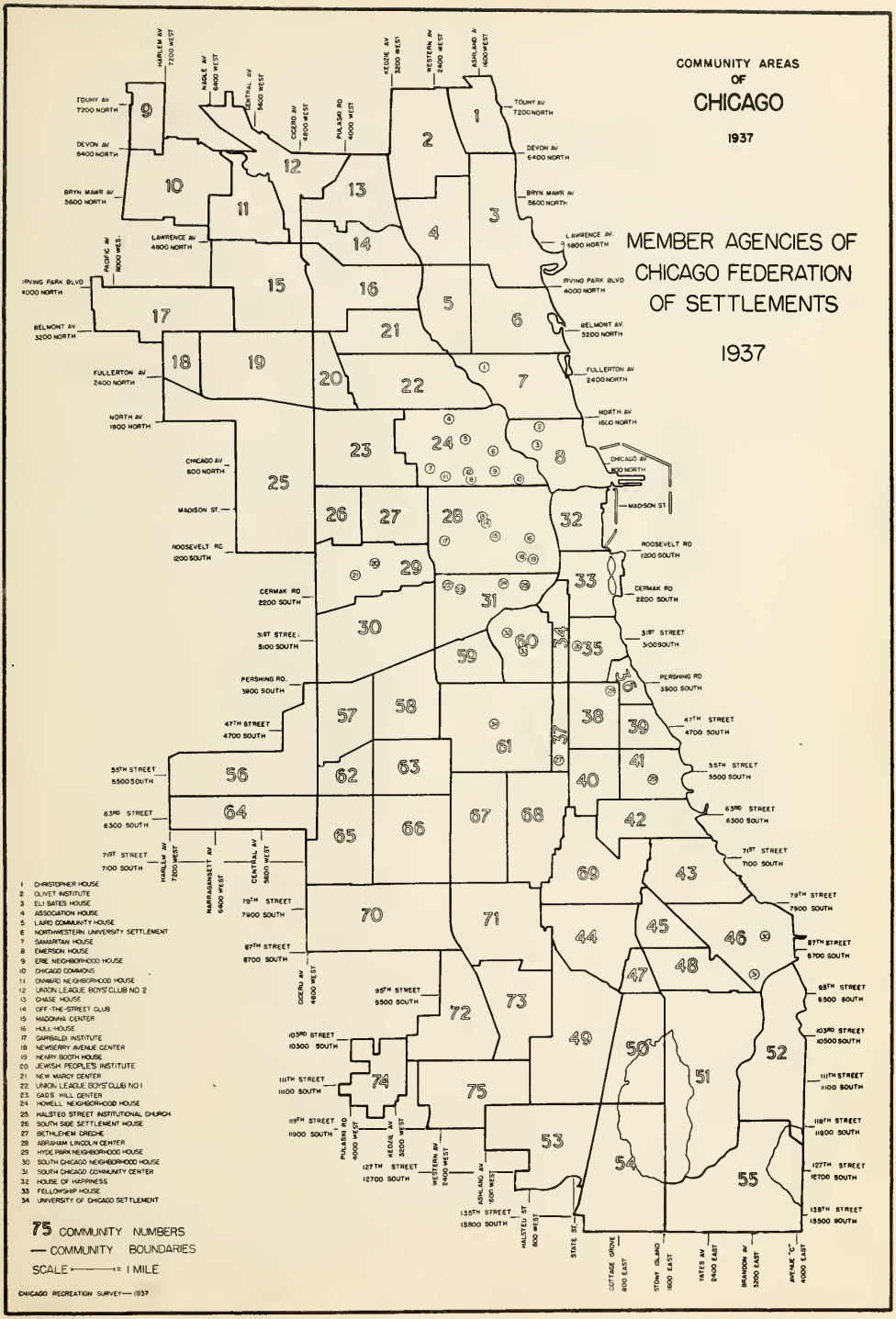
The following agencies comprise the Chicago Federation of Settlements as of January 1, 1938:

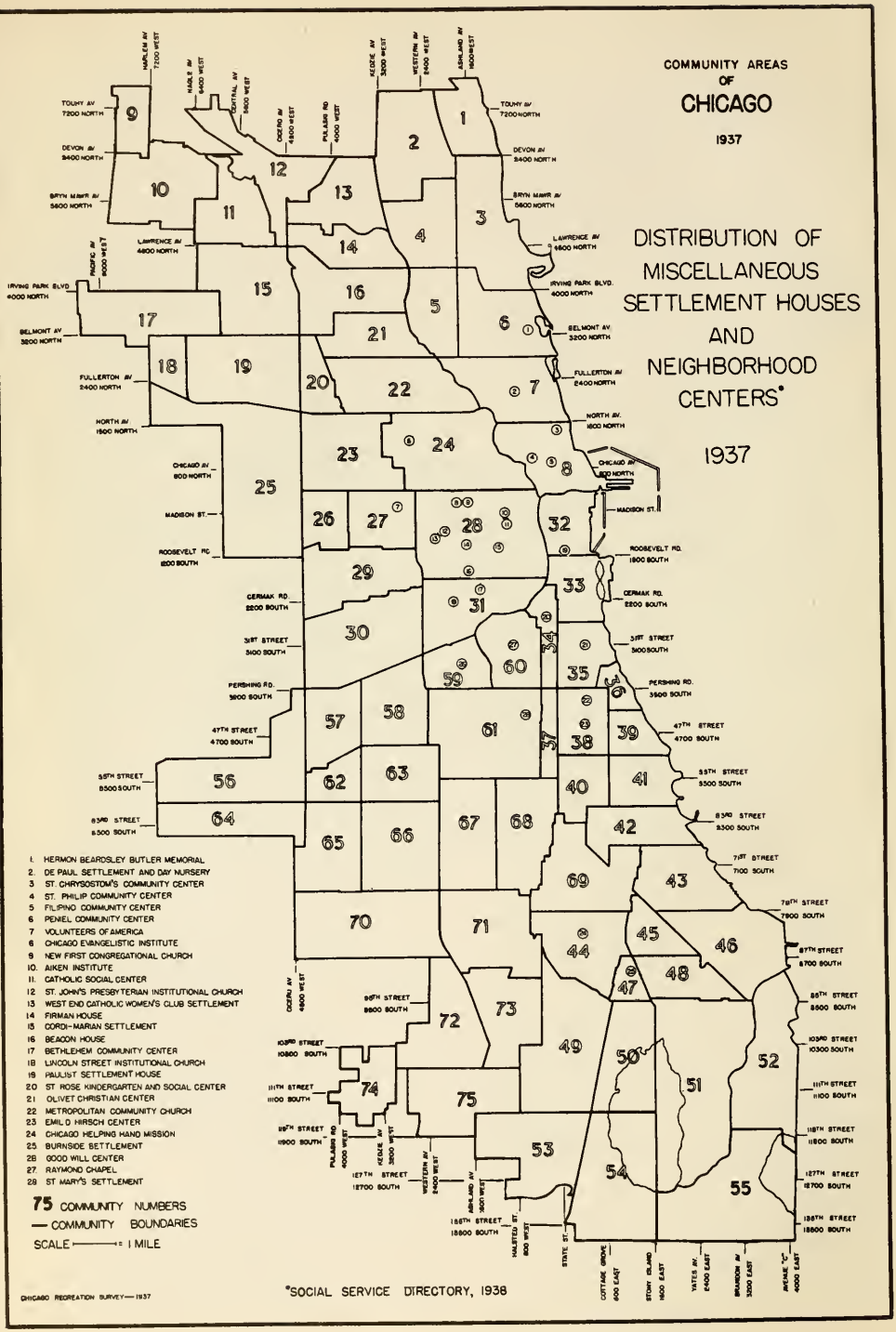
Area-tract	*Name and Address*
7-101	Christopher House, 2507 Greenview Avenue
8-122	Olivet Institute, 1441 Cleveland Avenue
8-126	Eli Bates Settlement House, 621 West Elm Street
24-287	Samaritan Neighborhood House, 2510 West Superior Street
24-288	Onward Neighborhood House, 600 North Leavitt Street
24-291	Emerson House, 1757 West Grand Avenue
24-296	Association House, 2150 West North Avenue
24-309	Laird Community House, 1838 West Division Street
24-313	Northwestern University Settlement, 1400 Augusta Boulevard
24-317	Erie Neighborhood House, 1347 West Erie Street
24-319	Chicago Commons, 955 West Grand Avenue
28-392	Garibaldi Institute, 904 South Oakley Avenue
28-407	Madonna Center, 712-18 South Loomis Street
28-418	Chase House, 211 South Ashland Avenue
28-422	Hull-House, 800 South Halsted Street
28-441	Newberry Avenue Center, 1355 Newberry Avenue
28-442	Henry Booth House, 701 West 14th Place
29-450	Jewish People's Institute, 3500 Douglas Boulevard
29-461	New Marcy Center, 1539 South Springfield Avenue
31-497	Howell Neighborhood House, 1831 South Racine Avenue
31-501	Halsted Street Institutional Church, 1935 South Halsted Street
31-508	Gads Hill Center, 1919 West Cullerton Street
35-546	South Side Settlement House, 3201 South Wabash Avenue
37-569	Bethlehem Creche, 235 West 53d Street
38-575	Abraham Lincoln Centre, 700 Oakwood Boulevard
41-619	Hyde Park Neighborhood Club, 1364 East 56th Street
46-666	South Chicago Neighborhood House, 8458 Mackinaw Avenue
46-671	South Chicago Community Center, 9135 Brandon Avenue
60-768	House of Happiness, 3052 Gratten Avenue
60-771	Fellowship House, 831 West 33d Place
61-787	University of Chicago Settlement, 4630 Gross Avenue

Sponsorship

Space limitations unfortunately do not permit a detailed narration of the historical background and origin of these agencies. In itself this phase of the group work field in Chicago provides material for an interesting and entertaining volume. Many of the agencies began as church houses or as missions supported by religious agencies located in the more prosperous sections of the city. Others were established as nurseries. In some instances the institution was begun by philanthropic public-spirited individuals; others were founded by socially minded groups who undertook to provide an agency for the purpose of improving conditions among the foreign-born elements of the city. Many which started under individual auspices were later adopted by denominational groups who provided financial assistance and undertook the general sponsorship of their activities.

Seven of the members of the Chicago Federation of Settlements are sponsored by the Presbyterian Church Extension Board. These are Association House, Christopher House, Erie Neighborhood House, Garibaldi Institute, Howell Neighborhood House, Olivet Institute and Samaritan House. Two other agencies are sponsored by the same denominational group in conjunction with the Congregational Union. This latter denomination also sponsors the South Chicago Community Center. The Episcopal Church acts as the sponsoring agency for Chase House and the House of Happiness; the Methodist Women's Home Missionary Society operates Halsted Street Institutional Church, New Marcy Center and Newberry Avenue Center. Henry Booth House is sponsored by the Chicago Ethical Society, and the South Chicago Neighborhood House is under the jurisdiction of the Baptist Missionary Society. Fourteen of the agencies—Abraham Lincoln Centre, Bethlehem Creche, Chicago Commons, Eli Bates Settlement, Emerson House, Fellowship House, Gads Hill Center, Hull-House, Hyde Park Neighborhood Club, Jewish People's Institute, Madonna Center, Northwestern University Settlement, South Side Settlement House and the University of Chicago Settlement—operate under their own boards of directors. In the instance of the two university settlements, financial support and other assistance are provided by organizations and auxiliaries of the respective universities. Emerson House, while operating under a separate board, is the beneficiary of the Junior League of Chicago. Similarly several other agencies have nominal relationships


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
MEMBER AGENCIES OF
CHICAGO FEDERATION
OF SETTLEMENTS
1937
1 CHRISTOPHER HOUSE
2 OLIVET INSTITUTE
3 ELI BATES HOUSE
4 ASSOCIATION HOUSE
5 LARD COMMUNITY HOUSE
6 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT
7 SAMARITAN HOUSE
8 EMERSON HOUSE
9 ERIE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
10 CHICAGO COMMONS
11 ONWARD NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
12 UNION LEAGUE BOYS' CLUB NO 2
13 CHASE HOUSE
14 OFF-THE-STREET CLUB
15 MADONNA CENTER
16 HULL-HOUSE
17 GARIBALDI INSTITUTE
18 NEWBERRY AVENUE CENTER
19 HENRY BOOTH HOUSE
20 JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
21 NEW MARCY CENTER
22 UNION LEAGUE BOYS' CLUB NO 1
23 GAD'S HILL CENTER
24 HOWELL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
25 HALSTED STREET INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH
26 SOUTH SIDE SETTLEMENT HOUSE
27 BETHLEHEM CRECHE
28 ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER
29 HYDE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
30 SOUTH CHICAGO NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
31 SOUTH CHICAGO COMMUNITY CENTER
32 HOUSE OF HAPPINESS
33 FELLOWSHIP HOUSE
34 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SETTLEMENT
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE 1= 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
MISCELLANEOUS
SETTLEMENT HOUSES
AND
NEIGHBORHOOD
CENTERS*
1937
1. HERMON BEARDSLEY BUTLER MEMORIAL
2. DE PAUL SETTLEMENT AND DAY NURSERY
3. ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S COMMUNITY CENTER
4. ST. PHILIP COMMUNITY CENTER
5. FILIPINO COMMUNITY CENTER
6. PENIEL COMMUNITY CENTER
7. VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA
8. CHICAGO EVANGELISTIC INSTITUTE
9. NEW FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
10. AIKEN INSTITUTE
11. CATHOLIC SOCIAL CENTER
12. ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH
13. WEST END CATHOLIC WOMEN'S CLUB SETTLEMENT
14. FIRMAN HOUSE
15. CORDI-MARIAN SETTLEMENT
16. BEACON HOUSE
17. BETHLEHEM COMMUNITY CENTER
18. LINCOLN STREET INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH
19. PAULIST SETTLEMENT HOUSE
20. ST. ROSE KINDERGARTEN AND SOCIAL CENTER
21. OLIVET CHRISTIAN CENTER
22. METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH
23. EMIL O. HIRSCH CENTER
24. CHICAGO HELPING HAND MISSION
25. BURNSIDE SETTLEMENT
26. GOOD WILL CENTER
27. RAYMOND CHAPEL
28. ST. MARY'S SETTLEMENT
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE —— = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937
*SOCIAL SERVICE DIRECTORY, 1938

with civic organizations and women's groups in outlying districts of Chicago and its suburbs.

Finances

The total valuation of the plant and equipment of the thirty-one settlements included in this study approximates $4,000,000. More than one-half of this amount is represented by the Jewish People's Institute buildings and equipment with a valuation of slightly more than $1,000,000, Hull-House with an investment of $840,000, and Abraham Lincoln Centre whose plant is valued at $210,000. With these agencies excepted, the average valuation of the plants of the other members is estimated at $70,000. The 1937 total expenditures of the Federation of Settlements agencies approximated $750,000. The Jewish People's Institute with an estimated $133,000, Hull-House with $120,000, and Chicago Commons with $53,000 represented more than 40 per cent of this total. When these agencies are included in the computations the average settlement budget for the year was approximately $25,000. With these three omitted the average dropped to less than $20,000. For the money to carry these budgets, fourteen of the settlements relied in part upon investment funds totaling $1,346,287; of this, $115,000 represented general investment funds in which both principal and interest could be used for operating expenses; $1,230,000 was in the form of special endowments. Approximately one-half of the total investment funds were held by Hull-House and one-tenth each by the Jewish People's Institute, Chicago Commons and Lincoln Centre. The major endowment funds were allocated among these agencies in the same ratio. According to executives of several of the institutions the income from investments and endowments has shown tremendous declines since 1931, resulting in curtailment of program and postponement of building programs. Fortunately the provision of WPA and NYA personnel has at least partially overcome this first deficiency. In 1937, twenty-seven of the agencies were partially supported through the Community Fund of Chicago, twenty-two depended to varying degrees upon contributions, six were the beneficiaries of special endowments, benefits were conducted for six institutions, rental from properties provided income for two, and twenty received funds from individual church and denominational groups.

Locations

The thirty-one settlements are located in thirteen community areas of the city which in 1934 included 31 per cent of the total population of Chicago. It will be observed from the following table that fourteen of the settlements were concentrated in two community areas of the city—area 24, the Near Northwest Side and area 28, the Near West Side. They are situated in an area of less than ten square miles, approximately five per cent of the area of Chicago.

Area	*Population*	*Number of agencies*
7	90,319	1
8	73,462	2
24	171,273	8
28	140,760	6
29	103,263	2
31	58,467	3
35	45,947	1
37	13,595	1
38	88,741	1
41	43,258	1
46	53,498	2
60	48,250	2
61	82,075	1
Total	1,012,908	31

The districts in which these fourteen settlements, as well as most of the others, are located are essentially "blighted areas," characterized by dwellings in various stages of physical deterioration, surrounded and interspaced by factories and other commercial and industrial enterprises with railroad yards clearly defining community boundaries. Recent housing studies of the Chicago Plan Commission and the Metropolitan Housing Council bring out the blighted condition of the district. The erection by the Federal government of the Jane Addams Housing Project represents an oasis in an otherwise desolate area. Public education in the districts is provided for the most part in buildings erected during the last century when these sections were recognized as the homes of the city's most prosperous citizens. Public parks and playground facilities are altogether lacking in certain parts of these areas and are inadequate to meet the needs even where they are provided.

That the absence of suitable recreational opportunities combined with the unsuitable housing of

the district and the low economic status of the residents has had an unsocial effect is attested by police records of juvenile delinquency. An analysis of some 20,000 juvenile delinquency cases of sufficient importance to reach the Police Division of the Juvenile Court reveals that community areas 24 and 28 are by far the worst from this standpoint. During five years from 1931 through 1935, 2,622 cases were recorded of delinquents residing in community area 24 and 3,544 in area 28. These represented 11 and 15 per cent, respectively, of the city's total; hence the importance of private efforts to aid in reclaiming these disadvantaged areas. How they have responded is evidenced by the fact that in addition to the Settlement Federation agencies located in these districts, other group work organizations include two boys' clubs in each district and nine and fifteen miscellaneous settlements and community centers, respectively.

Area Served

In the field study of settlement recreation in Chicago each agency was requested to designate what it considered the boundaries within which 75 per cent of those it served resided. The following table and the accompanying map indicate the area served by members of the Chicago Federation of Settlements.

Area-tract	*Agency and Boundaries*
7-101	Christopher House, Diversey-Center-Racine-River
8-122	Olivet Institute, Center-Division-Clark-River
8-126	Eli Bates House, Division-Chicago-Orleans-River
24-287	Samaritan Neighborhood House, Augusta-Grand-Oakley-Sacramento
24-288	Onward Neighborhood House, Chicago-Grand-Damen-Western
24-290	Union League Boys' Club Number 2, Radius of 5 blocks
24-291	Emerson House, Chicago-Austin-Ashland-Damen
24-296	Association House, Armitage-Division-River-California. Except Division from River to Ashland.
24-309	Laird Community House, North-Chicago-Ashland-Western
24-313	Northwestern University Settlement, North-Chicago-River-Western
24-317	Erie Neighborhood House, Chicago-North Western Railroad tracks-May-Paulina
24-319	Chicago Commons, Chicago-Kinzie-River-Damen
28-392	Garibaldi Institute, Harrison-Roosevelt-May-Western
28-407	Madonna Center, Harrison-Roosevelt-Racine-Damen
28-418	Chase House, Lake-Roosevelt-Racine-Western
28-418	Off-The-Street Club, Jackson-Roosevelt-Racine-Western
28-422	Hull-House*, Harrison-Roosevelt-Canal-Sholto
28-441	Newberry Avenue Center, Polk-Railroad tracks-Canal-Racine
28-442	Henry Booth House, Roosevelt-18th-Canal-Morgan
29-450	Jewish People's Institute, Madison-22d-Western-Keeler
29-461	New Marcy Center, Roosevelt-Ogden-Railroad tracks-Homan
31-497	Howell Neighborhood House, 16th-22d-Halsted-Ashland
31-501	Halsted Street Institutional Church, Railroad tracks-River and Drainage Canal-Canal-Ashland
31-505	Union League Boys' Club Number 1, About 1 mile square
31-508	Gads Hill Center, Blue Island-Railroad tracks-River-Western
35-546	South Side Settlement House, 26th-35th-Lake-Wentworth
37-569	Bethlehem Creche, 49th-55th-Pennsylvania Railroad tracks-Rock Island Railroad tracks
38-575	Abraham Lincoln Centre, 35th-43d-Lake Michigan-South Park
41-619	Hyde Park Neighborhood House, 51st-59th-Lake-Cottage Grove
46-666	South Chicago Neighborhood House, 83d-86th-Green Bay-Burley
46-671	South Chicago Community Center, 87th-100th-Lake-Stony Island
60-768	House of Happiness, River-35th-Halsted-River
60-771	Fellowship House, 28th-39th-Canal-Racine
61-787	University of Chicago Settlement, 41st-52d-Racine-Damen

*Boys' club only.

It will be observed that there is a wide range in the size of the areas served by the individual agencies, and that the boundaries show considerable overlapping. It should be pointed out, however, that in the instance of the Jewish People's Institute the size of the agency, the facilities and the types of program which it provides, tend to draw participants from the entire city. Officials of the Institute estimate that more than 20 per cent of its users live outside of the area, and that approximately 147,000 of the 250,000 residents of the district in which the Jewish People's Institute is located are Jewish. With the exception of the American Boys' Commonwealth, the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, which as the Jewish People's Institute cater primarily to the male population of the area, and Marcy Center, there are comparatively few recreation facilities in the

district. Except for Douglas Park several blocks to the east there are no public play areas in the vicinity.

The head of one of the agencies on the near Northwest Side suggests that while there is overlapping in territory served there is no possibility of overlapping of work and service done by each agency, since "all of them, together, could not possibly cope with the problems and needs of the territory." He comments further that his particular agency, serving a population of 100,000, is equipped to accommodate only 2,000 and that therefore its recreational work "is only a drop in the bucket." The head resident of another institution in the same area points out that the continued playing of children in the streets and alleys and the prevalence of youth spending their leisure in taverns indicate that the neighborhood needs constructive recreation facilities. She points out that while the facilities of almost all the agencies in the area are used to maximum capacity, they are still not adequate to serve the great masses of the neighborhood. A settlement located in the immediate vicinity of one of the boys' clubs serves primarily the small children and girls, although it does include activities for mixed groups in its recreational, educational and social programs. Head residents of the majority of the settlements offer pertinent observations regarding the lack of public supervised play areas and the need for the community use of school buildings. Similarly, all take cognizance of the safety hazards in street play and point out specific streets in the neighborhood which they regard as death traps because of the traffic speed permitted and the absence of proper safety signals. Each agency in its report indicated that it was taking advantage of Works Progress Administration play leaders, and the labor provided to clear vacant lots, thus extending its programs into the area served.

Nationalities

It has been said that the settlement, because of its objectives and aims, is closer to low income foreign population of the city than is any other institution. This holds particularly true in the case of the member agencies of the Chicago Federation of Settlements. Located in community areas long known as centers of the foreign-speaking population of the lower economic brackets, these agencies have directed their activities primarily toward the provision of adequate leisure-time opportunities and the Americanization of these groups. Inasmuch as most settlements operate as permanent institutions in particular districts, the history of the settlement movement in Chicago records in the attendance of its clubs, classes and other activities the population shifts of national groups. Hull-House, for example, when originally founded, served a population composed predominantly of Germans and Irish. Successively these nationalities were followed by Russian Jews, Italians and Sicilians, and at the present time Mexicans and Greeks comprise a sizable percentage of the number served by the agency. Recently Negroes have moved into certain parts of the Hull-House district.

In 1898 when Gads Hill Settlement was established, the population in the more affluent sections of the district was German and Irish. When these groups migrated to better sections of the city as industry continued to project itself into the area, Swedish, Italian, Lithuanian and Bohemian groups rose at intervals to major importance in the Gads Hill program. Today the Polish predominate in the clientele of this settlement. Howell Neighborhood House was originally established as the Bohemian Settlement House. Jugoslavs and Czechs comprise most of those served at the present time. Similar shifts of population are indicated in historical references of Association House, Laird Community House, Onward Neighborhood House and many other Chicago settlements. At the time of this survey the predominant national groups served by the thirty-one settlements of the Chicago Settlement Federation were indicated as follows:

Settlement	*Nationality or race*
Abraham Lincoln Centre	Negro, White
Association House	Polish, Jewish, North European, American, South European
Bethlehem Creche	Irish, Scotch, Italian
Chase House	American, Italian, and twenty other nationalities in smaller numbers
Chicago Commons	Italian, Polish, Greek, Mexican
Christopher House	German, Polish
Eli Bates Settlement House	Negro, Italian
Emerson House	Italian, Polish
Erie Neighborhood House	Italian, Polish
Fellowship House	Lithuanian, Polish, Irish
Gads Hill Center	Polish, German, Lithuanian
Garibaldi Institute	Italian

(Continued on page 14)

Settlement	*Nationality or race*
Halsted Street Institutional Church, Central European	
Henry Booth House, Mexican, Lithuanian, Negro	
House of Happiness, Polish	
Howell Neighborhood House, Slovak, Croatian, Czechoslovak	
Hull-House, Italian, Mexican, Greek	
Hyde Park Neighborhood House, American born	
Jewish People's Institute, Polish, Russian Jewish	
Laird Community House, Polish	
Madonna Center, Italian	
Newberry Avenue Center, Negro, Mexican	
New Marcy Center, Jewish, Bohemian	
Olivet Institute, Italian, Sicilian, Hungarian, German, Scandinavian	
Onward Neighborhood House, Italian, Polish, Ukrainian, Slovak	
Samaritan Neighborhood House, Italian, Polish, Lithuanian, Slovak, German, Jewish	
South Chicago Community Center, Mexican, Negro, American, Slavic	
South Chicago Neighborhood House, Polish	
South Side Settlement House, Negro	
University of Chicago Settlement, Polish, Lithuanian, Mexican	
Northwestern University Settlement, Polish	

In their programs all of the settlements take into consideration their racial constituency and the particular culture traits of their various nationalities. Special activities are provided in recognition of the particular interests of these groups, and in those areas where large but diverse racial groups constitute important sectors of the community the settlement offers a focal point for a fusion of the several cultures. Because of its closeness to the people of the district the settlement is particularly active in Americanization programs and in the education of the foreign-born to the rights and privileges of citizenship. Many of the settlements house Works Progress Administration citizenship classes and also the educational activities provided under the same auspices.

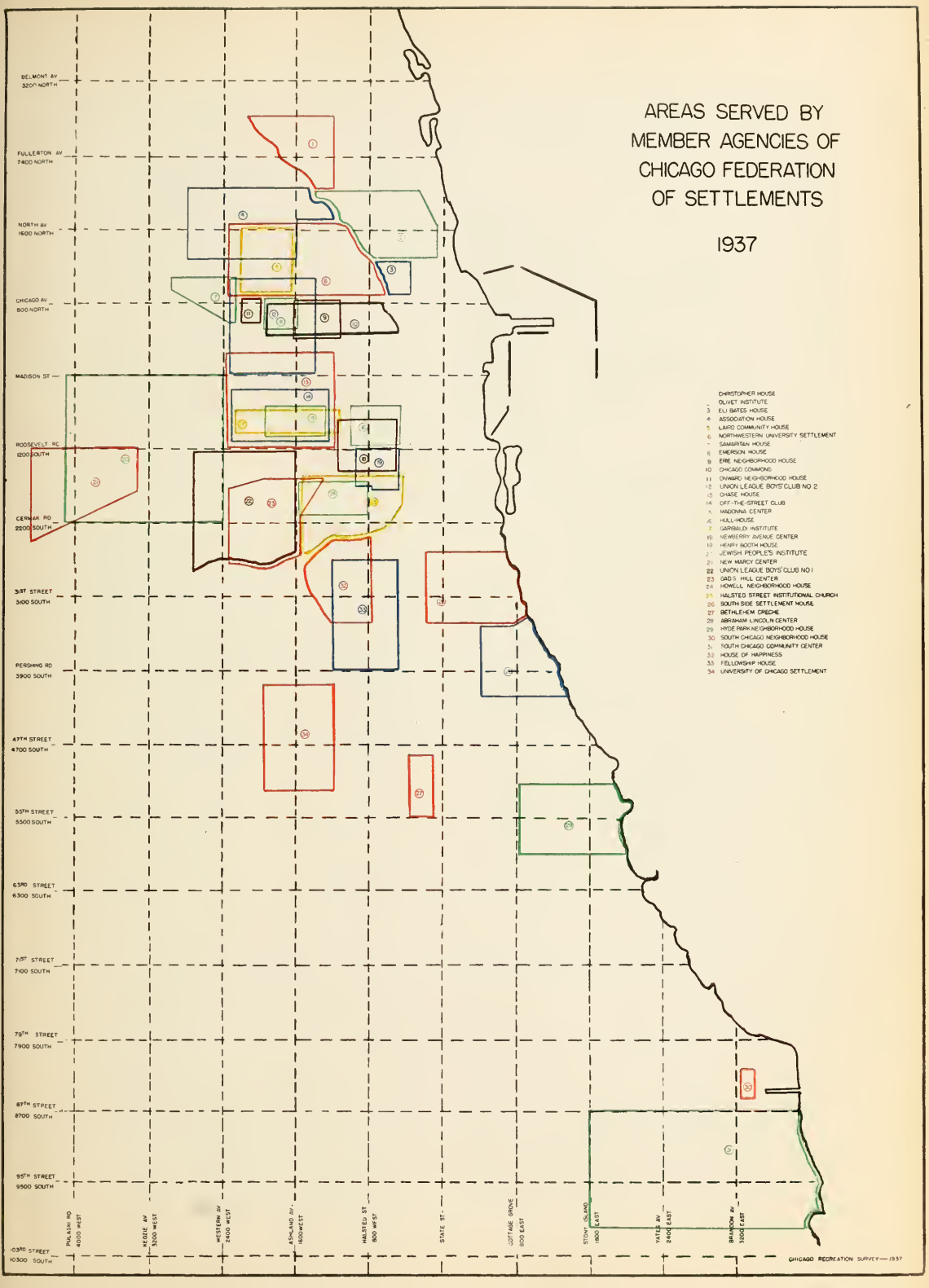
Staff

An analysis of settlement staffs in 1936 when the field data for this survey were secured, revealed that the thirty-one agencies of the Settlement Federation employed a total of 2,286 persons. Of this number 457, or approximately 21 per cent, comprised the paid personnel, with 13.12 per cent of the total staff on a full-time basis and 7.78 per cent on part-time. Nearly one-half of all those associated with the work of the settlements were volunteers serving on a part-time basis. Many of these were permanent residents; however, a considerable number were non-resident college students either in training for group work leadership or contributing their services as an extra-curricular activity. Likewise, non-resident members of the various auxiliaries and sponsoring groups assisted.

Approximately 16 per cent of all of those employed in the member agencies during 1936 were Recreation Division assignees of the Works Progress Administration; an additional 7 per cent were engaged in activities of the Educational Program of the same organization; and 7.18 per cent were youth assisting in the Works Program of the National Youth Administration.

Eighty-three per cent of all paid, volunteer and federal agency employees held professional positions or were engaged in the activities program, 11 per cent were maintenance employees, and 6 per cent were clerical workers. Women predominated among the employees, in a ratio of three to two. However, in a consideration of the paid staff only it was found that 60 per cent were men and 40 per cent women, and that the professional salaried staff represented only one-half of the total number of salaried employees. Twenty-five of the agencies employed less than ten persons on a full-time basis. Hull-House employed sixty-one persons, the Jewish People's Institute thirty-five, Northwestern University Settlement twenty-four, Chicago Commons eighteen, University of Chicago Settlement thirteen and Halsted Street Institutional Church ten. Of the part-time employees 80 per cent were regarded as on the professional staff. Twenty-eight per cent of these individuals were employed by the Jewish People's Institute. One thousand, one hundred and eight volunteers were distributed among all of the agencies except Newberry Avenue Center. At four centers there were a hundred or more, and at four other locations there were from fifty to a hundred who contributed their services. Nearly three-fourths of the volunteers were women and 98 per cent were regarded as professional workers.

Five hundred and twenty Works Progress Administration employees divided between the Recreation and Education Divisions of that organization were assigned to the agencies, the number at the individual settlements varying from one at Chase House to forty-one at Olivet Institute.


AREAS SERVED BY MEMBER AGENCIES OF CHICAGO FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS
1937
1 CHRISTOPHER HOUSE
2 OLIVET INSTITUTE
3 ELI BATES HOUSE
4 ASSOCIATION HOUSE
5 LAIRD COMMUNITY HOUSE
6 NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT
7 SAMARITAN HOUSE
8 EMERSON HOUSE
9 ERIE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
10 CHICAGO COMMONS
11 ONWARD NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
12 UNION LEAGUE BOYS' CLUB NO 2
13 CHASE HOUSE
14 OFF-THE-STREET CLUB
15 MADONNA CENTER
16 HULL-HOUSE
17 GARIBALDI INSTITUTE
18 NEWBERRY AVENUE CENTER
19 HENRY BOOTH HOUSE
20 JEWISH PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
21 NEW MARCY CENTER
22 UNION LEAGUE BOYS' CLUB NO 1
23 GAD'S HILL CENTER
24 HOWELL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
25 HALSTED STREET INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH
26 SOUTH SIDE SETTLEMENT HOUSE
27 BETHLEHEM CRECHE
28 ABRAHAM LINCOLN CENTER
29 HYDE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
30 SOUTH CHICAGO NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
31 SOUTH CHICAGO COMMUNITY CENTER
32 HOUSE OF HAPPINESS
33 FELLOWSHIP HOUSE
34 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SETTLEMENT
BELMONT AV 3200 NORTH
FULLERTON AV 7400 NORTH
NORTH AV 1600 NORTH
CHICAGO AV 800 NORTH
MADISON ST
ROOSEVELT RD 1200 SOUTH
CERMAK RD 2200 SOUTH
31ST STREET 3100 SOUTH
PERSHING RD 3900 SOUTH
47TH STREET 4700 SOUTH
55TH STREET 5500 SOUTH
63RD STREET 6300 SOUTH
71ST STREET 7100 SOUTH
79TH STREET 7900 SOUTH
87TH STREET 8700 SOUTH
95TH STREET 9500 SOUTH
103RD STREET 10300 SOUTH
PULASKI RD 4000 WEST
KEDZIE AV 3600 WEST
WESTERN AV 2400 WEST
ASHLAND AV 1600 WEST
HALSTED ST 800 WEST
STATE ST
COTTAGE GROVE 800 EAST
STONY ISLAND 1800 EAST
YATES AV 2400 EAST
BRANDON AV 3200 EAST
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937

Classified according to function 78 per cent of the Works Progress Administration workers were professional, 9 per cent clerical and 13 per cent maintenance. Sixty-three per cent of the 164 National Youth Administration part-time employees were assigned to nineteen agencies, with the largest number, thirty, at Hull-House. There were twenty-two at South Side Settlement, twenty at Chicago Commons and nineteen at the Jewish People's Institute. Sixty-three per cent were assigned to activity programs, 33 per cent were employed as maintenance workers and 4 per cent did clerical work. (Since the completion of the field investigations for this survey the number of National Youth Administration employees has increased tremendously, particularly at some of the settlements having manual training and other shop equipment.)

Buildings

To those who established the first settlement house in Chicago the actual plant and equipment were not so important as the spirit which motivated the founding of the institution and the hospitality and neighborliness which permeated the center. The original Hull-House building was a large residence erected in 1856, almost thirty-five years before it began its new career as a pioneer settlement. In the fifty years existence of Hull-House this original building has been supplemented by the erection of twelve additional units providing a wide range of facilities and residential accommodations for nearly a hundred people. Many other settlements of the city began under very similar circumstances, and as their facilities were outgrown by community needs more adequate provisions for activities were secured through remodeling and more often by the erection of new buildings especially designed for settlement purposes. In a few instances an agency serving almost exclusively a particular national group has followed the migration of its people and erected facilities in their new area. The Jewish People's Institute, for example, was for many years located at Taylor and Racine Streets, and moved in 1930 from what had been the Hebrew Institute at Roosevelt and Racine Street, to its modern completely equipped building at 3500 Douglas Boulevard. The majority of Chicago settlements, however, have remained in their original location and occupy buildings more than thirty years old. The following table indicates the date of erection of the main buildings of the members of the Chicago Federation of Settlements.

Area-tract	*Name*	*Date of erection*
7-101	Christopher House	1918
8-122	Olivet Institute	1928
8-126	Eli Bates Settlement House	1890
24-287	Samaritan Neighborhood House	1930
24-288	Onward Neighborhood House	1928
24-291	Emerson House	1876
24-296	Association House	1905
24-309	Laird Community House	1899
24-313	Northwestern University Settlement	1901
24-317	Erie Neighborhood House	1935
24-319	Chicago Commons	1901
28-392	Garibaldi Institute	1919
28-407	Madonna Center	1886
28-418	Chase House	1866
28-422	Hull-House	1856
28-441	Newberry Avenue Center	1896
28-442	Henry Booth House	1903
29-450	Jewish People's Institute	1926
29-461	New Marcy Center	1930
31-497	Howell Neighborhood House	1913
31-501	Halsted Street Institutional Church	1927
31-508	Gads Hill Center	1916
35-546	South Side Settlement House	1885
37-569	Bethlehem Creche	1913
38-575	Abraham Lincoln Centre	1905
41-619	Hyde Park Neighborhood Club	1894
46-666	South Chicago Neighborhood House	1903
46-671	South Chicago Community Center	1892
60-768	House of Happiness	1910
60-771	Fellowship House	1902
61-787	University of Chicago Settlement	1906

The main buildings of twenty-nine of the agencies are of brick construction, one is of cement and one is a wooden structure. Fourteen of the agencies have two buildings—annexes, chapels, churches, dormitories; two have three; and one each occupies four, five and eight buildings.

An aggregate area of approximately thirteen acres is covered by the settlements: Olivet Institute with 75,000 square feet, Hull-House 52,800, New Marcy Center 49,000, University of Chicago Settlement 45,000 and Association House with 34,375 square feet occupy the largest plots. Thirteen of the agencies are limited to sites of less than 10,000 square feet.

All except two of the agencies, South Chicago Community Center and Jewish People's Institute, provide bedrooms, totaling 336. Hull-House has eighty-one bedrooms, Chicago Commons thirty-six, Abraham Lincoln Centre twenty-one, and Association House and the University of Chicago

Settlement eighteen and seventeen, respectively. The majority of these rooms are occupied by staff members and other more or less permanent residents who usually contribute their services on a part-time basis.

Indoor Recreational Facilities

An analysis of the various types of recreation facilities provided in these settlement buildings shows that twenty-three settlements have gymnasiums, all of them forty feet or more in length and twenty feet in width. Two agencies have separate gymnasiums for men and women. The dimensions of the gymnasiums are as follows:

used as such vary from 525 to 3,550 with the majority of the facilities including between 1,000 and 2,000 square feet. Fifteen of the agencies are equipped for silent motion pictures, and one—the Jewish People's Institute—for sound pictures. Twenty-two of the Federation members have stereopticon machines.

In addition to gymnasiums and auditoriums more or less adaptable to theatrical uses, three of the settlements, namely, Jewish People's Institute, Hull-House and Northwestern University Settlement, have separate theaters with permanent seating and stage equipment.

Area-tract	*Name*	*Length*	*Width*	*Height*	*Type of floor*
7-101	Christopher House	71	40	20	Hardwood
8-122	Olivet Institute	120	60	..	Hardwood
8-126	Eli Bates Settlement House	60	30	..	Hardwood
24-287	Samaritan Neighborhood House	70	44	32	Hardwood
24-288	Onward Neighborhood House	45	37	15	Hardwood
24-296	Association House	59*	32	..	Hardwood
		50†	28	16	Hardwood
24-309	Laird Community House	40	39	14	Hardwood
24-313	Northwestern University Settlement	66	33	15	Hardwood
24-317	Erie Neighborhood House	70	50	..	Hardwood
24-319	Chicago Commons	60	29	..	Hardwood
28-407	Madonna Center	48*	23	11	Cement
28-422	Hull-House	83	38	..	Hardwood
28-441	Newberry Avenue Center	44	24	12	Hardwood
29-450	Jewish People's Institute	75	54	..	Hardwood
29-461	New Marcy Center	71	52	..	Hardwood
31-497	Howell Neighborhood House	51	41	13	Softwood
31-501	Halsted Street Institutional Church	76	46	20	Hardwood
31-508	Gads Hill Center	67	33	19	Hardwood
38-575	Abraham Lincoln Centre	68	34	..	Hardwood
41-619	Hyde Park Neighborhood Club	51	35	20	Hardwood
46-671	South Chicago Community Center	56	26	..	Softwood
60-768	House of Happiness	57	30	..	Hard and Softwood
61-787	University of Chicago Settlement	74*	41	..	Hardwood
		52†	36	..	Hardwood

*Men only; †Women only. All others used by both men and women.

Twenty-three of the settlements provide shower and locker room facilities. The inventory reveals a total of sixty-three closed showers and 103 open showers.

Seating accommodations for 9,317 spectators are provided in the assembly halls of the settlements. Nine of the gymnasiums are used as assembly halls, and in the other twenty-two locations especially equipped assembly halls, auditoriums or class rooms are used. The square feet of space in the assembly halls and club rooms

Thirteen of the settlements maintain their own libraries, all except two of which circulate books for the general community served by the agency. In addition, eight deposit stations of the Chicago Public Library are located in quarters provided in settlement houses, also three substations of the same library are housed by them, and at one institution—Olivet Institute—a regular branch of the Public Library is maintained.

Only one settlement, the Jewish People's Institute, operates a swimming pool in its own plant.

A total of 361 club or game rooms reported at the thirty-one locations are divided as follows:

Area-tract	*Name*	*Number*
7-101	Christopher House	14
8-122	Olivet Institute	24
8-126	Eli Bates Settlement House	11
24-287	Samaritan Neighborhood House	7
24-288	Onward Neighborhood House	9
24-291	Emerson House	12
24-296	Association House	8
24-309	Laird Community House	3
24-313	Northwestern University Settlement	21
24-317	Erie Neighborhood House	8
24-319	Chicago Commons	16
28-392	Garibaldi Institute	2
28-407	Madonna Center	10
28-418	Chase House	8
28-422	Hull-House	41
28-441	Newberry Avenue Center	7
28-442	Henry Booth House	6
29-450	Jewish People's Institute	19
29-461	New Marcy Center	13
31-497	Howell Neighborhood House	12
31-501	Halsted Street Institutional Church	13
31-508	Gads Hill Center	8
35-546	South Side Settlement House	8
37-569	Bethlehem Creche	11
38-575	Abraham Lincoln Centre	16
41-619	Hyde Park Neighborhood Club	6
46-666	South Chicago Neighborhood House	8
46-671	South Chicago Community Center	13
60-768	House of Happiness	5
60-771	Fellowship House	7
61-787	University of Chicago Settlement	15
	Total	361

Only fourteen of these were under 100 square feet, the area of approximately one-third being between 100 and 300 feet and a hundred rooms from 300 to 600 square feet. Twenty-six of the club rooms were between 1,000 and 1,999 square feet, while seventeen of the rooms had areas of over 2,000 square feet.

Twenty-six of the agencies provide facilities for domestic science classes. In several of the smaller settlements the residents' kitchens are used for this purpose; in others club rooms are equipped with stoves and other kitchen requirements; while several include in their facilities complete housekeeping centers in which not only the rudiments of cooking are taught, but other subjects relating to good housekeeping.

All except one of the settlements include facilities for sewing classes. In almost every instance a club room is used for the purpose. In several settlements this space is also used for mothers' club rooms, for domestic science classes and for kindergarten and music groups.

Twenty-seven agencies provide facilities for manual training classes; twenty-five have especially equipped rooms, while two others conduct these activities in a club room and a laundry room. A wide range of facilities are included at the twenty-seven locations.

Six agencies provide special rooms for ceramic art, having complete shops with kilns in use by several institutions. The products of the pottery rooms at one of the agencies have been sold commercially in a shop operated for the agency.

Four print shops, two weaving rooms, one needlecraft and lace work shop, a basketry room and a shoemaker's shop are included among the miscellaneous facilities.

Outdoor Recreational Facilities

Settlements have long been recognized as pioneers in the playground movement, and the opening of a play yard by Hull-House in 1894 antedates the first public provision of such recreation areas in the city of Chicago. Twenty-eight of the agencies supervise playground areas, most of which are located on their own property. Several others regularly use and assist in the supervision of public facilities located in their immediate vicinity. The Jewish People's Institute, Howell Neighborhood House, Northwestern University Settlement, Eli Bates Settlement and the University of Chicago Settlement also make use of roof space in their playground program. The following table gives the dimensions of supervised playgrounds of Federation settlements.

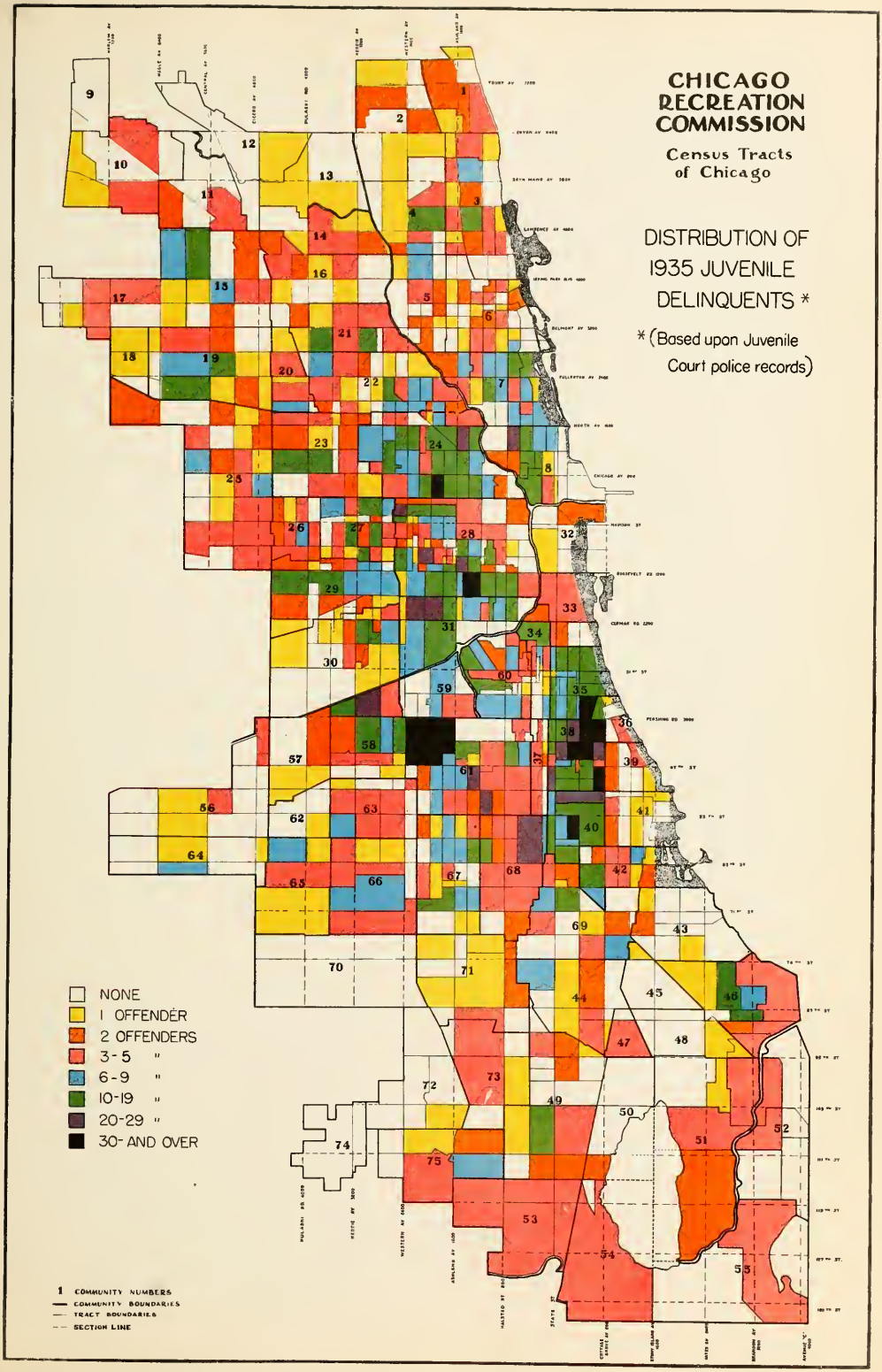
The comparatively limited space in the playgrounds provided by settlements offers little scope for the athletic interests of the older boys. None of the agencies, according to reports submitted, included any space for football, soccer and baseball; only a few included softball diamonds on their own property. Most of the agencies overcame this lack of equipment, at least in part, within the past several years by participating in the vacant lot program of the Chicago Recreation Commission and the Works Progress Administration.

Area-tract	Name of agency	Location	Length Ft.	Width Ft.	Surface
7-101	Christopher House	Side of lot	84	72	Gravel
8-122	Olivet Institute	Side of lot	138	60	Gravel
8-126	Eli Bates Settlement House	Front and side	66	36	Gravel
		Roof	54	36	.....
24-287	Samaritan Neighborhood House	Lot, rented	50	40	.....
24-288	Onward Neighborhood House	Side of lot	..	..	Gravel
24-291	Emerson House	Lot	100	100	.....
24-296	Association House	Between building and house	72	29	Gravel
24-309	Laird Community House	None	..	..	.....
24-313	Northwestern University Settlement	Between building and theater	..	..	.....
		Roof of gymnasium	75	33	Gravel
24-317	Erie Neighborhood House	Rear of lot	47	30	Gravel
24-319	Chicago Commons	Rear of building	77	63	Crushed stone
28-392	Garibaldi Institute	Use Damen playground	..	..	.....
28-407	Madonna Center	Between buildings	96	37	Screenings
28-418	Chase House	Use neighborhood yard			
28-422	Hull-House	In front of house also Mary Crane Nursery playground	44	34	Cement
28-441	Newberry Avenue Center	Side of lot	50	35	Gravel
28-442	Henry Booth House	Side yard	25	20	.....
		Side of house	52	24	Grass
29-450	Jewish People's Institute	Roof gardens; use Lawson School playground, also parks			
29-461	New Marcy Center	Side and front	70	70	Gravel
31-497	Howell Neighborhood House	Roof	27	26	Asphalt
31-501	Halsted Street Institutional Church	None; use two city and one private playgrounds			
31-508	Gads Hill Center	Side of lot	175	125	Gravel and cinders
35-546	South Side Settlement House	Side of lot	144	50	Grass
37-569	Bethlehem Creche	Side of lot	75	72	Lime-cement
38-575	Abraham Lincoln Centre	Rear of lot	120	50	Cinders
41-619	Hyde Park Neighborhood Club	Use Ray School playground			
46-666	South Chicago Neighborhood House	None; use three private lots			
46-671	South Chicago Community Center	Rear of lot	66	34	Gravel
60-768	House of Happiness	Use city playground across the street			
60-771	Fellowship House	Back of buildings	50	30	Dirt
			30	14	Dirt
			25	25	Dirt
61-787	University of Chicago Settlement	Side of lot	125	35	Asphalt
		Roof	74	60	Gravel

Camps

Supplementing their Chicago facilities, which in every instance are open for service the year around, eight of the settlements maintain summer camps. The largest of these is that of Olivet Institute at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, which can accommodate 350 campers. Bowen Country Club, seventy-two acres on Lake Michigan north of Waukegan, is an integral part of Hull-House. The House-in-the-Wood in the Forest Preserves at Milwaukee Avenue and River Road is the camp of Northwestern University Settlement. These camps and the 223-acre farm camp of Chicago Commons near New Buffalo, Michigan, are conducted for both women and children. The Jewish People's Institute operates a camp for girls at Loon Lake near Antioch, Illinois. The University of Chicago Settlement camp, supported by the League of University Women, is located at Chesterton, Indiana, with accommodations for thirty-two children. The Abraham Lincoln Centre camp of forty acres at Clear Lake, Wisconsin, provides for forty children, and the two-acre camp site of the Halsted Street Institutional Church at St. Charles, Illinois, has a capacity of thirty persons.

The majority of these camps are open for five two-week periods during the summer months. In several instances the facilities are available for week-ends during the fall and spring seasons. Small fees are generally charged, although in some instances the agency assists individuals by supplementing that part of the cost which the individual is able to pay; occasionally the entire


CHICAGO
RECREATION
COMMISSION
Census Tracts
of Chicago
DISTRIBUTION OF
1935 JUVENILE
DELINQUENTS *
* (Based upon Juvenile
Court police records)
NONE
1 OFFENDER
2 OFFENDERS
3-5 "
6-9 "
10-19 "
20-29 "
30- AND OVER
1 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
TRACT BOUNDARIES
SECTION LINE

charge is waived. Certain details as to costs may be gleaned from the following tabulation: For those able to pay the charges are:

Name	*Rate*	*Daily average*
Abraham Lincoln Centre Camp	$1.00 a day and train fare ($1.08 under 12; $2.16 over 12)	$1.00
Bowen Country Club (Hull-House)	$2.00-$10.00 for thirteen days (Depends on age)	.46
Camp Chi (Jewish People's Institute)	$17.00 for two weeks	1.21
Chicago Commons Farm	$10.00 for two weeks 9-12 $12.00 for two weeks 12-16 $1.00 transportation under 17 $2.00 transportation 17 and over	.79
Camp Farr (University of Chicago)	$2.50 for two weeks 8-13 $4.50 for two weeks over 13	.25
Druce Lake Camp (Association House)	$7.50 per week (agency referrals) $8.50 per week (individual referrals) $1.50 transportation	1.14
Halsted Street Camp	Free $1.50 transportation	Free
House-in-the-Wood (Northwestern)	$2.00 for twelve days—settlement members $4.00 for twelve days—non-settlement members	.25
Olivet Institute Camp	$15.00-16.00 per week $2.50 transportation or 1.50 week-end plus .35 motor service	2.21

Of the twenty-four settlements without summer camps under their own jurisdiction thirteen have access to one or more camps. Seven—Christopher, Erie, Garibaldi, Howell, Laird, Onward, and Samaritan Houses—use Camp Gray at Saugatuck, Michigan, which is kept up by the Presbyterian Church Extension Board for its church houses. Similarly, Christopher, Onward, and South Chicago Community Center use Tower Hill Camp at Sawyer, Michigan, maintained by the Congregational Union. No child is accepted free at these camps, but the settlement supplements when necessary. Christopher and Association Houses send children to Druce Lake Camp, formerly owned by the latter. Newberry Avenue Center and Henry Booth House obtain places for children at Arden Shore Camp and Holiday Home, both free camps. Fellowship House also sends a few children to Holiday Home, and its Boy Scout group to Camp Kiwanis. Boys of the Jewish People's Institute are accommodated at Camp Wooster conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Jewish Council (see Chapter IV). In addition, the Jewish People's Institute conducts a roof garden summer day camp in which the activities include music, dramatics, athletics, handicrafts, swimming, dancing and excursions each week. The rates at this unique institution are $3.00 for the ten-week summer camping period.

The question is frequently asked, What is a typical settlement program? A careful study of the history, purposes, activities and equipment of Chicago settlements should make it clear that there is no such thing as a "typical" settlement program any more than there is a typical settlement worker. At least, although they may have existed in the minds of fiction writers, there is nothing corresponding to them in realistic experience. Settlement programs include such activities as classes in English for foreigners, citizenship classes, mothers' clubs, physical education, gymnasiums, playgrounds, manual training, clubs of various sorts, indoor games, domestic science (sewing, cooking, etc.), kindergartens, debating, graphic art, music, dramatics, ceramics, summer camps. Settlements also frequently serve as centers for visiting nurses, branch libraries, infant welfare work, and as meeting places for various nationalistic, political, reform and religious societies. The very listing of these activities indicates the sweep as well as the flexibility of a settlement program. The larger settlements may sometimes include a considerable proportion of these activities in their programs. The smaller ones would show a smaller range of activity. A great difference also occurs in the relative emphasis laid upon these various activities in line with the avowed purpose in founding the settlement and in

line likewise with shifts in the character of the neighborhood and in the social situation. As previously indicated the genius of the settlement lies in the relative absence of stereotyped activities, programs, points of view and personnel. Its place in the whole field of social welfare effort will be determined by its ability to adapt itself to the kaleidoscopic changes of recent years and in the near future.

Other Settlements and Community Centers

Twenty-eight agencies supplement the membership of the Chicago Settlement Federation to make up the section, "Neighborhood Centers and Settlements" in the *Social Service Directory* of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. Classified according to general type, six of the agencies are designated as settlements, twelve as community centers, seven as institutes or institutional churches, two as church houses and one as a day nursery. From the accompanying map it will be observed that these establishments are situated in much the same districts as those institutions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Settlements. Fourteen of the seventeen for which the information was available had been at their present locations more than ten years, several having been established prior to 1890. Arranged according to community area the following settlements and community centers are included in this second section of group work agencies:

Area-tract	*Name and Address*
6- 86	Hermon Beardsley Butler Memorial, 3212 Broadway
7-107	De Paul Settlement and Day Nursery, 2145 North Halsted Street
8-124	St. Chrysostom's Community Center, 1424 North Dearborn Parkway
8-129	Filipino Community Center, 837 North LaSalle Street
8-133	St. Philip Community Center, 938 North Cambridge Avenue
24-301	Peniel Community Center, 1241 North Washtenaw Avenue
27-371	Volunteers of America, 2841 West Washington Boulevard
28-378	Chicago Evangelistic Institute, 1754 West Washington Boulevard
28-397	West End Catholic Women's Club Settlement, 2159 DeKalb Street
28-397	St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church, 608 South Hoyne Avenue
28-414	New First Congregational Church, 1613 West Washington Boulevard
28-416	Chicago Helping Hand Mission, 848-50 West Madison Street
28-419	Aiken Institute, 106 South Morgan Street
28-419	Catholic Social Center, 947 West Jackson Boulevard
28-426	Firman House, 922 South Marshfield Avenue
28-432	Beacon House, 1444 South Ashland Avenue
28-435	Cordi-Marian Settlement, 1100 South May Street
31-496	Bethlehem Community Center, 1853 South Loomis Street
31-510	Lincoln Street Institutional Church, 1851 West 22d Place
32-516	Paulist Settlement House, 1122 South Wabash Avenue
34-524	St. Rose Kindergarten and Social Center, 308 West 25th Street
35-554	Olivet Christian Center, 3101 South Parkway
38-577	Metropolitan Community Church, 4100 South Parkway
38-588	Emil G. Hirsch Center, 4600 South Parkway
47-673	Burnside Settlement, 1122 East 90th Street
59-752	Goodwill Center, 3334 South Paulina Street
60-767	Raymond Chapel, 816 West 31st Street
61-797	St. Mary's Settlement, 656 West 44th Street

Space limitations do not permit an exhaustive analysis of the sponsorship, area served, plant and equipment of these agencies. However, the following paragraphs will provide a summarization of pertinent information relating to them.

The agencies are sponsored by the following denominational groups: Roman Catholic eight, Baptist three, Presbyterian three, Congregational two; the following one each—Christian Reformed, Congregational and Presbyterian (combined), Episcopal, Evangelical, Jewish, Methodist, Volunteers of America; and undenominational two. Three of the agencies—Burnside Settlement, Butler House and the Filipino Center—are operated by independent boards; the last, however, derives assistance through the Chicago Congregational Union.

The Filipino Community Center represents the only recognized group work agency in the city whose efforts are devoted exclusively toward the provision of leisure-time opportunities and social recreation for the immigrant from that insular protectorate. The other agencies serve the following nationalistic groups: *Aiken Institute*: American, Mexican, Italian, Greek; *Beacon House*: Polish, Dutch, Negro; *Bethlehem Com-*

munity Center: Bohemian; *Burnside Settlement*: Hungarian, Polish, Ukrainian, Italian; *Butler House*: Jewish, Swedish, German; *Catholic Social Center*: American, Italian, Spanish; *Chicago Evangelical Institute*: English, German; *Firman House*: Mexican; *Cordi-Marian Settlement*: primarily Mexican, some American; *Goodwill Center*: Polish; *Emil G. Hirsch Center*: American; *Lincoln Street Institutional Church*: Polish, Slovak; *Metropolitan Community Church*: Negro; *New First Congregational Church*: Polish, Italian, Greek; *Olivet Christian Center*: Negro; *Paulist Settlement House*: Chinese; *Peniel Community Center*: Jewish, Polish, Italian, Greek, Armenian; *Raymond Chapel*: American, Lithuanian; *St. Chrysostom's*: American; *St. John Presbyterian Church*: Italian-American, German, American; *St. Mary's Settlement*: Irish, Italian, Polish, German; *St. Philip Benizi*: Italian; *St. Rose Social Center*: Italian, Mixed; *South Side Community Church*: Swedish; *West End Catholic Women's Club Settlement*: Italian.

The facilities of these centers, churches and settlements include the following:

Twelve agencies have gymnasiums, all of which are more than forty feet in length, several having dimensions of a hundred feet and over.

Twenty have auditoriums, with the Metropolitan Community Church providing seats for 2,500 and the Emil G. Hirsch Center, 2,019. None of the auditoriums listed accommodate less than one hundred. Seven silent moving picture machines are included in their equipment.

Seven of the agencies provide shower accommodations; Hirsch Center and Butler House have indoor swimming pools.

Twenty-five buildings include kitchens, with twenty-eight dining rooms at the same locations. The majority of these accommodate banquets of from 100 to 500 people.

Some of the agencies, it will have been observed from their descriptive titles, function as nurseries or kindergartens. Including those other institutions in which this work is not the primary function, thirteen of the twenty-eight centers and settlements had either nurseries or kindergartens.

Information was not available regarding the valuation of plants and equipment, methods of financing or general attendance at most agencies in this group.

Included in the following summarization of pertinent data regarding individual settlements, community centers and church houses are the agencies of the Settlement Federation and the miscellaneous group discussed under the title of "Community Centers and Settlements" in the *Social Service Directory* of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. For the convenience of the reader interested in the resources in any specific district of the city, the agencies are grouped according to community area.

Butler House (Community Center), 3212 Broadway (community area 6): *Established*: 1911—*Financial support*: membership fees—*Site*: 11,250 square feet—*Building*: four-story brick erected 1911—*Living accommodations*: for head resident only—*Special rooms*: assembly hall 60x47, gymnasium 68x48, showers 15, swimming pool 60x25.

Christopher House (Church House), 2507 Greenview Avenue (community area 7): *Established*: 1906—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors under the Presbyterian Church Extension Board—*Financial support*: benefits, Church Extension Board, community fund—*Site*: 13,875 square feet—*Building*: two-story brick erected 1918—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 9, dining room 30x15, kitchen, living room 30x15—*Special rooms*: art studio 18x17, chapel, club rooms 5, domestic science room 32x17, exercise room 30x20, game room 36x18, gymnasium 71x40, kindergarten 36x20, library (2,000 volumes), manual training room 25x14, music studio 17x9, nursery 42x20, pottery room 17x9, showers 6—*Playground*: 6,552 square feet—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray and Druce Lake Camp.

De Paul Settlement and Day Nursery (Settlement and Day Nursery), 2145 North Halsted Street (community area 7): *Established*: 1915—*Sponsorship*: Board of Sisters—*Financial support*: community fund, fees, tag day—*Building*: three-story brick erected 1923—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 8, dining room, kitchen, living room—*Special rooms*: club room, children's dining room 36x18, kindergarten 24x18, play room 36x18, sewing room 16x16, sleeping room 36x18—*Playground*: roof 2,400 square feet.

Eli Bates Settlement House (Settlement), 621 West Elm Street (community area 8): *Established*: 1900—*Sponsorship*: Board of Trustees

and Women's Board of Managers—*Financial support*: benefits, community fund, contributions—*Site*: 15,000 square feet—*Buildings*: three-story brick erected 1890, and rented space in 4 others—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 8, dining and living room 26x14, kitchen 14x10—*Special rooms*: club rooms 2, craft room 24x16, domestic science room 20x14, game room 54x24, gymnasium 60x30, housekeeping center (dining room 8x7, kitchen 14x10, 2 living rooms 14x11), manual training room 20x12, music studio 20x13, nursery 44x26, showers 5—*Playground*: ground 2,376 square feet, roof 1,944 square feet—*Shop*: needlecraft and lace work.

Filipino Community Center (Community Center), 837 North LaSalle Street (community area 8): *Established*: 1931—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: contributions, rents—*Buildings*: main, three-story brick, and one-story adjoining, (both rented)—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 15, restaurant (rented)—*Special rooms*: auditorium (150 seats), club room 12x12, recreation hall 50x25.

Olivet Institute (Church House), 1441 Cleveland Avenue (community area 8): *Established*: 1894—*Sponsorship*: Presbyterian Church Extension Board—*Financial support*: Church Extension Board, contributions, self-support (40 per cent)—*Site*: 75,000 square feet—*Buildings*: main, three-story erected 1928; 6 residence buildings; 1 dispensary—*Special rooms*: art room 39x21, assembly hall 60x57, chapel 52x22, club rooms 6, domestic science room 22x18, game room 60x22, gymnasium 120x60, kindergarten 30x28, library (8,000 volumes), manual training room 50x22, music rooms 12, nursery suite (main room 26x22, kitchen, 2 bedrooms), sewing room 52x22, showers 20—*Playgrounds*: ball diamond, children's 8,280 square feet, outdoor stage—*Summer camp*: Williams Bay, Wisconsin.

St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church, 1424 North Dearborn Parkway (community area 8): *Established*: 1893—*Special rooms*: auditorium (250 seats), club rooms 10, dining room, domestic science room, gymnasium 100x40, kindergarten, kitchen, manual training room, nursery, 2 sewing rooms—*Summer camp*: Berrien Springs, Michigan.

St. Philip Benizi Community Center (Community Center), 535 West Oak Street (community area 8): *Sponsorship*: St. Philip Benizi Church—*Financial support*: Catholic Charities, community fund, fees, St. Philip Benizi Church—*Site*: 6,171 square feet—*Building*: first floor of five-story brick—*Special rooms*: gymnasium 33x21, kindergarten 27x14, lunch room 20x19, recreation room 32x13—*Playground*: 702 square feet.

Albany Park Girls' Club (Community Center), 4721 North Monticello Avenue (community area 14): *Sponsorship*: Jewish People's Institute—*Site*: 3,750 square feet—*Buildings*: two-story brick erected 1913 and garage—*Special rooms*: club rooms 4, domestic science room 11x9, garage used as game room and social hall 25x25, library (1,300 volumes), manual training room 15x8, sewing room 10x8.

Association House (Church House), 2150 West North Avenue (community area 24): *Established*: 1899—*Sponsorship*: Presbyterian Church Extension Board—*Financial support*: Church Extension Board, community fund, contributions—*Site*: 34,375 square feet—*Buildings*: main, three-story brick erected 1905, and two-story frame—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 18, dining room 30x14, kitchen 16x15—*Special rooms*: clay room 13x13, club rooms 5, domestic science room 24x18, game room 30x24, 2 gymnasiums 59x32, 50x28, lobby 15x15, manual training room 30x24, nursery 31x15, showers 11—*Playgrounds*: baseball diamond 15,625 square feet, children's playground 2,124 square feet, volleyball ground 1,452 square feet—*Summer Camp*: use of Druce Lake Camp.

Chicago Commons (Settlement), 955 West Grand Avenue (community area 24): *Established*: 1894—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: community fund, contributions, endowment—*Site*: 14,659 square feet—*Buildings*: main, five-story brick erected 1901, and two four-story annexes—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 36, dining room 34x18, kitchen 18x17, living room 21x18—*Special rooms*: auditorium 55x42, club rooms 9, domestic science room 42x24, gymnasium 60x29, housekeeping center (3 rooms), kindergarten 58x24, library (1,750 volumes), lobby, manual training room 27x25, nursery 28x21, parlor 37x22, sewing room 30x28, showers 5—*Playground*: 4,851 square feet—*Summer camp*: 223-acre farm, New Buffalo, Michigan.

Emerson House (Settlement), 1757 West Grand Avenue (community area 24): *Established*: 1911—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: contributions, Junior League, tag day—*Site*: 3,300 square feet—*Buildings*: 2 two-story frame erected 1876—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 6, dining room 16x12, kitchen 6x6, living room 12x12—*Special rooms*: club rooms 6, 2 domestic science rooms 12x11, 12x11,

handicraft room 12x11, library (2,500 volumes), kindergarten 35x15, manual training room 12x11, sewing room 24x12—*Playground*: use of 10,000 square feet lot.

Erie Neighborhood House (Neighborhood House), 1347 West Erie Street (community area 24): *Sponsorship*: Board of Directors under Presbyterian Church Extension Board—*Financial support*: Church Extension Board, community fund, contributions—*Site*: 19,375 square feet—*Buildings*: main, three-story brick erected 1935, and adjoining building—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 9, dining room 14x12, kitchen 7x7, living room 15x12—*Special rooms*: auditorium 45x42, club rooms 4, banquet hall 64x32, game room 30x30, gymnasium 70x50, kindergarten 42x23, library (1,200 volumes), lobby 30x15, manual training room 14x14, showers 6—*Playground*: 1,410 square feet—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray, Arden Shore, Salvation Army and *Tribune* Camps.

Laird Community House (Church House), 1838 West Division Street (community area 24): *Established*: 1923—*Sponsorship*: Presbyterian Church Extension Board and Congregational Union—*Financial support*: Church Boards, community fund—*Site*: 9,063 square feet—*Building*: two-story brick erected 1899—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 3, dining room 12x10, kitchen 10x10, living room 23x12—*Special rooms*: auditorium 45x33, domestic science room 35x27, gymnasium 40x39, library 14x13 (2,000 volumes), manual training room 16x15, showers 2—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray.

Northwestern University Settlement (Settlement), 1400 Augusta Boulevard (community area 24): *Sponsorship*: Board of Directors and auxiliary boards—*Financial support*: benefits, community fund, contributions—*Site*: 27,750 square feet—*Buildings*: main, four-story brick erected 1901; two small adjoining; one rented building; two rented apartments—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 15, dining room 29x14, kitchen 16x12, living room 22x14—*Special rooms*: art studio 18x18, club rooms 8, domestic science suite (bedroom, dining room 10x7, kitchen 15x11, living room 14x12, weaving room), gymnasium 66x33, Indian lore room 24x12, kindergarten 47x22, library 19x13, lobby 26x18, manual training room 28x13, men's club room, print shop, recreation hall 45x21, sewing room 21x16, showers 2, theater 42x21, young men's room 68x32—*Playgrounds*: ground 1,824 square feet, roof 2,475 square feet—*Summer camp*: House-in-the-Wood, Forest Preserves, Milwaukee Avenue.

Onward Neighborhood House (Church House), 600 North Leavitt Street (community area 24): *Sponsorship*: Presbyterian Church Extension Board and Congregational Union—*Financial support*: Church Boards, community fund, contributions—*Site*: 8,750 square feet—*Buildings*: main, two-story brick erected 1928, and old church annexed—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 8, dining room 12x12, kitchen 12x12, living room 16x12—*Special rooms*: club rooms 4, domestic science room 14x13, gymnasium 45x37, two kindergartens 24x12, 19x18, library (1,500 volumes), manual training room 25x17, music studio 14x11, showers 4—*Playground*: 3,156 square feet—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray and Tower Hill Camp.

Peniel Community Center (Presbyterian), 1241 North Washtenaw Avenue (community area 24): *Established*: 1921—*Site*: 18,750 square feet—*Buildings*: community house, two-story brick erected 1929; gymnasium, one-story brick—*Special rooms*: auditorium (150 seats), club rooms 5, doll club room, girls' room, gymnasium 100x75, handicraft room, kindergarten, kitchen, manual training room, sewing room, showers 2—*Outdoor facilities*: basketball court, used for handball and volleyball; children's playground—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray.

Samaritan Neighborhood House (Church House), 2510 West Superior Street (community area 24): *Established*: 1916—*Sponsorship*: Presbyterian Church Extension Board—*Financial support*: Church Extension Board, community fund, contributions—*Site*: 8,812 square feet—*Buildings*: main, two-story brick erected 1930, and two-story tenement — *Living accommodations*: bedrooms 3, dining room 12x12, kitchen 10x8, living room 14x12—*Special rooms*: club rooms 2, game room 19x13, gymnasium 70x44, housekeeping center (5-room apartment), library 25x14 (1,700 volumes), lobby, nursery 28x24, showers 2—*Playground*: use of lot 2,000 square feet—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray.

Ballington Booth Community House, 2841-5 West Washington Boulevard (community area 27): *Established*: 1896—*Sponsorship*: Volunteers of America—*Site*: 8,750 square feet—*Building*: three-story brick and stone erected 1896—*Special rooms*: auditorium (500 seats), club rooms 6, dining room, kitchen, sewing room—*Summer camp*: Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Aiken Institute (Baptist), 106 South Morgan Street (community area 28): *Established*:

1913—*Site*: 5,202 square feet—*Special rooms*: two auditoriums (800 seats) (250 seats), club rooms 5, domestic science room, gymnasium 78x50, kindergarten, kitchen.

Beacon House (Community Center), 1444 South Ashland Avenue (community area 28): *Sponsorship*: Presbyterian Church Extension Board—*Financial support*: churches, contributions—*Site*: 2,160 square feet—*Building*: three-story white stone store front—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 4, kitchen, living room—*Special rooms*: assembly hall 78x24, children's room 14x12, club room, domestic science room 14x12, girls' room 15x12, library (1,800 volumes), two sewing rooms 14x12, 14x12—*Playground*: baseball diamond 15,000 square feet.

Catholic Social Center (Day Nursery), 947 West Jackson Boulevard (community area 28): *Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: fees, tag day—*Buildings*: main, two-story brick; boarding house for girls—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 3, dining room, living room—*Special rooms*: club room, kindergarten, recreation room, nursery, sleeping room—*Playground*: use of side lot.

Chase House (Settlement), 211 South Ashland Avenue (community area 28): *Established*: 1920—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors under the Episcopal Church—*Financial support*: Children's Benefit League, community fund, contributions, Episcopal Church—*Site*: 6,588 square feet—*Buildings*: main, three-story brick erected 1866, and annex—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 9, dining room 24x14, kitchen 24x15, living room 36x24—*Special rooms*: club rooms 2, domestic science room 24x10, library, nursery (dining room 11x10, kitchen 11x7, two playrooms 24x15, 20x12, sleeping room 36x24)—*Playground*: use of neighboring lot.

Chicago Evangelistic Institute (Community Center), 1754 Washington Boulevard (community area 28): *Established*: 1910—*Sponsorship*: Board of Trustees—*Financial support*: contributions, Institute budget—*Building*: basement of Institute, three-story brick—*Special rooms*: Boy Scouts' room 16x16, club rooms 3, gymnasium 44x22, kindergarten 35x27, manual training room 16x10.

Chicago Helping Hand Mission, 848-850 West Madison Street (community area 28): *Established*: 1915—*Sponsorship*: Five Christian Reformed Churches of America—*Financial support*: rentals and sponsors—*Site*: 3,000 square feet—*Buildings*: main, three-story brick, and two-story rented hotel—*Living accommodations*: nine bedrooms in Mission, hotel accommodating 39, dining room, kitchen.

Branch: South Side Community Church, 321 East 83d Street (community area 44): *Established*: 1925—*Site*: 1,000 square feet—*Building*: one-room frame erected 1921 (100 seats).

Cordi-Marian Settlement (Settlement), 1100 South May Street (community area 28): *Sponsorship*: Cardinal Mundelein—*Financial support*: Catholic Charities—*Site*: 18,300 square feet—*Building*: five-story brick erected 1877—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 11, dining room 38x26, kitchen 27x20—*Special rooms*: club rooms 5, Girl Scouts' room 16x15, handicraft room 38x19, library (500 volumes), manual training room 38x26, sewing room 28x18—*Playground*: use of Holy Family School yard.

Firman House (Church House), 922 South Marshfield Avenue (community area 28): *Established*: 1900—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: Congregational Union and Presbyterian Church Extension Board—*Building*: first floor apartment of rented house—*Special rooms*: club rooms 3, domestic science room 14x12, library (1,500 volumes), nursery 12x12—*Playground*: use of lot—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray and Tower Hill Camp.

Garibaldi Institute (Church House), 904 South Oakley Avenue (community area 28): *Established*: 1914—*Sponsorship*: Presbyterian Church Extension Board—*Financial support*: Church Extension Board, community fund—*Site*: 2,898 square feet—*Building*: two-story cement block, rented—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 4, dining room 14x11, kitchen 12x12, living room 14x12—*Special rooms*: assembly hall and kindergarten 52x12, club room 15x11, manual training room 24x12—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray.

Henry Booth House (Settlement), 701 West 14th Place (community area 28): *Established*: about 1898—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors of Chicago Ethical Society—*Financial support*: community fund, contributions, endowment—*Site*: 5,000 square feet—*Buildings*: main, two-story brick erected 1903, and two-story frame annex—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 7, dining room 20x16, kitchen 11x9, living room 16x12—*Special rooms*: art and clinic room 12x8, assembly hall 32x22, club rooms 2, domestic science room 14x12, library (700 volumes), manual training room 15x12, sewing room 16x16—*Playground*: 1,748 square feet—*Summer camp*: use of Holiday Home and Arden Shore Camps.

Hull-House (Settlement), 800 South Halsted Street (community area 28): *Established*:

1889—*Sponsorship*: Board of Trustees—*Financial support*: community fund, contributions, endowment, rents—*Site*: 52,800 square feet—*Buildings*: main, three-story brick erected 1856, and twelve other units—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 81, dining room 42x26, kitchen, two living rooms 18x18, 18x16—*Special rooms*: art studio 42x30, auditorium 68x40, cafeteria 47x26, club rooms 14, clay modeling room 38x28, craft room 26x24, domestic science room 38x20, dramatic room 12x12, game rooms 64x25, 25x22, gymnasium 83x38, handball room 20x20, lecture room 42x24, library (3,000 volumes), manual training room 42x20, music rooms 6, 30x21, 27x18, 18x17, 15x9, 14x12, 12x9, nursery school (12 rooms), pottery shop, press room 23x18, reception room 37x16, showers 6, theater 50x36 (212 seats), tumble room 17x8, weaving room 38x27, women's club library 32x20—*Playground*: 5,184 square feet; handball court—*Summer camp*: Bowen Country Club, Waukegan, Illinois.

Madonna Center (Settlement House), 712-718 South Loomis Street (community area 28): *Established*: 1901—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: benefits, community fund, contributions—*Site*: 13,320 square feet—*Buildings*: main, two-story brick erected 1922, and 2 others—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 4, dining room, kitchen, living room—*Special rooms*: assembly hall 45x30, club rooms 5, domestic science room 17x10, gymnasium 48x23, library (2,500 volumes), play room 24x17, reception room 17x13, 2 sewing rooms 18x14, 10x8—*Playground*: 3,552 square feet.

Newberry Avenue Center (Church House), 1355 Newberry Avenue (community area 28): *Established*: 1896—*Sponsorship*: Women's Home Missionary Society and First Methodist Church of Evanston—*Financial support*: community fund, sponsors—*Site*: 5,000 square feet—*Building*: three-story brick erected 1896—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 7, dining room 24x18, kitchen 14x12, living room 16x14—*Special rooms*: assembly hall and kindergarten 44x24, 2 clinic rooms 25x16, 15x14, domestic science room 19x15, game room 24x21, gymnasium 44x24, library (1,000 volumes), manual training room 24x23, music room 22x16, pottery room 15x13, sewing room 12x10, showers 4—*Playground*: 1,750 square feet—*Summer camp*: use of Arden Shore and Holiday Home Camps.

New First Congregational Church, 1613 West Washington Boulevard (community area 28): *Site*: 17,750 square feet—*Buildings*: chapel, church, girls' residence, parish house—*Special rooms*: 2 auditoriums (1,500 seats) (500 seats), club rooms 25, dining rooms 2, gymnasium 75x50, kindergarten and nursery, kitchen, manual training room, sewing room, showers 2—*Summer camp*: Bridgman, Michigan.

St. John Presbyterian Institutional Church, 608 South Hoyne Avenue (community area 28): *Established*: 1921—*Site*: 5,000 square feet—*Building*: two-story brick church and recreational building—*Special rooms*: auditoriums (300 seats) (225 seats), club rooms 6, dining room, domestic science room, game room, kitchen, manual training room, sewing rooms 2—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray.

West End Catholic Women's Club Settlement (Settlement), 2159 DeKalb Street (community area 28): *Sponsorship*: West End Women's Club and CYO—*Financial support*: community fund, Women's Club—*Site*: 1,440 square feet—*Building*: two-story stone—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 2—*Special rooms*: club rooms 4, manual training room 20x10—*Playground*: use of lot.

Jewish People's Institute (Community Center), 3500 Douglas Boulevard (community area 29): *Established*: 1903—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: community fund, endowment, fees—*Site*: 26,680 square feet—*Building*: four-story brick erected 1926—*Special rooms*: art studio 32x24, auditorium, billiard room 50x24, book shop, cafeteria, club rooms 9, game room 36x33, gymnasium 75x54, library (12,000 volumes), lobby, 2 lounges 50x40, 45x30, nursery 36x24, science department (3-room suite), showers 39, swimming pool, theater 80x60 (800 seats), typewriting room, zoology room 33x28—*Playground*: Herzl pavilion roof garden 4,075 square feet—*Summer camp*: Loon Lake, Antioch, Illinois.

New Marcy Center (Church House), 1539 South Springfield Avenue (community area 29): *Established*: 1930—*Sponsorship*: Methodist Women's Home Missionary Society—*Financial support*: contributions, sponsor—*Site*: 49,025 square feet—*Building*: three-story brick erected 1930—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 11, dining room 18x13, kitchen 19x18, living room 26x22—*Special rooms*: Boy Scouts' room 23x13, chapel 44x26, clinic rooms 3, club rooms 4, community club (main 32x12, kitchen 13x8), girls' parlor 42x18, Girl Scouts' room 21x16, gymnasium 71x52, journalism room 12x7, kindergarten 33x16, lobby 31x26, manual training room 26x16, men's club room 20x19, print shop 16x14, reading room 24x18, recreation room 40x24, sci-

ence laboratory 13x7, sewing room 26x17, showers 6—*Playgrounds*: two, 27,750 square feet, 4,900 square feet; baseball diamond.

Bethlehem Community Center (Community Center), 1853 South Loomis Street (community area 31): *Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: Congregational Union—*Site*: 12,500 square feet—*Building*: three-story brick erected 1885—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 4, dining room, kitchen, living room—*Special rooms*: chapel (200 seats), clay room 16x14, club rooms 2, domestic science room 17x14, game room 44x40, gymnasium 64x42, library 30x28, manual training room 16x16, nursery 31x24, primary room 31x27, sewing room 13x13, showers 4.

Gads Hill Center (Settlement), 1919 West Cullerton Street (community area 31): *Established*: 1898—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: community fund, contributions—*Site*: 31,250 square feet—*Building*: three-story brick erected 1916—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 13, dining room and living room 21x12, kitchen 22x9—*Special rooms*: club rooms 3, domestic science room 30x18, gymnasium 67x33, library 40x20 (3,915 volumes), lobby 21x16, manual training room, nursery (dining room 14x12, play room 33x18), sewing room 26x23, showers 3—*Playground*: 21,875 square feet.

Howell Neighborhood House (Neighborhood House), 1831 South Racine Avenue (community area 31): *Established*: 1905—*Sponsorship*: Presbyterian Church Extension Board, Committee of Management—*Financial support*: community fund, Women's Presbyterian Society of Chicago—*Site*: 10,000 square feet—*Buildings*: main, three-story brick erected 1913, and two-story frame house—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 10, dining room 30x15, living room—*Special rooms*: auditorium 42x39, club rooms 6, domestic science rooms 19x16, 17x12, game room 28x16, gymnasium 51x41, kindergarten and nursery 42x22, library 22x16 (1,300 volumes), manual training room 12x12, music rooms 12x10, 12x8, showers 2—*Playground*: roof 702 square feet—*Summer camp*: use of Camp Gray.

Lincoln Street Institutional Church (Methodist Episcopal), 1851 West 22d Place (community area 31): *Established*: 1881—*Site*: 30,000 square feet—*Buildings*: two-story brick church erected 1881, parish house 1907, gymnasium 1881, parsonage 1887—*Special rooms*: 2 auditoriums (350 seats) (150 seats), club rooms 8, dining room, gymnasium 50x30, handicraft room, kindergarten 30x30, library 20x15, manual training room, showers 11, sewing room—*Outdoor facilities*: baseball diamond, horseshoe pits 2.

Halsted Street Institutional Church (Church House), 1935 South Halsted Street (community area 31): *Established*: 1885 as kindergarten—*Sponsorship*: Methodist Philadelphia Home Missionary Society, Board of Directors—*Financial support*: Chicago City Missionary Society, community fund, contributions, Philadelphia Board—*Site*: 10,000 square feet—*Buildings*: four-story brick erected 1927, and dormitory—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 8, apartment—*Special rooms*: auditorium 71x50, cafeteria 40x30, chapel (240 seats), club rooms 7, craft room 24x11, domestic science rooms 32x19, 18x10, game room 50x24, gymnasium 76x46, library 24x15 (2,000-3,000 volumes), manual training room 54x10, music studio 18x10, parlor 20x14, print shop, showers 10—*Playground*: use of 3—*Summer camp*: St. Charles, Illinois.

Paulist Settlement House, 1122 South Wabash Avenue (community area 32): *Established*: 1908—*Building*: four-story stone—*Special rooms*: club rooms 9, dining room, kitchen, library.

St. Rose Social Center (Settlement), 307 West 25th Street (community area 34): *Sponsorship*: Sisters of St. Mary of Providence—*Financial support*: contributions, tag day—*Site*: 5,000 square feet—*Building*: two-story brick erected 1884—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 3, dining room 20x20, kitchen 12x12, living room 20x20—*Special rooms*: assembly hall 72x30, sewing room 36x30—*Playground*: 1,400 square feet.

Olivet Christian Center (Negro), 3101 South Parkway (community area 35): *Established*: 1850—*Site*: 18,750 square feet—*Building*: three-story stone and brick—*Special rooms*: club rooms 10, dining rooms 2, handicraft room, kitchen.

South Side Settlement House (Settlement), 3201 South Wabash Avenue (community area 35): *Established*: 1918—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: benefits, contributions—*Site*: 14,400 square feet—*Building*: three-story brick residence rented—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 4, living room 18x18, kitchen 16x14—*Special rooms*: art room 20x14, assembly hall 45x38, club rooms 2, game room 14x12, manual training room 14x14, pottery room 20x14, sewing room 20x16—*Playground*: use of lot 7,200 square feet.

Bethlehem Creche (Settlement), 235 West 53d Street (community area 37): *Established*:

1931—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: community fund, contributions—*Site*: 9,375 square feet—*Building*: two-story brick erected 1913—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 3, dining and living room 27x20, kitchen 14x13—*Special rooms*: club rooms 2, craft room 14x12, domestic science room 21x14, 2 game rooms 24x9, 14x9, library (500 volumes), manual training room 21x15, nursery 21x21, sewing room 21x21, showers 2, social hall 44x21—*Playground*: 5,400 square feet.

Abraham Lincoln Centre (Social Center), 700 Oakwood Boulevard (community area 38): *Established*: 1904—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: community fund, contributions, endowment, rentals—*Site*: 15,625 square feet—*Building*: six-story brick erected 1905—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 21, dining room 28x24, kitchen 18x10, 2 living rooms 29x22, 29x22—*Special rooms*: art room 31x18, assembly hall 45x44, club rooms 5, 2 domestic science rooms 22x13, 14x9, game room 44x23, gymnasium 68x34, kitchen 27x26, library (1,000 volumes), lobby, manual training room 27x20, music room 14x12, nursery rooms 30x22, 28x14, 27x26, print shop 18x10, showers 4—*Playground*: 6,000 square feet—*Summer camp*: Clear Lake, Wisconsin.

Emil G. Hirsch Center (Community House), 4622 South Parkway (community area 38): *Established*: 1912—*Sponsorship*: Sinai Temple—*Buildings*: synagogue, two-story stone and brick erected 1912; community house, four-story brick erected 1912—*Special rooms*: auditorium (2,019 seats), club rooms 19, gymnasium 100x60, kitchen, showers 11, swimming pool 60x21, theater (600 seats).

Metropolitan Community Church (Non-denominational), 4100 South Parkway (community area 38): *Established*: 1920—*Site*: 18,750 square feet—*Buildings*: church and community house, three-story stone and brick erected 1889; parsonage; home for renters—*Special rooms*: art room, auditorium (2,500 seats), club rooms 46, dining rooms 2, game rooms 2, gymnasium 200x50, handicraft room, kindergarten, kitchen, music room, nursery, sewing rooms 2—*Playground*: use of two vacant lots.

Hyde Park Neighborhood Club (Community Center), 1364 East 56th Street (community area 41): *Established*: 1920—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: community fund, contributions—*Site*: 8,400 square feet—*Buildings*: parish house, three-story brick erected 1894, and social hall, one-story—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 4, dining room 15x15, kitchen 16x14, living room 15x15—*Special rooms*: club rooms 3, domestic science room 37x14, game room 16x12, gymnasium 51x35, library (2,000 volumes), manual training room 40x9, recreation room 51x35, sewing room 31x13—*Playground*: use of Ray School.

South Chicago Community Center (Settlement), 9135 Brandon Avenue (community area 46): *Established*: 1923—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: Chicago Congregational Union, community fund, contributions—*Site*: 12,500 square feet—*Buildings*: main, three-story brick erected 1892, and two-story frame—*Special rooms*: auditorium 51x36, club rooms 5, domestic science room 10x10, game room 31x25, gymnasium 56x26, 2 kindergarten rooms 32x30, 32x30, 2 library rooms 14x12, 14x12 (1,500 volumes), manual training room 9x9, sewing room 56x17, showers 5—*Playground*: 2,244 square feet—*Summer camp*: use of Tower Hill Camp.

South Chicago Neighborhood House (Church House), 8458 Mackinaw Avenue (community area 46): *Established*: 1914—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: Baptist Missionary Society, community fund—*Site*: 6,250 square feet—*Buildings*: 2 two-story remodeled, annexed—*Living accommodations*: 2 apartments—*Special rooms*: auditorium 42x22, club room, craft room 14x8, domestic science room 24x10, 4 game rooms 36x10, 20x10, 14x10, 13x13, library (1,500 volumes), manual training room 120x10, nursery 40x20, Sea Scout room 14x8, showers 2—*Playground*: use of 3 lots—*Summer camp*: use of Scout camp.

Burnside Settlement (Community Center), 1122 East 90th Street (community area 47): *Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: contributions, Mothers' Club—*Site*: 31,250 square feet—*Building*: two-story frame erected 1912—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 5, dining room 12x10, kitchen 12x10, living room 24x10—*Special rooms*: assembly hall 60x21, club room, gymnasium 48x20, library (1,000 volumes)—*Playground*: 6,480 square feet.

Goodwill Center (Non-denominational), 3334 South Paulina Street (community area 59): *Established*: 1919—*Site*: 10,000 square feet—*Building*: two-story brick—*Special rooms*: auditorium 400 seats, club rooms 2, dining room, gymnasium 50x40, kitchen, library—*Playground*: use of vacant lot.

Fellowship House (Settlement), 831 West 33d Place (community area 60): *Established*: 1895—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Finan-*

cial support: community fund, contributions—*Site*: 7,500 square feet—*Buildings*: main, two-story brick erected 1902, and two-story frame house—*Living accommodations*: rented 5-room apartment, dining room 21x10, kitchen 12x9, living room 14x12—*Special rooms*: assembly hall 34x18, club rooms 6, library (1,200 volumes), manual training room 20x10—*Playgrounds*: 3 lots totaling 2,545 square feet—*Summer camp*: use of Holiday Home and Camp Kiwanis.

House of Happiness (Settlement), 3052 Gratten Avenue (community area 60): *Established*: 1926—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: community fund, contributions, endowment, Episcopal Diocesan Board of Chicago—*Site*: 9,897 square feet—*Buildings*: main, two-story brick erected 1910, and rented church for gymnasium—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 6, dining room 16x16, kitchen 12x12, living room 16x12—*Special rooms*: auditorium 54x28, club rooms 2, domestic science room 16x11, gymnasium 57x30, kindergarten 29x16, library (2,500 volumes), manual training room 35x28, music room 17x16, sewing room 22x17, shower 1—*Playground*: use of public playground.

Raymond Baptist Chapel, 816 West 31st Street (community area 60): *Established*: 1905—*Site*: 3,600 square feet—*Building*: two-story brick erected 1905—*Special rooms*: 2 auditoriums (250 seats) (200 seats), club rooms 7, dining room, kindergarten, kitchen, nursery.

St. Mary's Settlement, 656 West 44th Street (community area 61): *Established*: 1935—*Sponsorship*: Catholic Charities—*Financial support*: Catholic Charities, community fund, Stockyards Community Council—*Site*: 15,240 square feet—*Building*: four-story frame erected 1863—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 4, dining room 17x11, kitchen 18x18, living room 15x14—*Special rooms*: club rooms 2, library (80 volumes), manual training room 19x18, workshop 14x14.

University of Chicago Settlement (Settlement), 4630 Gross Avenue (community area 61): *Established*: 1894—*Sponsorship*: Board of Directors—*Financial support*: community fund, contributions, memberships, University of Chicago Chapel and League of Women—*Site*: 45,000 square feet—*Buildings*: main, four-story brick erected 1906 and adjoining—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 17, dining room 30x24, kitchen 20x20, living room 16x14—*Special rooms*: boxing room 24x18, club rooms 5, game room 48x24, girls' junior room 13x13, girls' senior room 19x13, 2 gymnasiums 74x41, 52x36, library 25x24 (1,500 volumes), manual training room 72x24, music room 36x24, nursery rooms 34x24, 23x14, presidents' room 22x18, sewing room 23x15, showers 13—*Playgrounds*: lot, 4,375; roof, 4,440 square feet—*Summer camp*: Chesterton, Indiana.

Miscellaneous Community Centers

Although none of these agencies are located in industrial sections of the city nor do they cater to that group which is generally regarded as underprivileged, there are a number of institutions which possess some of the characteristics of settlements, brief mention of which should be made in this chapter.

Leyden House

Leyden House, 3428 North Oketo Street, in community area 17, was established by the Chicago Congregational Union to provide recreational opportunities in a comparatively newly populated area of the city which is one mile from the closest park fieldhouse, lacks a public library, and with the nearest commercial motion picture theater more than two miles away. Much of the district is without paved streets and, until recent Works Progress Administration projects remedied the situation, without water and sewage facilities. The agency is located in a two-story brick building with a small auditorium seating 200 people, facilities for manual training, carving, metal work, aeroplane modeling and other handicraft activities, a library with 1,000 volumes and residence facilities for its superintendent. Among the organizations utilizing the facilities during the week are boys' clubs, Scout Troops, an infant welfare station, men's clubs, parent-teacher choral group and classes of the Works Progress Administration. Approximately 140 boys and girls are enrolled in its play school, and from 300 to 400 adults partake each week in the activities of the center. According to the sponsoring agency the organization cannot be considered permanent, having been established to meet the emergency needs of the district.

Family Recreation Center

The Family Recreation Center, at 4410 North Troy Street in community area 14, is supported by donations of its chief sponsor and other individuals and by social events. Activities under the jurisdiction of the Recreation Center Committee

include a kindergarten for children, trips for mothers and children several afternoons each week, classes in shorthand and sewing as well as specialized groups in music, dramatics and ballroom dancing. The facilities are provided in a 60x100 foot store building with a vacant lot adjacent. Works Progress Administration employees and volunteers assist the director in the operation of the center.

Neighborhood Guild Settlement

The Neighborhood Guild Settlement, 1919 North Richmond Street, was established in 1903 to help the needy of the area. Its activities, under the supervision of a volunteer director assisted by Works Progress Administration employees, include classes in cooking and sewing, art and English, as well as club groups. Its recreation program is supplemented by relief to the needy, with an average of seventy-five meals served each day from September to May.

Other Projects

Among other group work projects of a community nature similar in some respects to the above are the Neighborhood Boys Club, included in Chapter IV, the Chicago Area Project, the Lower North Community Council, the Oakwood-Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Council and the Edgebrook Community Center discussed in Chapter XIII.

Several agencies long identified with the group work field in Chicago are the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, established in 1908 "to improve the condition of child life in the United States," and the Chicago Urban League whose program is "working toward the general improvement of social and economic conditions for the Negro with specific regard to housing, employment, education, recreation and general welfare of the community."

The Elizabeth McCormick Fund is particularly active in the development of standards for nursery schools, in co-operating with social service agencies in the play school movement, and in assisting the Works Progress Administration Recreation Division in the training of children's play leaders not only in Chicago but throughout the state. In Chicago the Fund, in conjunction with the Chicago Park District, assists in the operation of thirty-two pre-school play groups using park facilities. The extensive library of the Memorial Fund in the fields of child welfare, child health and parent education is loaned without charge. In 1937 some 3,250 borrowers residing in seven states availed themselves of this service. The Fund during 1938 is administering an allocation of $7,500 from the Community Fund of Chicago to provide camping periods for needy children at camps selected by social workers of the Memorial Fund on the basis of the individual child's requirements.

The Chicago Urban League concentrates its activities on securing for the Negro communities of the city those facilities necessary for the welfare of the residents. It also conducts a neighborhood program with emphasis on group recreation, utilizing facilities in police stations, churches, stores and vacant lots. No fees are charged at any time for these activities, the League receiving an allocation from the Community Fund of Chicago with additional financial support derived from donations of contributing members. Supplementing its own building at 3032 South Wabash Avenue, the Chicago Urban League rents additional space at 4654 Indiana Avenue on the South Side and 2009 Walnut Street on Chicago's near West Side.

Although the Douglas Smith Foundation at 844 Rush Street operates primarily in the field of health activities with a staff of medical employees, it also provides space and a program to bring together socially the working girls of the near North Side. Its chief recreational activity is in the Douglas Smith Players with a membership of fifty-two men and eighty-four women, in the various acting, playwriting and vocal classes with a total membership of 245, and a choral club composed of thirty-five men and women. The facilities of the institution include an auditorium with a capacity of 150 people, a lounge, three club rooms, dressing rooms and other facilities for its theatrical program and a roof adaptable for social purposes during the summer months. Three education instructors provided by the Works Progress Administration and one recreation director employed by the agency represent the leisure-time activity staff of the Douglas Smith Foundation.

CHAPTER III

RELIGIOUS AGENCIES

The church in its function as a religious agency has always been regarded as being concerned predominantly with the spiritual welfare of those whom it serves; yet throughout the entire history of most religious sects one can find activities and church groups which, although primarily religious in purpose provided various forms of social recreation. For example, the observance of feast days and religious holidays was usually marked by celebrations and pageantry, and the spirit of these occasions was generally that of gaiety and good fellowship. Some sects and denominations have always stood against certain forms of recreation which they considered as worldly and sinful. To preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath, religious forces were long successful in preventing almost every form of Sunday recreation.

Within comparatively recent years, acknowledgement by religious groups of the value in wholesome recreation has resulted in passive acceptance of various forms of social recreation and athletics; this has been followed in many religious cases by active acceptance of leisure-time activities as a church function and by the provision of adequate facilities and equipment for church-centered recreation programs. Today, while recreation opportunities among churches are still primarily social, an appreciable number of religious agencies include in their plants and equipment facilities for indoor sports and athletics and employ competent recreation leaders to supervise and direct church recreation programs.

There is, however, no unanimity among religious groups as to the propriety of certain forms of recreation; for example, while dancing is permitted and encouraged by some denominational groups, other religious bodies discourage participation in it even away from the church. Similarly, while smoking is denounced as sinful by a few central religious organizations, some churches have gone so far as to provide special smoking accommodations in their buildings. Again, commercial forms of dramatics, such as the motion picture and the legitimate stage, are not accepted by some denominations, yet others provide equipment for the showing of motion pictures in their assembly halls. The attitude of churches toward liquor ranges from denominations advising complete abstinence to those which preach temperance and moderation. Within recent years inconsistency in church practices and attitudes on the question of gambling has been the subject of considerable discussion among certain religious leaders. The Chicago Church Federation, commenting upon the practice of churches sponsoring keno and other forms of gambling for charitable purposes, points out that: "Some churches have winked at the evil, filled their treasury, and have disappointed the ideals of youth who lose faith in preaching which is contradicted in practice."

During the past eight years, with generally unfavorable economic conditions prevailing, large elements in the population have been economically unable to partake of commercial recreational opportunities to the extent which they had enjoyed in the previous decade. As a result, therefore, public agencies though operating under reduced budgets and private agencies operating with drastically lessened incomes, have had to expand their programs to sustain the morale of the people. Many religious agencies included in this latter group have recognized the dangers to the individual shut out of adequate worth while leisure-time opportunities and have entered the field of youth recreation in particular.

A recent study by the National Committee for Religious and Welfare Recovery brought out the fact that less than 2 per cent of the nation's income is contributed for the support of religious activities. Since most of this is expended for pastors' salaries, construction and maintenance of buildings, missionary and philanthropic efforts of the church, it may be said that only a minute frac-

tion of one cent out of each dollar of the nation's income is expended for the provision of church recreation programs.

From the early days of Chicago, churches have played an important part as recreation centers. Indeed, in the first years after the city's incorporation socials and musicales in churches were regarded as the ultimate of society life in the settlement. History records that in 1843 the first celebration of St. Patrick's day was observed in the city, with the Chicago band and the Montgomery Guards turning out for the first time in full uniform. The first Sunday school was established at Fort Dearborn in 1832, and soon the movement took in all of the churches as they were established in the city. Likewise many of the musical organizations of early Chicago began in the churches.

According to reports of the Chicago Church Federation more than 90 per cent of the residents of metropolitan Chicago are adherents to a religious creed, either as active members of or frequent attendants at one or another of the 1,850 churches. Approximately, 1,250,000 each are served by the Roman Catholic and the Protestant denominations; some 400,000 individuals are included in the total served by the three major Jewish religious groups of the district. Walter R. Mee, Executive Secretary of the Church Federation, summarizes the active membership and the number of churches in each of the Protestant denominations in the metropolitan Chicago area in the following table:

Denomination	*Number of Churches*	*Members*
Baptist	121	37,029
Baptist—Colored	138	94,658
Christian Reformed	20	6,100
Church of the Brethren	3	805
Church of God	8	1,600
Church of the Nazarene	8	1,026
Congregational	88	31,812
Disciples of Christ	30	8,158
Episcopal	79	31,426
Evangelical	36	7,276
Evangelical and Reformed	74	23,456
Lutheran		
American Synod	14	4,629
Augustana Synod	44	20,192
Danish Lutheran Synod	2	500
Norwegian Synod	29	7,500
United Danish Lutheran	4	535
United Lutheran	68	57,291
Lutheran, Missouri Synod	159	77,970
Mennonite	8	500
Methodist Episcopal	182	62,057
Methodist Episcopal Norwegian Danish	7	861
Methodist Episcopal Swedish	19	2,561
Methodist Episcopal Colored	7	7,000
African Methodist Episcopal	35	12,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	9	3,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal	10	5,207
Methodist Protestant	2	450
Presbyterian	108	47,505
Reformed Church in America	13	6,125
Reformed Episcopal	4	752
Reformed Presbyterian	1	60
Seventh Day Adventist	15	1,885
Society of Friends	2	288
Swedenborgian	3	310
Swedish Evangelical Free	6	1,000
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	28	5,318
Unitarian	7	1,900
United Brethren in Christ	3	1,000
United Presbyterian	6	1,576
Universalist	2	350
Welsh Presbyterian	2	480
Community and Independent	33	25,505
Total	1,437	599,653

The actual number of adherents, Mr. Mee points out, is obtained by multiplying the membership by 2.8, a standard adopted by the government during the war. The total valuation of church properties in the area, which in addition to the city of Chicago includes the suburban and rural communities as far north as Lake Forest and west as far as Aurora, is estimated at between five hundred and six hundred million dollars. Besides churches this includes the hospitals, colleges, universities and all other philanthropic agencies maintained by the area's religious organizations. Approximately 80 per cent of the churches in metropolitan Chicago are within the city limits of Chicago, and therefore are within the province of this study.

To ascertain the general denominational policies of religious groups in the city of Chicago and to determine the extent of centrally directed church recreation programs, thirty church leaders representing denominational bodies which include more than 95 per cent of the city's religious adherents were requested to prepare statements. The salient Protestant churches of the city were affiliated by denomination with the Chicago Church Federation through whose offices aid was given in securing the required data. Many of the city's conservative, reform and orthodox rabbis are members of the Rabbinical Association, while the

255 Roman Catholic churches are controlled through the Archdiocese of Chicago.

With certain notable exceptions Protestant church groups in the city evidence an active interest in recreation. In some instances this latter term was qualified as applying to "wholesome physical and mental activities"—"wholesome recreation"—"within limits to type of recreation, morals, etc."—"recreation tending to build up strong physical bodies and minds"—"constructive recreation"—"in favor of re-creating program"—"favorable toward healthful recreation." In the majority of replies the denomination's attitude was simply expressed as being "favorable toward recreation." In only two instances, each a denomination with less than ten churches in the city, was the denomination's attitude expressed as adverse toward recreation. In one of these groups the policy was explained as being conservative inasmuch as a recreation program "is unnecessary if the church presents a live wide-awake spiritual program." The other denomination expressed the attitude that "the church has no more business in recreation than it has in politics, and that it is foolish for a church to attempt to compete with commercialized recreation and the programs provided by public agencies."

Many of the statements indicated that the denominations were aware of increasingly complex city problems, and that the churches were adapting their programs to meet the needs of the times. The publications of one denomination which for many years served a large foreign element in the population explained that the "barriers of nationalistic and linguistic isolation" which surrounded the church were crumbling, and that with the Americanization of its congregations as their members became familiar with the English language, the "natural bulwarks which the hand of God built for us during the days of our infancy and adolescence in America were gone" and the church was confronted with the problem of combating the "lure of secular and worldly activities." In a somewhat similar vein the programs of organizations of other denominations are pointed toward the provision of leisure-time activities sufficiently attractive to compete with what the church regards as "unsocial and irreligious commercialized recreation."

A number of church leaders commented that the denomination had never officially taken up the question of recreation, and that therefore they had no sharply defined policy concerning it. One group suggests that though it has no official pronouncement, the church is concerned with a "well-rounded Christian life which includes recreation of body, mind and soul." Comparatively few denominational bodies assume the sponsorship for recreational programs within their churches; in each instance the determination of whether an individual church will have a recreation program is left to the congregation itself. In view of the fact that a considerable percentage of the population still regard only athletics as within the purview of recreation, it is not surprising to find that while a significant number of denominational bodies indicated they had no centrally sponsored organizations of a recreational character, nevertheless analysis of the organizations common to most of their churches revealed dramatics, singing, picnics and many other types of activities now universally accepted as forms of recreation. In several instances paid staffs, usually in the Christian Education Department of denominations, assist in the development of recreational policy and programs. In other instances, for example, the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, denominational organizations such as the Walther League are centrally directed with paid staffs. In the instance of this group more than one-fourth of its 300 page manual is devoted to recreation programs, means of developing such activities as needle craft, handicraft, recreational reading, dramatics, athletic tournaments, banquets and such outdoor recreational activities as hikes, excursions, outings, picnics, camping, boating, hay rides, and parties. In this organization recreation is regarded as one of the components of its fellowship program.

In the report of another large denominational body a broad-minded attitude toward recreation is indicated. Yet its officials point out that the denomination does not dictate a general policy because there is a wide divergence in attitude toward recreation on the part of member churches in different localities; that, for instance, while in the Chicago area its church organizations conduct card parties, dances, and in some cases permit women

to smoke at social affairs, by contrast in downstate Illinois, several churches in this same denomination require the diners "to go to the boiler room to smoke when men's banquets are held." In one of its publications this denomination suggests to its member churches: "It is best not to have a recreational program too well outlined as the young people prefer freedom to play as they wish. Facilities for fun, such as space, a radio or piano, a ping pong table and other equipment for games is what they desire." It concludes with the admonition that its recreation program should grow out of young people's groups in the church, and "should not be used as bait to catch new members."

Of the major religious bodies with churches in the Chicago area the Roman Catholic Archdiocese probably exercises the greatest control over the units under its jurisdiction; while all matters pertaining to policy are centrally controlled and directed, yet the initiative in inaugurating recreation programs is left to the individual parish priest. This arrangement is based primarily upon the premise that the parish priest being familiar with local conditions is in a more advantageous position to determine the recreational needs of his congregation. Such widespread organizations as the Holy Name Society (a religious, charity and social organization of men eighteen years and over), the Altar and Rosary Society with religious and social implications for a membership of married women, and the Young Ladies' Sodality (a social group with membership fourteen years and over), represent centrally controlled agencies which include recreation activities among their purposes. The active promotion by the Holy Name Society of the Catholic Youth Organization and the subsequent increase of parish units in the latter organization likewise represent centrally controlled leisure-time agencies. As indicating the general function of recreation in the Catholic Youth Organization program, which may be regarded as an expression of the attitude of the Catholic church toward recreation, an official of the C.Y.O. points out: "The role of recreation in the C.Y.O. program differs fundamentally from similar services in this field in that we look upon it as a means to an end. Our objective in youth work is keeping young people out of trouble. Occupation of the mind and body with recreational features of one form or another does just that. Not so much as a by-product but rather as an integral co-feature is the physical and mental development necessarily accompanying participation in some phase of the C.Y.O. program. Extrinsically, then, the C.Y.O. program services youth; intrinsically, society. The immediate beneficiary is youth; the ultimate beneficiary, society."

In the discussion of the Catholic Youth Organization in Chapter V of this Volume, the plan of organization, methods of operation, etc., of this agency are described in some detail. That the Catholic church is definitely committed toward the provision of wholesome recreation opportunities by religious agencies is attested by the existence both of facilities and programs in its churches.

According to officials of the Rabbinical Association, Jewish religious groups are more than favorably disposed toward all manner of recreational activities. Almost all of the congregations of the city include organizations which provide some form of recreational activity. As further evidence of the favorable attitude of Jewish groups in the city toward recreation, the leaders point to the philanthropic efforts of the Jewish people in behalf of their community houses and centers, and to the erection of the Jewish People's Institute, which is recognized as one of the country's leading private recreation centers. The operation of church schools provides instruction in Hebrew history and religious observances. Conducted after the regular grammar school day, these classes supplement the general public school education of the boy and girl, and in addition provide opportunities for recreation by utilizing the facilities of the recreation halls of the individual synagogues. Among other organizations of a city-wide nature with the objective to "learn more of and to appreciate the customs, culture and music of the Jews" are the branches of the Jewish Youth League, whose recreational activities consist of dancing (both folk and group), athletic sports, forums, hikes and parties.

While comparatively few denominations control centrally and contribute to the financial support of recreation programs within their member

churches, many religious bodies of the city foster interchurch competition in athletic sports, several in dramatics and other forms of recreation. In some instances the paid staff of the denomination assists in the development of the dramatic, as well as the women's and men's organizations within the churches. They point out, however, that the denomination does not attempt to dictate to the individual what his recreational choices should be, but encourages the provision of wholesome recreation with participation optional. One particular denomination has concluded that in the past its efforts have tended toward over-organization, hence it now sponsors *types of program* but not the organization to carry them into effect. Significantly, all of the colored religious denominational bodies of the city express themselves as being favorable to recreation and sympathetic toward the extension of leisure-time opportunities for their people. They point out, however, that in many instances their facilities are very inadequate and that financial limitations prevent the development of church programs in those areas where living conditions, particularly inadequate housing, necessitate the provision of recreational opportunities by private agencies.

The Chicago Sunday Evening Club, founded in 1907, fills the need for popular non-sectarian religious services in the Loop. Each Sunday night from October until June services designed for hotel guests, residents of the downtown districts and for others without church affiliation throughout the city are conducted in Orchestra Hall. While the regular services start at 8:00, the hour preceding usually presents biblical dramatizations, special musical offerings under the direction of various religious groups of the city, representatives of industry and public organizations. During 1937 one of these programs was devoted to recreation, with officials of the Chicago Recreation Commission and representatives of the parks and other public agencies of the city contributing to the services.

One of the committees of the Chicago Church Federation, which was organized "to unite the various branches of the Christian churches in Chicago and vicinity in a continuous co-operative endeavor to bring the message of the gospel to all people and to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of life," is the committee on leisure-time activities. This organization participated in 1937 in the section on church recreation which was a part of the annual recreation conference of the Chicago Recreation Commission.

In the preceding chapter it will have been observed that many settlements, community centers and similar organizations are sponsored by denominational groups or represent institutional activities of individual churches. In most instances the agencies are not regarded by the sponsoring groups as recreational establishments, but more often as charitable activities. Many of the group work agencies serve as instruments for missionary efforts of denominations among the underprivileged residents of the city.

During the summer of 1936, in order to secure pertinent data regarding the recreational facilities provided by Chicago religious agencies and to ascertain the types of program conducted under the auspices of the city's churches, an extensive field study was carried out by members of the Survey staff. The procedure involved personal interviews with the pastors or members of the individual congregations. In every instance the factual material was provided by the agency's representative, the interviewer merely recording specific data. The schedules utilized in this survey were concerned only with the quantitative aspects of the institutions' leisure-time equipment, and no attempt was made to evaluate either plant and equipment or program.

For this analysis of religious institutions of the city some 1,577 churches representing more than 95 per cent of the city's religious agencies, assisted by providing information required to complete the schedules. In addition to the substantially permanent institutions more than a hundred so-called "store-front" churches were included. Many of these were of a more or less transitory nature; hence some may have gone out of existence since this field study was made.

Denominations

Classified according to major religious groups and the primary denominational affiliations, the churches included in the study are divided as follows:

Denomination	*Number*
Baptist:	
Baptist	57
German	6
Swedish	11
Other Foreign Speaking	13
Various other	4
Miscellaneous	20
Negro:	
Bethlehem Association	24
Friendship Association	5
New Era Association	26
North Wood River Association	9
Union Association	9
Other Negro	5
Miscellaneous	58
Catholic:	
Roman	254
Other	22
Christian Reformed	13
Church of the Brethren	6
Church of God	12
Church of the Nazarene	6
Congregational:	
Congregational	47
German	4
Disciples of Christ	14
Episcopal:	
Churches	28
Missions	24
Evangelical:	
Evangelical	17
Evangelical and Reformed	39
Greek:	
Catholic	3
Mission	1
Orthodox	16
Jewish:	
Conservative	4
Reformed	12
Orthodox	98
Not specified	19
Lutheran:	
American	7
Augustana Synod	31
Danish Lutheran	2
Missouri Synod	69
Norwegian	23
United Danish	4
United Lutheran	41
Not specified	4
Mennonite	8
Methodist Episcopal:	
Methodist Episcopal	94
Norwegian Danish Conference	6
Central Northwest Conference	13
Lexington Conference Negro	5
African Methodist Episcopal Negro	23
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	5
Colored Methodist Episcopal	5
Methodist Protestant	2
Presbyterian	66
Reformed Church in America	10
Reformed Episcopal	4
Reformed Presbyterian	1
Roumanian Orthodox	1
Serbian Orthodox	2
Seventh Day Adventist	11
Society of Friends	1
Swedenborgian	4
Swedish Evangelical Free Church	8
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	20
Ukrainian Orthodox	1
Unitarian	4
United Brethren in Christ	3
United Presbyterian	5
Universalist	1
Welsh Presbyterian	3
Miscellaneous:	
Church of God in Christ	10
Free Methodist	3
Holiness	5
Latter-Day Saints	4
Missions, not otherwise specified	9
Moody	4
Pentecostal	22
Salvation Army	5
Spiritualist	27
All other	24
Non-denominational	32
Inter-denominational	13
Independent	38
Federated	6
Not specified	2

The Protestant denominations represent approximately 73 per cent, Roman Catholic 16.1 and all types of Jewish Synagogues 8.4 per cent of the total. Inasmuch as the twenty-one Christian Science churches within the city of Chicago have no recreational facilities within their edifices this religious group was not included in the study.

Languages

In 1,048 of the reporting churches English is the only language used in the services and program. In 342 churches two languages are used, and fourteen churches conduct their religious program in three languages. Twenty agencies did not specify the language. In 179 churches where English is not used in any services, the prevailing languages were grouped as follows:

Language used	*Number of churches*	*Language used*	*Number of churches*
Hebrew	81	Syrian	2
Jewish	24	Bulgarian	1
Polish	20	Czechoslovak	1
Greek	11	Finnish	1
Lithuanian	6	Japanese	1
German	4	Latvian	1
Hungarian	4	Mexican	1
Armenian	3	Roumanian	1
Ukrainian	3	Russian	1
Dutch	2	Scandinavian	1
Norwegian	2	Spanish	1
Slavic	2	Welsh	1
Slovenian	2		
Swedish	2	Total	179*

*Exclusive of two churches for deaf mutes.

The above languages in conjunction with English are also used in many other churches. An additional group of religious agencies with services in English provide programs for foreign-speaking elements in their membership, using the mother tongue. The following languages with the number of churches indicated are included in this group: Arabic 1, Assyrian 3, Bohemian 12, Chinese 1, Croatian 4, Danish 5, French 2, Italian 25, Korean 1, Serbian 2. The majority of the churches conducting services in foreign languages are located in the areas of concentration of the individual national groups. (See accompanying map.) In some instances, however, the agency has remained in an area from which the predominant national group has migrated; hence its membership now comes from other sections of the city.

Locations

The 1,577 completed schedules include agencies in every community area of the city, but the largest number, 126, were found in community area 28 of the Near West Side. Approximately one-fifth of the city's "store-front" churches were found in this area. The following table indicates the city-wide distribution of churches by areas, from the smallest to the largest number:

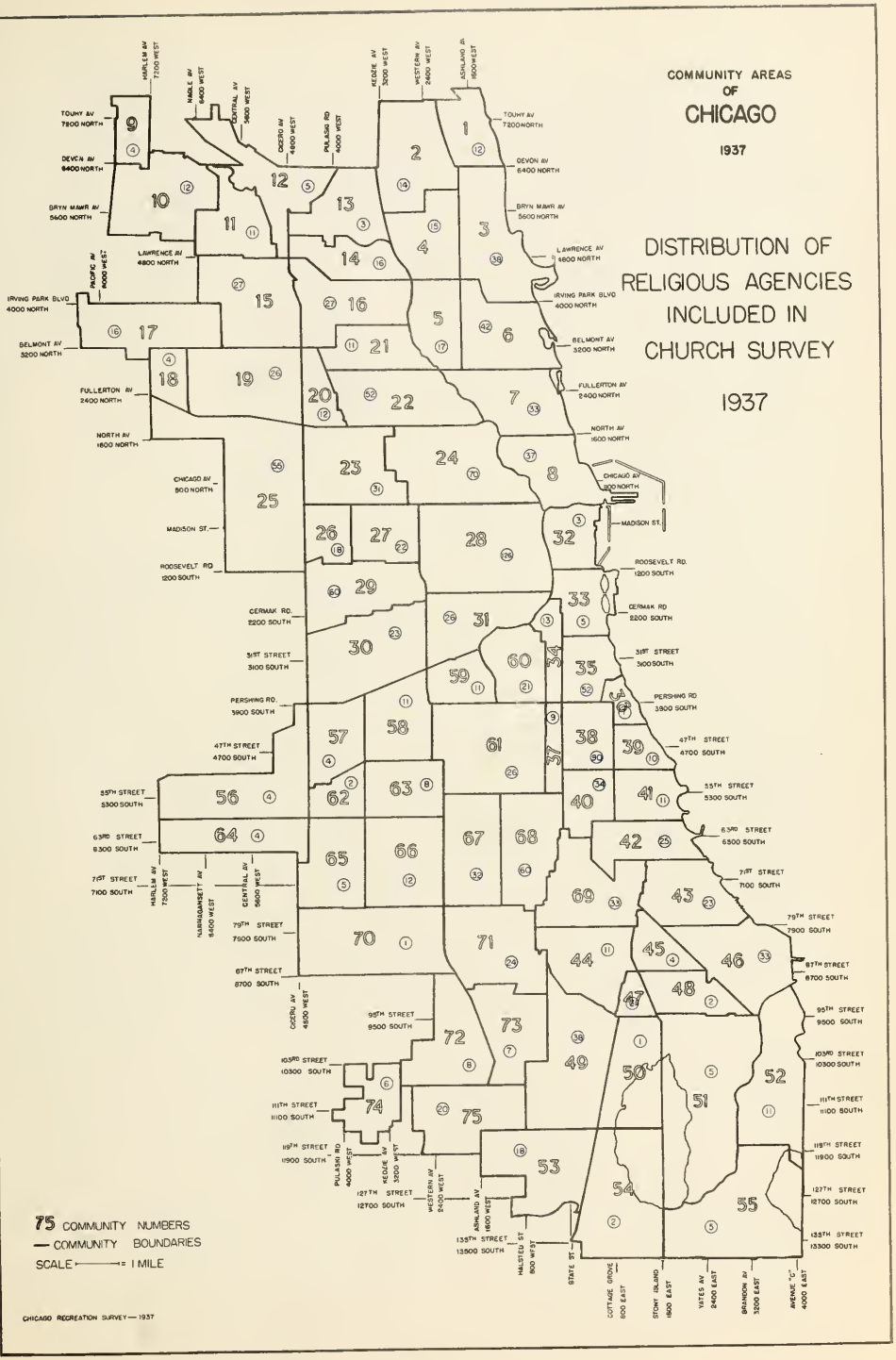
Community area	*Number of churches*	*Community area*	*Number of churches*	*Community area*	*Number of churches*
32	1	11	11	19	26
50	1	21	11	31	26
70	1	41	11	61	26
48	2	44	11	15	27
54	2	52	11	16	27
62	2	58	11	23	31
13	3	59	11	67	32
47	3	1	12	7	33
9	4	10	12	46	33
18	4	20	12	69	33
45	4	66	12	40	34
56	4	34	13	8	37
57	4	2	14	3	38
64	4	4	15	49	38
12	5	14	16	6	42
33	5	17	16	22	52
51	5	5	17	35	52
55	5	26	18	25	55
65	5	53	18	29	60
74	6	75	20	68	60
36	7	60	21	24	70
73	7	27	22	38	90
63	8	30	23	28	126
72	8	43	23		
37	9	71	24		
39	10	42	25	Total	1,577

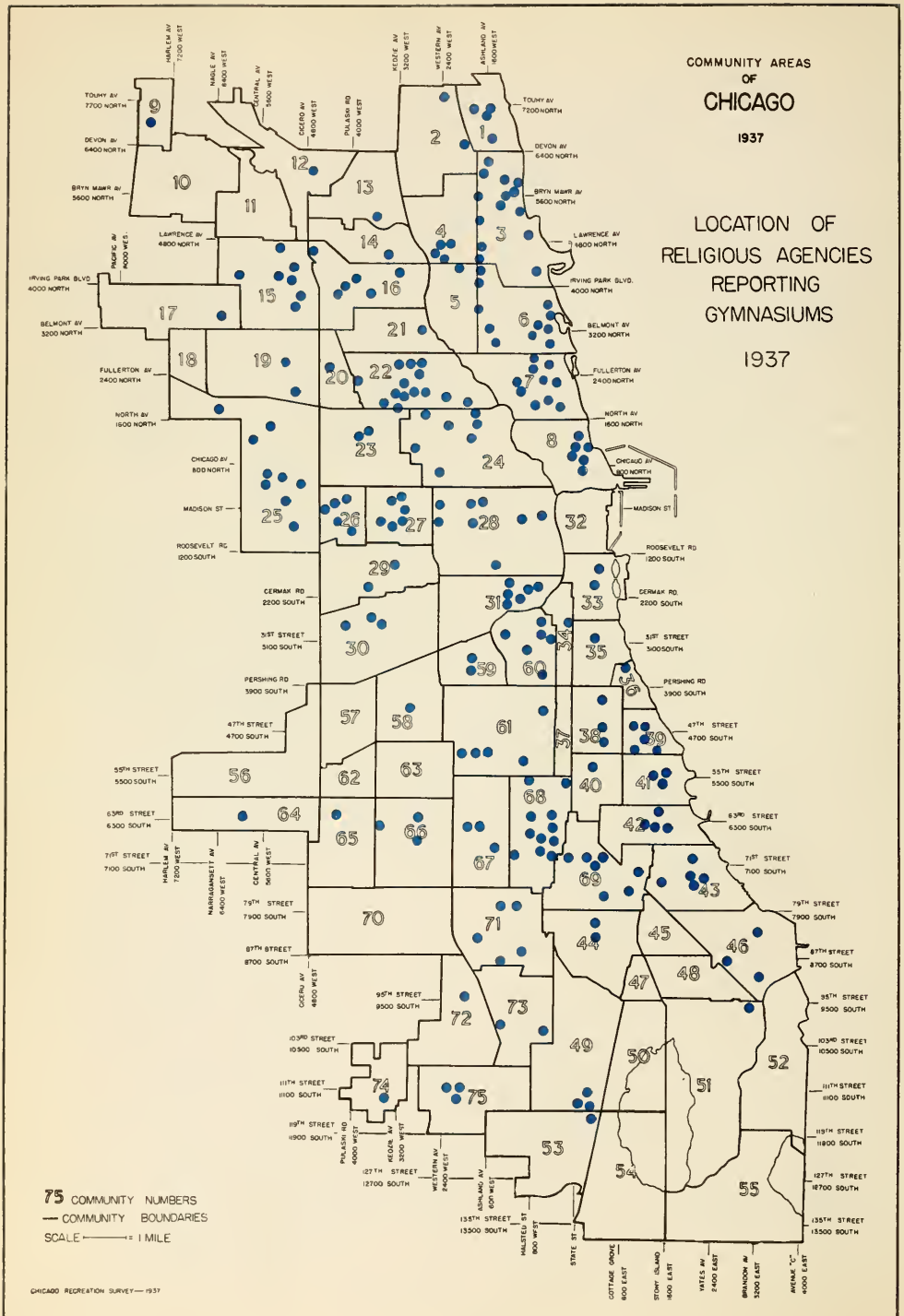
It should be pointed out that groups holding religious services in Loop theaters, lodge halls and other downtown buildings were not included in the study, nor were schedules completed for denominational headquarters conducting religious services, inasmuch as most of these locations made no provision of any kind for recreation.

In locating the churches in the census tract subdivisions of community areas it was found that more than two-thirds of the city's 935 tracts included at least one religious agency. This indicates that in every sense of the word churches can be regarded as neighborhood institutions. Three hundred and eighty-two tracts provided the location for more than one church; two churches were found in each of 164 census tracts, three churches in seventy-nine, four churches in fifty-one, five churches in thirty, six churches in twenty-three and seven religious agencies in sixteen tracts. From eight to seventeen churches were located in eighteen tracts, and census tract 450 of community area 29 accounted for a total of twenty-one churches.

One thousand, five hundred and fifty-two religious agencies specified the number of years they had been in existence at their present location. Two, St. Francis of Assisi and Holy Name Cathedral, were established more than ninety years ago; 156 had served their neighborhoods for more than fifty years; 143 between forty and fifty years; 197 between thirty and forty years; 273 had been located continuously in their present district for from twenty to thirty years; 329 had operated within the same locality ten or more but less than twenty years; and 204 had been in the same area for five to ten years prior to 1936 when this study was made. Two hundred and fifty churches were relatively new additions to the specific neighborhoods which they were serving, having been in operation at their present location less than five years. This latter number represents approximately 16 per cent of the total religious agencies which provided the data.

An analysis of the dates of erection of major buildings for 1,122 reporting churches spans over a century, 119 years to be exact. Approximately one-fourth of all of the churches were built during the nineteenth century; 35 per cent were constructed since 1920. It will be observed in


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
RELIGIOUS AGENCIES
INCLUDED IN
CHURCH SURVEY
1937
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ⟵⟶ = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
LOCATION OF
RELIGIOUS AGENCIES
REPORTING
GYMNASIUMS
1937
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ⊢——⊣ = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937

the following table that the period of most rapid expansion in church properties is found in the years from 1920 through 1929. The marked decline in church construction during the past eight years has been consistent with the general unfavorable economic conditions prevailing in the country. Because of this latter situation many agencies which erected new buildings during the boom period have encountered difficulties in meeting the financial obligations incurred.

Date of erection	*Number*	*Per cent*
Before 1870	18	1.61
1870-1879	34	3.03
1880-1889	114	10.16
1890-1899	121	10.78
1900-1909	216	19.25
1910-1919	226	20.14
1920-1929	322	28.70
1930-1936	71	6.33
Total	1,122	100.00

Sites

One thousand two hundred and ninety-nine reporting churches indicated the dimensions of the sites on which their buildings were located. The aggregate area occupied by them was approximately 350 acres, or the equivalent of slightly more than a quarter-acre per institution. It should be pointed out that this total includes an appreciable number of store-front churches in which the frontage of the agency is less than twenty-five feet. With these agencies omitted the average area rises to approximately three-tenths acre per church. Assuming that this latter average applies to those churches which did not report, the total amount of property occupied by religious agencies in the city is approximately three-fourths of one square mile, or the equivalent of slightly less than three times the area included within Chicago's elevated Loop.

Indoor Facilities and Equipment

One thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine churches supplied information regarding the number of buildings included in their plant and equipment. In 906 agencies the entire program of the church was carried on in one building; 362 churches reported two buildings; three buildings comprised the plant at 211 locations; and ten institutions conducted their religious activities and leisure-time program in four or more buildings. In this latter group are included various theological seminaries and several of the churches with large parochial school units. Four community areas on the Northwest, near West and near Southwest Sides included forty-six of the 221 locations with three or more buildings.

Information concerning the seating capacities of their main auditorium in which the major religious services were conducted was provided by 1,332 churches. An aggregate of 623,553 seats were included in these reporting churches. It is estimated that the 245 institutions which did not indicate the seating capacities of their auditoriums have accommodations for at least 50,000 additional individuals, so that the ratio of population to church seating provisions is less than five persons for each seat. Two hundred and thirty-two Roman Catholic churches provided seats for religious services for 181,364. Orthodox, Conservative and Reformed Jewish churches accommodated slightly more than 60,000 and the Protestant group as a whole had an aggregate of 381,000 seats in their main auditoriums. The Missouri Synod Lutheran group reported the largest of the Protestant denominations with 33,675, Methodist Episcopal churches totaling more than 30,000, the Presbyterian 27,000 and the Baptist, Congregational and the Evangelical-Reformed denominations each including more than 15,000 seats in their reporting churches. The following table indicates the divisions of the seating capacity of these churches among the various community areas of the city with the number of churches in the community reporting and the relationship of population to these seating accommodations. By reference to the following table the reader may ascertain the number of churches in any community area which did not provide the seating accommodation information.

Area	*Population 1934*	*Number of seats*	*Number of reporting agencies*	*Persons per seat*
1	58,687	7,562	11	7.8
2	42,932	5,325	12	8.1
3	122,931	22,206	35	5.5
4	45,644	7,663	12	6.0
5	46,946	3,845	13	12.2
6	112,195	20,305	36	5.5
7	90,319	19,865	31	4.5
8	73,462	17,955	30	4.1
9	5,644	1,175	4	4.8
10	15,350	3,050	11	5.0
11	21,133	4,785	11	4.4

(Continued on page 38)

Area	Population 1934	Number of seats	Number of reporting agencies	Persons per seat
12	4,549	775	4	5.9
13	11,497	1,250	3	9.2
14	55,822	7,700	15	7.2
15	65,365	6,525	18	10.0
16	65,963	7,475	21	8.8
17	21,518	3,415	14	6.3
18	8,931	700	3	12.8
19	62,937	7,966	21	7.9
20	23,605	2,825	11	8.4
21	47,335	5,840	9	8.1
22	108,238	21,030	46	5.1
23	78,033	10,855	27	7.2
24	171,273	34,355	63	5.0
25	128,971	21,301	48	6.1
26	46,650	10,050	16	4.6
27	58,583	12,045	17	4.9
28	140,760	45,515	100	3.1
29	103,263	23,702	46	4.4
30	75,298	6,775	16	11.1
31	58,467	13,925	25	4.2
32	3,530	50	1	..
33	7,844	3,900	4	2.0
34	20,629	4,073	10	5.1
35	45,947	15,160	38	3.0
36	12,679	1,250	5	10.1
37	13,595	3,400	6	4.0
38	88,741	29,114	68	3.0
39	24,324	5,725	10	4.2
40	44,872	7,805	21	5.7
41	43,258	5,350	8	8.1
42	59,969	8,770	21	6.8
43	76,186	10,946	22	7.0
44	36,938	3,525	11	10.5
45	9,803	1,400	4	7.0
46	53,498	12,365	30	4.3
47	3,383	500	2	6.8
48	6,965	900	2	7.7
49	43,416	14,430	36	3.0
50	6,218	800	1	7.8
51	7,777	2,450	5	3.2
52	15,839	3,300	11	4.8
53	27,380	5,650	15	4.8
54	1,298	650	2	2.0
55	6,995	1,400	4	5.0
56	6,098	1,075	4	5.7
57	8,170	1,450	3	5.6
58	45,654	6,000	11	7.6
59	20,536	6,317	11	3.3
60	48,250	10,747	18	4.5
61	82,075	11,300	21	7.3
62	2,915	450	2	6.5
63	30,850	2,100	5	14.7
64	5,392	865	4	6.2
65	9,385	1,375	5	6.8
66	48,128	6,230	12	7.7
67	63,320	13,755	29	4.6
68	85,391	29,917	55	2.9
69	57,935	10,593	28	5.5
70	605	120	1	5.0
71	58,546	9,796	21	6.0
72	14,429	1,960	7	7.4
73	19,784	2,170	7	9.1
74	3,731	1,275	6	2.9
75	13,949	5,385	16	2.6
Total	3,258,528	623,553	1,332	5.2

Four hundred and seventy-five churches in addition to indicating the seating capacities of their main auditoriums supplied information regarding seating accommodations in other auditoriums and assembly halls. A total of nearly 190,000 seats were provided in these rooms used for meeting places. In many instances they represented large church basement rooms, in some, parochial school auditoriums and in several, little theaters.

Two hundred and twenty-eight gymnasiums were included in the facilities of the 1,577 reporting churches. Approximately 30 per cent of this number were located in Roman Catholic churches. This religious body and the churches of the Lutheran Missouri Synod conduct 250 and 45 parochial schools, respectively, within the city, and the gymnasiums are utilized in the regular physical education and leisure programs of the schools as well as for general recreation activities of the church. Classified according to denominations, the 228 gymnasiums were grouped as follows:

Denomination	Number	Denomination	Number
Baptist	9	Jewish Orthodox	1
Brethren in Christ	1	Jewish Reformed	3
Catholic	70	Lutheran	30
Church of the Nazarene	1	Mennonite	1
Congregational	19	Methodist	29
Disciples of Christ	1	Presbyterian	25
Episcopal	13	Salvation Army	1
Evangelical	10	Universalist	1
Evangelical and Reformed	4	Non-denominational	8
Greek Orthodox	1	Total	228

Reporting churches in community areas 10, 11, 18, 32, 37, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 62, 63, and 70 indicated that they had no gymnasiums. Areas in which the churches reported one gymnasium were: 5, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 34, 35, 36, 40, 51, 53, 58, 64, 65, 72, and 74. Churches in the following community areas reported two gymnasiums: 2, 19, 23, 29, 33, 44, 59, 73. Eight areas each had three church gymnasiums, namely, 30, 38, 41, 46, 49, 66, 67, 75. Community area number 1 had four church gymnasiums in those agencies included in the study. Community areas 4, 39, 42, 43, 61, and 71 had aggregates of five church gymnasiums within their boundaries; and community areas 8, 16, 26, 27, 31, and 60 had six each. The inventory re-

vealed seven gymnasiums in community areas 24 and 69; eight in community areas 15 and 28, nine in community area 25, ten in area 7, eleven in areas 6 and 68, and fourteen each in community areas 3 and 22.

Only eight of the 228 gymnasiums were less than forty feet in length, while fifty-four were between forty feet and sixty feet; the latter is usually accepted as the minimum standard for gymnasiums. Thirty-seven were a hundred feet or more in length with two churches reporting dimensions of 200 feet; but many of the gymnasiums which exceeded the standard length were less than the minimum recommended width, forty feet, twenty-four falling into this category. Eighteen gymnasiums with measurements which otherwise came up to standard were below the eighteen feet minimum height regarded as suitable for basketball play. As accessories to their gymnasiums, 161 churches reported dressing rooms with lockers and a total of more than 900 showers. Seven religious agencies, three of which are Catholic, include swimming pools among their facilities. Additional swimming pools are included in the facilities of the Catholic academies not located adjacent to parish churches.

Dining accommodations were included in the facilities of 913 churches. An aggregate of 192,190 individuals could be accommodated in these dining rooms and banquet halls. In many instances the gymnasium or auditorium was adaptable to this function. Five churches reported that they could accommodate 1,000 or more people at banquets, with forty-nine institutions having facilities for from 500 to 1,000 diners. Fifty churches were equipped to handle less than fifty people at meals, eighty-six had facilities for from fifty to one hundred, with most of the reporting churches having dining accommodations for more than one hundred but less than 200 people, 297 churches falling into this group. Two hundred and fifty-two churches had accommodations for from 200 to 300 diners. Ten thousand five hundred and seventy people could be accommodated by the aggregate dining rooms in forty-one reporting churches in community area 24, the near Northwest Side. Nine hundred and seventy-one kitchens were included in the plants of 939 churches and 1,053 dining rooms were among the special facilities of 865 churches. No dining room or kitchen accommodations were reported for churches in community area 47.

Three hundred and ninety-one churches reported the provision of kindergartens and nurseries. This item is not to be misconstrued as an operating kindergarten, but betokens rather the existence of special rooms in which in most instances small children are supervised during Sunday school and the regular religious services. Classified according to denomination the following churches in the order named provided most of these facilities: Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational.

As to club rooms, in which category are included such other facilities as Sunday school rooms and parochial school classrooms, 1,207 agencies reported a total of 5,511 rooms. These were grouped into four divisions based upon seating capacity. One thousand three hundred and one rooms with a seating capacity of twenty-five or less were included in 463 reporting churches. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-four club rooms seating between twenty-six and fifty persons were among the facilities of 591 institutions. Three hundred and seventy-nine churches indicated 879 rooms seating from fifty-one to one hundred people; while 947 club rooms seating over a hundred were indicated in the schedules of 654 religious agencies.

Of these rooms, 1,836 were included in the plants and equipment of Roman Catholic churches, and for the most part represented parochial school facilities. Lutheran churches had 512 club rooms, most of which were in the same category as the previous group.

In addition to those rooms reported in the above classification, churches supplied information regarding other rooms designated for specific social recreation purposes. A total of 376 special rooms were indicated with eighty-two in Catholic institutions, fifty-three in Methodist, fifty in Presbyterian, forty-six in Lutheran and thirty-five in Congregational churches. Classified according to purpose, slightly less than one-third of the total were designated as sewing rooms; these were reported by twenty-six denominations. Several agencies specified that their plants and equipment included "quilting rooms" indicating that

this activity, so prevalent in colonial days, is still being carried on by urban religious bodies. When ladies' aid rooms and ladies' parlors are included with the sewing facilities, the aggregate constitutes nearly one-third of the specialized church rooms. Forty-eight game rooms and five recreation halls comprise 14 per cent of the special rooms, and handicraft, craft and art rooms approximate 12 per cent. Thirty-six manual training rooms and thirty domestic science rooms are concentrated in parochial schools with a few in institutions which have no educational programs. Many of the agencies indicate that certain club rooms are used for Camp Fire, Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups, for libraries and for musical organizations. Print shops are included in the facilities of five religious agencies in four denominations, and five groups indicate the inclusion of scene shops as adjuncts to their stage equipment.

Included in the indoor equipment of the reporting agencies, 861 pipe organs were listed by 825 reporting agencies. The majority of these were located in the main church auditorium, and in many instances their use was restricted to religious services. Many of the smaller churches reported less pretentious musical instruments: thus a total of 4,417 pianos was indicated by 1,333 reporting agencies. The institutions having the largest number of pianos are for the most part theological seminaries and institutional churches.

Sixty-two sound motion picture machines were reported on 50 schedules. Forty-one churches reported one machine, seven two, one three, and one four. Twenty-six of the churches with thirty-three machines were Roman Catholic. One hundred and fifty-five churches reported 174 silent motion picture machines with fifty machines included in thirty Roman Catholic churches, twenty-four in the same number of Lutheran churches, and eighteen each in Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

Two hundred and sixty-one stereopticon machines were listed by 249 religious institutions, with forty-four each in Methodist and Lutheran, thirty-five in Baptist and thirty-one in Roman Catholic churches.

An aggregate of 490 radios appears in the recreational equipment of two hundred and fifty-six churches. Approximately three-fifths of this total were reported by 112 Roman Catholic churches, with the Lutheran group reporting the next highest number—fifty-one on twenty-eight schedules.

As providing more active recreation opportunities for their membership, thirty-five churches included 115 bowling alleys within their plants; twenty-two Roman Catholic churches maintained sixty-four alleys, eleven Lutheran agencies operated forty-eight, and one Episcopal and one Methodist church reported one and two alleys, respectively. Slightly less than one-fifth of the 1,577 churches included in the study specified a total of 500 ping-pong tables within their buildings.

Outdoor Facilities

In addition to providing information concerning the recreation facilities and leisure-time equipment housed within their church edifices, the 1,577 institutions included in this study were asked to indicate any outdoor areas maintained for recreational purposes. One hundred and seventy-one churches reported a total of 186 children's playgrounds. One hundred and fourteen such areas were adjacent to Catholic parochial schools; thirty Lutheran churches also reported this facility. None of the other denominational groups had over eight playgrounds; the Methodist groups reported exactly that number, Baptist six, Congregational and Presbyterian five each. Among the outdoor athletic areas included in the plant and equipment of reporting churches were sixty-three baseball diamonds maintained by fifty-six churches, seventeen football fields, sixty-one playground ball diamonds, five soccer fields, four running tracks and one lacrosse field. In so far as concerns baseball diamonds, this item was in all probability misinterpreted as including softball diamonds; therefore the total on the latter item actually is greater than indicated after deducting the number of official hard ball baseball diamonds. Twenty-five churches reported a total of twenty-seven outdoor basketball courts; thirteen indicated a total of sixteen handball courts; schedules of thirty-three aggregated forty-nine horseshoe pits; forty-five tennis courts were located on property of twenty-seven; thirty-six outdoor volleyball courts were found at that number of locations; and two churches even provided facilities

for archery and lawn bowling. Facilities for quoits were specified by six reporting organizations.

One hundred and thirty-five Chicago religious agencies included in their reports statements to the effect that their membership, particularly the juvenile element, had access to summer camps. Twenty-four Lutheran, twenty-one Methodist, fourteen Baptist, twelve Catholic and eleven Congregational and Presbyterian churches composed the major part of this total. Inasmuch as many camping locations are known to be denominational in character and the schedules incomplete on this point the total number of churches reporting access to such facilities is regarded as conservative.

Staff

Approximately one-third of the agencies supplied information concerning the supervision and direction of their recreation activities and leisure-time programs. For the most part these represented institutions which provided the most complete programs. Activities in 350 churches were directed by volunteer leaders: 252 on a part-time basis, thirty-five on full-time, with sixty-three not specified. One hundred and nineteen agencies assigned the supervision of recreation programs to salaried staff members. Of these, eighty-six workers were on a full-time basis, and twenty-eight on a part-time. In five instances the work was carried on by full and part-time paid employees. At forty churches the pastor indicated that he was responsible for the entire recreation program. In most of those agencies which did not provide information regarding the control of the social and athletic program the general guidance of the organizations was vested in the pastor, Sunday school superintendents and teachers, and in the elected heads of the individual recreational units.

Organizations

For the purpose of a more complete picture of existing recreational activities churches were requested to indicate the number of athletic teams, boys' clubs, national youth organizations, dramatic groups, women's clubs, men's organizations, groups in which the entire church membership was included, etc., and to specify in so far as possible the general purpose of each type of recreational activity included in its program. More than 1,000 athletic teams, 685 Boy Scout Troops, 243 Girl Scout Troops, 81 Camp Fire Girl units and Girl Reserve organizations were included in approximately 2,500 youth groups. In addition, for the juvenile membership there were girls' clubs, boys' clubs, junior choirs, dramatic clubs, dancing clubs, nature study organizations and outdoor groups. For adults the women's organizations are the most prevalent type of social recreation groups in churches. Ladies' aids, women's guilds, missionary societies, business and professional women's groups, young married women's organizations, sewing circles, and garden clubs represent only a few of the more than 3,000 individual clubs. In most instances the purpose of these units was religious as well as social; many of their recreational activities aided in raising funds for philanthropic enterprises.

The organizations for young men and young women include young people's clubs, literary guilds, lecture groups, dramatic clubs, forums, study groups, choirs and supper clubs. The number of organizations for men was less than 500. Groups listed as men's clubs predominated, with fellowships, brotherhoods, bowling clubs, athletic clubs, physical education and gymnasium classes, volleyball teams and handicraft and camera clubs representing the range in types. Clubs for adult men and women in addition to those mentioned for young people totaled approximately 800, with married people's clubs, friendship groups, choral societies, supper clubs, dramatic organizations and social societies making up the bulk of this number. Fifty-three outdoor clubs in which riding, skating and hiking were indicated as the predominant activities were listed in the total recreation organizations. Most of this number were for the younger element of the mixed adult group. It is significant that frequently in the churches of a given denomination the same organization names recur, indicating the denominational influence and control: such, for example, are the Holy Name Society, Christian Endeavor, Dorcas, Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union, Young Ladies' Sodality, World-Wide Guild, Girls' Friendly Society, Walther League, and Luther League. Within some denominations, however, the name varies by individual churches, notwithstanding that denomina-

tional policy has encouraged the formation of particular types of recreational agency.

Two hundred and eighty-nine churches noted in their reports the existence of 369 special dramatic groups or clubs in which dramatics were among the major activities. Approximately one-fourth of these units were in Catholic churches and parochial schools, with Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist comprising forty-seven, forty-one and forty, respectively. Twenty-five Presbyterian churches reported thirty-eight groups. Of 224 clubs for which the age group and sex of the membership were specified, 30 per cent were for youth of both sexes, 20 per cent for girls alone, 20 per cent for mixed adult groups and 10 per cent each for women's groups and for those with general unrestricted membership. The remaining 10 per cent of the total included small children 1.3 per cent, boys 3.6, and men's organizations 4.9 per cent. A considerable part of the activities of the various dramatic groups consists of pageants, tableaux and other types of dramatic art with religious implications. Most of the organizations produce popular plays; in some instances dialogue and action are revised to meet the approval of the denomination. Occasionally playwriting and the production of scenery and properties are included in the activities of the church dramatic organizations. One of the larger denominational groups publishes a list of dramatic productions suitable for performance in its churches.

Throughout the centuries music has occupied an important place in the devotional services of almost every religious sect. Choral singing and religious hymns have been accepted by music critics as among the foremost forms of musical expression. Supplementing singing by the congregation, most churches include regularly organized choirs, usually composed of members of the congregation, who each Sunday contribute to the musical program of the services. In some of the more affluent congregations paid choirs and prominent vocal soloists are engaged. While the choir is usually regarded as part of the religious program of the agency, frequently these organizations engage in social activities following their choir practice and many have regularly scheduled parties and picnics through the year.

This study has not been concerned with the non-recreational activities of churches, and therefore no special effort has been made to collect data regarding the extent of choirs in Chicago religious bodies. However, many of the institutions providing information have included the church choir as one of their recreational groups. More than 600 individual churches indicated this item; hence, considering the number of churches of certain denominations which did not include the choir even though it is an integral part of the services, it may be estimated conservatively that more than two-thirds of the city's churches have at least one choir, and that many of them include junior choirs, girls' choirs and Sunday school choirs in addition to their major singing group. Frequently these organizations assist in the provision of church entertainment such as operettas, variety shows, and pageants.

More than one hundred churches specified on their schedules that instrumental musical groups were included among the leisure-time organizations. In some instances the church provided all of the necessary musical equipment, including instruments for bands of from sixty to a hundred musicians, while many supplied drums and other large pieces. In most instances the type of band or orchestra was not indicated, but a considerable number with from five to ten pieces were labelled "rhythm bands." Drum and bugle corps, string instrument groups, and brass bands are other designations included on the schedules. In some instances the direction and supervision for these activities are provided by volunteer musicians, while in others regular paid music instructors are employed.

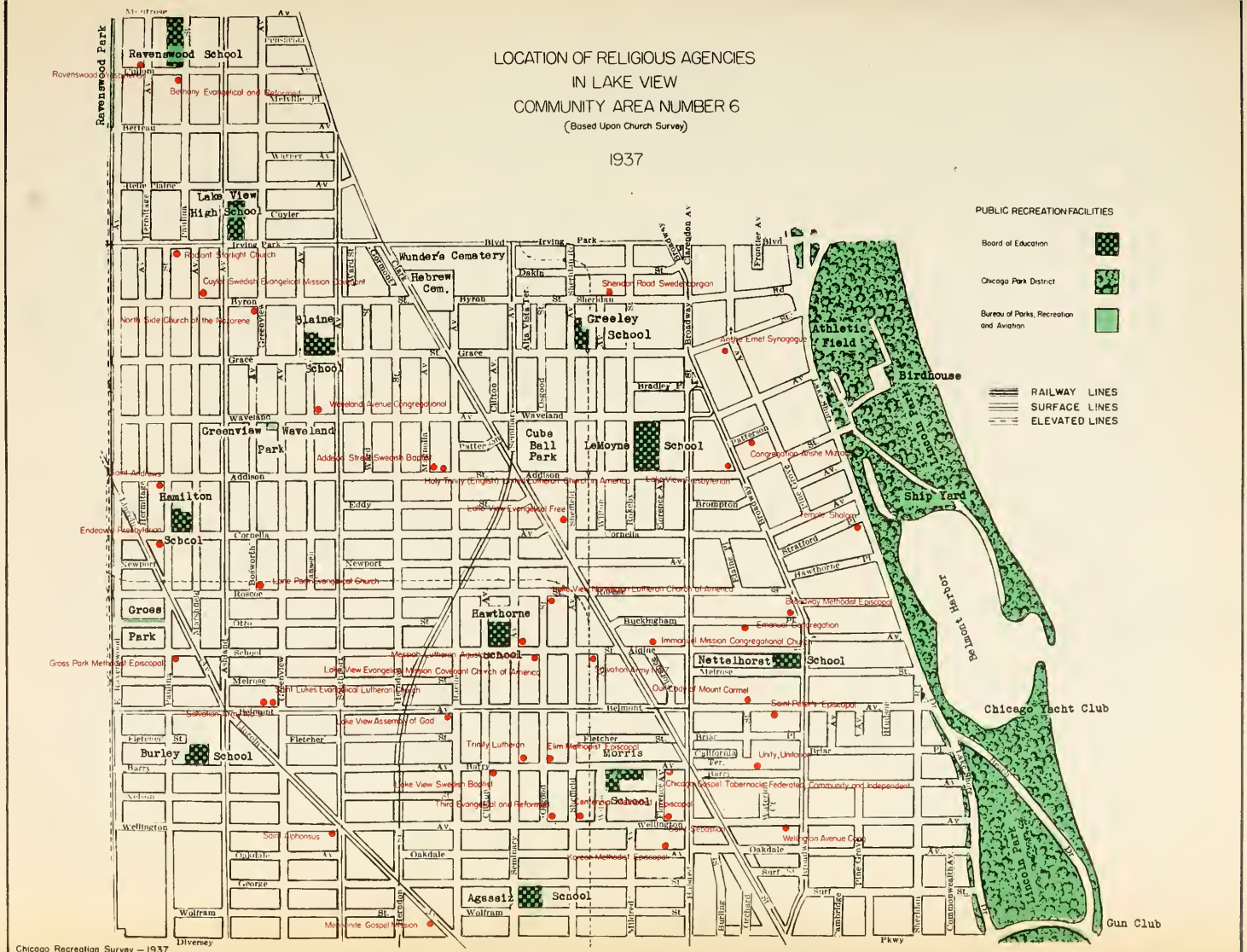
Inter-agency Activities

Some 300 churches furnished information concerning inter-agency recreational activities. One hundred and sixty Catholic churches indicated varying degrees of participation in the athletic and sports program of the C.Y.O., including baseball, basketball, bowling, boxing, softball, swimming and track. Of the Protestant groups forty-eight Lutheran churches listed participation in activities of the Walther League, Lutheran Athletic Association, Lutheran Baseball Association and similar organizations. Among other leagues specified were the Northwest Side Baptist Baseball League,

LOCATION OF RELIGIOUS AGENCIES IN LAKE VIEW COMMUNITY AREA NUMBER 6

(Based Upon Church Survey)

1937



the Evangelical Basketball Association, the B'nai B'rith, and the Methodist City Tournament. In addition many churches indicated participation in non-denominational church leagues.

Among the more prominent non-denominational church athletic groups of the city is the Church Athletic Association of Chicago. This league originated in 1914 with a city-wide organization of church baseball games. In addition to that sport its activities have included basketball, track and field sports and golf. Since its establishment several hundred Protestant churches of Cook County have at one time or another been affiliated with the association. However, because of economic conditions within recent years its activities have been curtailed to baseball, softball, track and golf, with only six teams representing three denominations competing in the 1938 baseball league. During 1937 the winner of its basketball tournament engaged in competition with the DePaul University team, and its baseball champions frequently compete against the winner of the Walther League Tournament. For its activities it uses facilities of public parks and the gymnasiums and other equipment of the individual churches. Supplementing its league competition the Association arranges for outings for orphanages and provides entertainment at the Crippled Children's Hospital and for invalided veterans at the Edward Hines Hospital. Several times each year "pep rallies" are conducted at some of the churches in which vaudeville entertainment is provided. Other inter-church leagues include the Englewood Church Athletic Association, the West Side Church Baseball League, the Roseland Church League, Southtown Church League, South Side Church Athletic Association, Church Bowling League, the West Side Inter-church Athletic Association, the Southwest Church League and the South Side Church Kittenball League. These are supplemented by more than a hundred neighborhood leagues, most of which revolve around parks and playgrounds.

During 1938 more than 250 of the city's churches co-operated in the sponsorship of church summer day schools. The general program was conducted under the auspices of the Department of Christian Education of the Chicago Church Federation. In many neighborhoods churches of several denominations co-operated in the individual play school units. In addition to those activities with religious implications, such as bible stories or worship, programs at most of the locations included dramatics, handicraft, clay modeling and soap carving, games and other forms of social recreation. During the summer thirty-five play schools were operated by the Roman Catholic church through the Catholic Youth Organization. (See Chapter V.) In some districts of the city the community summer-time program was not limited to the juvenile element of the population. Frequently outdoor concerts, motion pictures, amateur theatricals, forums and other types of leisure-time activity are provided, not only for the membership of the church but for the general community at large.

In several neighborhoods of the city the religious agencies began the operation of recreational units for the youth of their communities because, as the officials explained: "We have no parks or playgrounds in the district and therefore feel obligated to provide proper activities for our young people, particularly the boys."

It will have been observed in the summaries of recreational equipment of the various churches in the city that in this respect the plants and equipment of many of the religious agencies are exceedingly modest. For certain types of recreational programs many institutions are dependent upon the facilities of other organizations, private, public, and commercial, for the provision of necessary gymnasiums, play spaces, theaters, swimming pools, etc. Thus, for example, the Chicago Park District and the Cook County Forest Preserve District report that during the 1938 picnic season, now concluding, more than 60 per cent of Chicago churches have utilized public facilities for picnic purposes. Many of the 569 individual churches which reserved picnic areas of the Chicago Park District used these facilities several times during the year for their Sunday school picnics and outings arranged for choirs, ladies' aids, youth organizations, and for the annual church picnic. One hundred and forty groups used Jackson Park; thirty-five colored churches scheduled picnics at Washington Park, adjacent to the city's South Side colored district. On the West and Northwest Side 119 churches made reservations,

seven at Columbus Park, seventeen at Douglas, forty at Garfield and fifty-five at Humboldt Park. Seventy-one of the total number represented Jewish religious groups, comprising the entire Douglas Park registration, thirty-eight of the Humboldt Park total and 37 per cent of the total church picnics at Garfield Park. On the North Side 275 religious groups made more than 1,000 reservations for picnics, almost all for Lincoln Park. Frequently for individual small Sunday school classes permits were not required. An analysis of 1936 picnic records of the Cook County Forest Preserves revealed reservations for 357 Chicago churches with a total of 175,000 picnickers. Officials estimate the number of 1938 Forest Preserve picnic users at approximately 10 per cent more than the 1936 figures. Although no statistics are available regarding the extent of church use of commercial picnic groves in the Chicago area, it is known that religious agencies patronize these locations. Facilities frequently include bowling alleys, dance floors, games of skill (often slot machines), bars, dining facilities, and active recreation areas.

According to records of the Chicago Park District several hundred churches in 1937 participated in the various athletic leagues centered around individual parks. Forty-five parks reported participation by church groups in softball, forty-four in basketball, and twenty-four in baseball. In addition, the schedules of twenty churches specify that at least this number of agencies used gymnasiums in the high schools and other equipment under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. Commercial bowling alleys are reserved by many churches for intra-agency or inter-church competition, and the large hotels of the city provide facilities for card parties, luncheon meetings of women's groups and the dances and banquets of some of the larger church organizations. Frequently in some communities the recreational equipment in individual churches is made available for programs of other religious organizations operating in the same neighborhood. This is particularly true in athletic competition where neighborhood church leagues use the available gymnasiums. In certain districts of the city the Young Men's Christian Association has provided the necessary playing areas for church leagues and other neighborhood conferences in which religious agencies are included in the membership. Frequently special rates are provided for these organizations, and during the winter months religious agencies are engaged in competition in basketball, volleyball and other sports at the Y.M.C.A. branches. Some of the Knights of Columbus clubhouses are frequently used not only by Catholic churches but by other religious agencies.

In an analysis of the extent to which facilities and programs of the churches included in this study were available to the general community it was found that in most instances those residing in the neighborhood of the church or included in the general population served are welcomed to at least some of its program. Moreover many of the institutions regard their recreational facilities as somewhat in the nature of community resources, and non-church groups of the neighborhood are permitted to use them without charge or upon the payment of a nominal fee. Among the types of organizations utilizing facilities of individual churches were athletic teams, women's clubs, fraternal and national groups, improvement associations, Parent-Teacher Associations, relief workers' committees, neighborhood social organizations, bowling leagues, Townsend Clubs, temperance organizations, consumers' co-operatives, the Izaak Walton League and a large number of other organizations with a wide range in purposes and membership. Several of the churches rent facilities to private kindergartens, music and art schools and to musical organizations. In addition the halls included in the plant and equipment of some of the institutions are rented for private dances, parties and banquets.

During the summer of 1938 a total of sixty-seven religious agencies within the city of Chicago were utilized in community-wide recreation programs sponsored by the Chicago Recreation Commission and employing Works Progress Administration personnel. With the exception of some forty Catholic Youth Organization centers, most of these churches were concentrated in the South Central colored district and in the area served by the Fuller Park Delinquency Project. In each instance the church was utilized as a com-

munity resource; its religious implications were not involved in the location of the recreation program within its plant and equipment, the need of additional facilities to supplement public parks and playgrounds being the primary basis for their use. In much the same manner churches throughout the city have provided classrooms for the Adult Education program sponsored by the Board of Education and the Works Progress Administration. Some twenty churches provided space for activities directed by part-time employees, in the Works Program of the National Youth Administration. Only in the instance of the Catholic Youth Organization was central control over the activities provided by a religious body. In all other agencies the control was vested in civic organizations and other non-religious community institutions.

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CHAPTER IV

BOYS' CLUBS

While the term *Boys' Club* is frequently used to designate departments or divisions in settlements, religious agencies, community centers, etc., as used in this chapter the term *Boys' Club* refers to "a specific social service institution serving the boys of a neighborhood or community with a building, program of activities and trained leadership." It is an agency "planned and operated primarily for boys, and not as an adjunct to some other type of service,—it is non-sectarian and while acknowledging spiritual values leaves the responsibility for religious instruction to the home and religious agencies." Boys' Clubs make no distinction as to race, color or creed in accepting boys into membership.

In the second chapter it was brought out that settlements and similar group work agencies are for the most part located in the interstitial areas of the city characterized by dense population, inadequate housing, lack of sufficient public play facilities, and generally by varying degrees of community disorganization. In this respect the Boys' Club has much in common with these institutions inasmuch as it too is directed primarily at the provision of adequate leisure-time opportunities for the underprivileged. However, as factual studies reveal that usually not more than one-fifth of the boy population in the neighborhood of these other agencies take part in their programs, the Boys' Club is not generally regarded as providing competition to settlements. Indeed, in those areas where no Boys' Clubhouse is located, frequently special emphasis is placed in the program of other group work agencies to develop the Boys' Club division as a distinct unit of the organization.

Today, through the Boys' Clubs of America Incorporated, in the establishment of institutions of this type, and in the development of adequate leadership to supervise Boys' Club activities, the movement is showing the greatest gains in the seventy-year old history of Boys' Clubs in the United States. To the active support of many of the country's outstanding leaders in government, business and industry, and to the fact that the Boys' Club movement is regarded as one of the foremost agencies in the combating of the juvenile delinquency problem is attributed much of this growth. In advocating the support of the Boys' Club movement J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, points out that "twenty per cent of our crime is the work of persons who have not as yet even reached the voting age—persons who should be reaching the threshold of useful life." In contrast to the five million dollars expended within the past decade by the city of Chicago for a municipal court and jail, and the estimated cost to the taxpayer of $700 per year for each criminal incarcerated in the penitentiary of one of our larger states, the average value of the plant and equipment, including camps, of the Boys' Clubs affiliated with the national body is less than $100,000 with an annual operating expense of slightly less than $10 per boy. Even when the cost of other group work agencies operating in the same districts is added to the Boys' Club totals the cost per boy does not approach the expense of incarceration.

As of January 1, 1938 the number of organizations enrolled in the Boys' Clubs of America Incorporated was 309, comprising 197 member Boys' Clubs, 102 affiliated settlements and other group work agencies with distinct Boys' Club departments, and ten co-operating members—recreational agencies supported by taxation with boys' departments providing leadership and programs acceptable to the Boys' Clubs of America Incorporated. Nearly 195,000 boys were enrolled in the membership of Boys' Clubs, and nearly 5,000 salaried and volunteer workers were active in the direction of the various units. Included in the facilities of the organizations established exclusively for boys were 113 buildings valued at $13,285,637, and 49 camps at an estimated value of

a million and a half. Endowment funds totaled three and three-quarter million dollars. One hundred and sixty-seven of the Boys' Club units participated in Community Chest funds. The activities of the various organizations ranged from athletics through musical, vocational, woodworking, plastic arts, household arts and a wide group of miscellaneous classes and activities. The 1938 budget of the Boys' Clubs of America Incorporated is approximately $150,000, which is expended in the promotion and expansion of the club movement, in the financing of buildings and activities and in the development of programs and the training of personnel. The organization is financed by volunteer contributions, appropriations by the member agencies of at least 1 per cent of their local budgets, and the payment by those agencies for which the work is carried out of the actual cost of certain services rendered by the national organization.

Boys' Clubs Association of Chicago

Thirteen Chicago Boys' Clubs sponsored by five controlling agencies are members of the Boys' Clubs of America. To further public interest in the national body, to promote co-operation among the Chicago Boys' Clubs and to act as a general co-ordinating unit, these clubs comprise what is known as the Boys' Clubs Association of Chicago. This organization meets at frequent intervals to consider problems, policies and methods of operation of Boys' Clubs. The following clubs are included in the membership of the Association:

Name	*Date established*
Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc:	
Old Town	1901
Lincoln	1910
Ogden Hill	1916
Lawndale	1919
Sheffield	1937
Valentine	In process of construction
Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs:	
Club number 1	1920
Club number 2	1927
Young Men's Jewish Council:	
American Boys' Commonwealth	1918
Deborah Boys' Club	1930
Albany Park Boys' Club	1934
South Side Boys' Club	1924
Off-The-Street Club	1900

These thirteen clubs are located in ten community areas of the city, all except one of which include sections of what are known as the blighted areas of Chicago. The ten areas contain 895,513 inhabitants, or 27 per cent of the total population of Chicago. If the computation be limited to the boys' population between the ages of five and eighteen, 30.9 per cent of the city total reside in these areas. In a 1935 study of juvenile delinquency cases sufficiently serious to warrant the offenders' detention at the Cook County Juvenile Detention Home, 45 per cent of the total city cases or 2,055 of those arrested came from the community areas in which the Boys' Clubs were situated. Eighty-one per cent of the total delinquents in these community areas were boys between the ages of ten and sixteen, representing 3 per cent of the areas' total boy population. In community area 38, where the South Side Boys' Club is located, over 10 per cent of the boy population were reported as delinquent. In community area 28, the Near West Side, 5 per cent of the same age grouping were included in the arrests. The Off-The-Street Club and the Old Town Club of the Chicago Boys Clubs operate in this area. When the boy population from five to nine is included in addition to the aforementioned group, a ratio of one delinquent for every fifty-five boys is recorded. Social workers and police officials alike contend that the rates would be much higher were it not for the existence of the Boys' Clubs and other group work agencies in these areas.

A study of the map indicating the location of the Boys' Clubs reveals that all except Albany Park Boys' Club and the Lawndale and Ogden Hill branches of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. are in the immediate vicinity of settlements. The Deborah Boys' Club and Union League Boys' Club number 2 on the near Northwest Side are in the midst of ten member agencies of the Chicago Federation of Settlements. Similarly, in community area 28 the clubhouses of the Off-The-Street Club and the Old Town branch of the Chicago Boys Club, Inc. are located in neighborhoods also served by settlements and community centers. Three of the Boys' Clubs in the Association are located within three blocks of settlements, one within four blocks, one within six blocks and one within seven blocks. The Off-The-Street Club and the two clubs of the Union League Founda-

tion for Boys' Clubs are members of the Chicago Federation of Settlements.

In 1937 the five controlling agencies operating the thirteen Boys' Clubs had budgets aggregating $280,919; of this the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. expended $128,776 in the operation of its six clubs and camp. The Union League Boys' Clubs Foundation budget totaled $58,729, and the Young Men's Jewish Council spent $74,602 to conduct activities at the American Boys' Commonwealth, the Deborah Boys' Club and the Albany Park Boys' Club as well as Camp Wooster, which served these clubs and the general community. The Off-The-Street Club and the South Side Boys' Club had budgets of $8,120 and $10,692, respectively. All of the clubs were approved by the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and approximately $45,000 was allocated by the Community Fund of Chicago for these agencies with all except the Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs sharing in the grant. The Chicago Boys Club had an endowment of $126,349. The Union League Foundation derived revenue from an endowment of slightly more than $50,000; none of the other agencies had appreciable endowment funds. The value of the plants and equipment of the clubs aggregated an estimated $1,536,345. In all of the clubs the amount received from membership fees represented an inconsequential percentage of the total annual budgets. In almost every instance, however, in order to encourage wider participation in their activities the clubs waived membership fees wherever they would prevent participation of the most underprivileged youth in their neighborhoods; this policy has been operative particularly since the supplementation of the regular staffs by personnel supplied through the city-wide Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration Recreation Projects sponsored by the Chicago Recreation Commission.

A study of the staffs of the thirteen clubs reveals a total of 516 persons; of this number 147, or 28.5 per cent represented the paid staff of the agencies. Ninety-seven additional workers volunteered their services, while 131 Works Progress Administration and 141 National Youth Administration employees supplemented the regular personnel of the agencies. Of the paid staff approximately one-half are employed on a part-time basis, of the volunteers only eleven work the equivalent of a full schedule. Eighty-eight per cent of the employees are male. The professional staff of the agencies, exclusive of Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration assistants, comprise 174 men and thirty women. A clerical force of twenty-eight was employed by the agencies; maintenance personnel totaled seventy-three men, 78 per cent of whom were WPA or NYA. The Union League Boys' Clubs have the largest paid and volunteer staffs per unit. Forty-five per cent of the total NYA employees were located at the South Side Boys' Club.

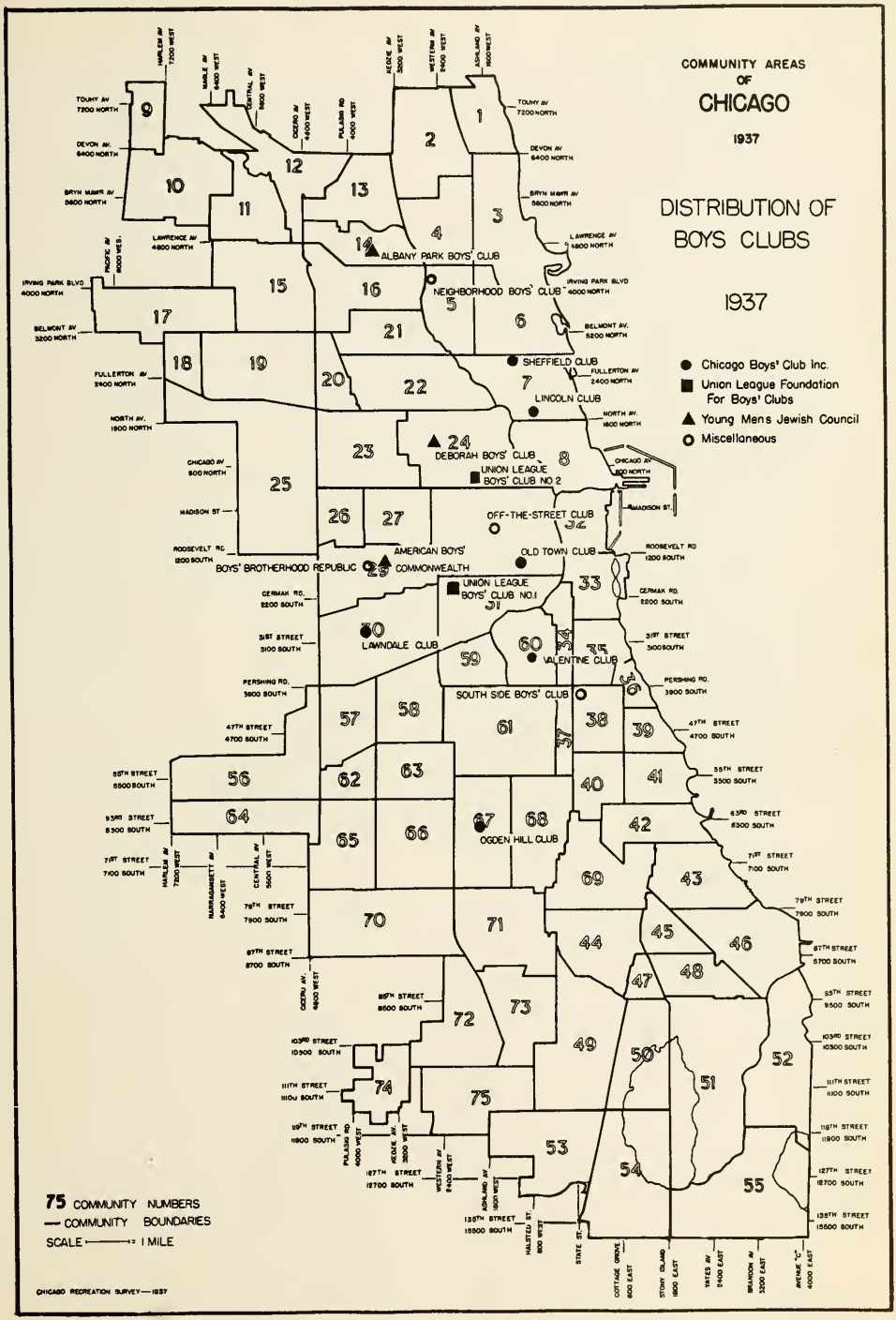
The active membership of the Boys' Clubs fluctuates throughout the year, and in some instances a distinction is made between those who are included only in the summer program of the agency and the regular year-around membership. Likewise, several of the agencies do not limit their programs to activities for boys, but schedule events for girls. A total of 21,186 active members was recorded for the thirteen clubs early in 1938. This membership was divided as follows:

Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc.	10,260*
Union League Clubs 1 and 2	5,000
American Boys' Commonwealth	1,652
Deborah Boys' Club	1,306
Albany Park Boys' Club	768
Off-The-Street Club	1,100†
South Side Boys' Club	1,100

*Including 1,670 girls
†Approximately one-third girls

In addition, all of the units provided some types of group activities wherein participation was not limited to membership and which frequently included considerable numbers of spectators. In some instances community-wide programs employing Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration personnel represented substantial additions to the regular number served by the agency. Seven of the Boys' Clubs sponsored Scout Troops, with one club, Lincoln Branch of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc., being the meeting place for a Cub Scout Pack and a Girl Scout Troop as well.

Supplementing their urban facilities and affording vacation opportunities not only for their mem-


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
BOYS CLUBS
1937
Chicago Boys' Club Inc.
Union League Foundation For Boys' Clubs
Young Mens Jewish Council
Miscellaneous
ALBANY PARK BOYS' CLUB
NEIGHBORHOOD BOYS' CLUB
SHEFFIELD CLUB
LINCOLN CLUB
DEBORAH BOYS' CLUB
UNION LEAGUE BOYS' CLUB NO 2
OFF-THE-STREET CLUB
AMERICAN BOYS' COMMONWEALTH
BOYS' BROTHERHOOD REPUBLIC
OLD TOWN CLUB
UNION LEAGUE BOYS' CLUB NO 1
LAWNDALE CLUB
VALENTINE CLUB
SOUTH SIDE BOYS' CLUB
OGDEN HILL CLUB
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937

bership but for the general youth population of the neighborhoods in which their clubhouses are located, three of the controlling agencies, the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc., the Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs, Inc., and the Young Men's Jewish Council, maintain summer camps. Of these the camps of the Chicago Boys Clubs at Winona Lake, Indiana, comprising four distinct units covering 140 acres, are the largest. The camp of the Union League Boys' Club includes eighty acres at Salem, Wisconsin, and Camp Wooster maintained by the Young Men's Jewish Council occupies a site of between forty and fifty acres near Round Lake, Illinois. During 1937 over 5,750 individuals attended these camps. With the exception of 450 girls for whom the Chicago Boys Clubs devoted one period of its camp exclusively, the entire number consisted of boys in the general age group served by the Chicago units. Camping fees varied from the $5.00 for two weeks charge by the Union League camp to $15.50, the rate in effect at the Chicago Boys Clubs' camp for those attending who did not reside in the immediate vicinity of its Chicago units. The rate for the neighborhood boys and girls at these camps was $10.50 for the two-week period. The Young Men's Jewish Council assessed a charge of $8.00 for the two-week camping period at Camp Wooster. A limited number of full and partial scholarships were available at each camp, with 43 per cent of the Young Men's Jewish Council campers representing free cases.

The following paragraphs summarize briefly plants and equipment of the clubs affiliated with the Chicago Association of Boys' Clubs.

The areas of the sites occupied by each of the Boys' Clubs range from 4,725 square feet for the Albany Park Boys' Club to 33,250 square feet for the Off-The-Street Club. The sites of six clubs are grouped in the interval from 8,000 to 11,000 square feet. With two exceptions, the buildings occupied by the Boys' Clubs are constructed of brick. Five of the clubhouses represent buildings erected specifically for their present use. With the exception of the Sheffield Club of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. and the Valentine's temporary facilities, all of the clubs had gymnasiums with a minimum of fifty-seven feet in length. Most of these gymnasiums were also used as assembly halls, although three buildings have assembly halls in addition to gymnasiums. Four of the clubs have swimming pools, and twelve locations have shower facilities.

Opportunities for manual training programs are provided in all units except the Sheffield Club, and a range of special workshops including rooms for printing, painting, art, electricity and radio, photography, handicraft, pottery, model aeroplane, tin work and similar activities is provided. Ten of the clubs have established libraries with the number of books varying from 400 to 2,500. In the Lincoln Boys' Club the library is a subbranch of the Chicago Public Library. A total of sixty-three club and game rooms are located in the thirteen clubs. Of these nine occupy more than 1,000 square feet each, with fifty-four varying in size from 100 square feet to 1,000 square feet.

While many of the organizations do not own the property on which such facilities are located, five of the agencies have areas which they supervise as children's playgrounds. In addition, through the use of neighborhood vacant lots and the co-operation of public agencies in the neighborhood, athletic activities including softball, regulation baseball, handball, horseshoes and other outdoor activities are supervised by the Boys' Clubs, and leagues and tournaments are conducted with neighborhood teams competing.

Chicago Boys Clubs, Incorporated

Organized in 1901 and incorporated the following year, with the object "to promote the physical, mental and moral well being of the boys of Chicago, especially those boys who, because of poverty, misfortune, lack of parental care and training are most in need of sympathetic guidance and opportunity," the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. is the largest organization in the city of Chicago devoted to the promotion of Boys' Clubs. Its investment in plant and equipment totals $941,761*, of which $844,779 represents the value in clubhouses within Chicago proper; $96,982 is the total valuation of the real estate and improvements at the Winona Lake Camps, Winona Lake, Indiana.

*Including estimate of $501,969 for new Valentine Club site and building.

The activities of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. are controlled by a board of directors composed of prominent Chicagoans, with an investment foundation responsible for the development of the financial program. More than 2,000 individual donors have contributed gifts for specific purposes or for the general function of the Clubs. The financial statement as of July 1, 1938 indicates an endowment fund of $126,349. During the 1937 fiscal year a total budget of $128,776 was expended; of this $69,272 represented wages and salaries, and $20,257 camp costs. With the exception of approximately $2,500 per year, which the boy members of the individual branches pay as dues, the total expenses of the clubs are defrayed through private contributions and Community Fund allocations. The Chicago Boys Clubs is a member of the Boys' Clubs Association of Chicago as well as the National Boys' Club Association. The organization is endorsed by the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and it is an active member of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies.

During 1937 the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. operated six Chicago units. These are: the Old Town Club at 1300 South Newberry Avenue, which superseded the original Chicago Boys Club; Lincoln Club, 1725 North Orchard Street; Ogden Hill Club, 6401 South Hermitage; Lawndale Club, 2801 South Ridgeway; Valentine Club, 720 West 35th Street; and Sheffield Club, 2742 North Sheffield Avenue. With the exception of the last named, all of the units operated on properties owned by the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. The Sheffield Club conducts its indoor activities in quarters above the Sheffield Avenue Police Station formerly occupied as a police court. In the case of the Valentine Boys' Club the facilities in operation during 1937 represent temporary quarters.

The administrative organization of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. allocates the executive functions to an assistant to the president who, while responsible for all activities, devotes his time primarily to the business aspects of the organization, the raising of funds, etc. The actual program is administered and controlled through a director of program and education, who plans and supervises activities in all of the units with the power to employ and train personnel.

In order to develop community interest in the individual branch, to co-ordinate the activities of the club with neighborhood programs, and to promote local financial support through the individual units, the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. encourages the organization of local lay committees. Each individual unit operates with its own budget; therefore the local advisory committees are able to secure financial contributions and other assistance from people in each neighborhood who would not donate on a city-wide basis.

In a study conducted in 1938 by the staff of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc., it was found that the percentage of boy population (5-17 years) to the total population within a radius of one-half mile of the individual club buildings varied from 8.8 per cent at Ogden Hill, where the population is predominantly native-born American, to 12.9 in the area of the Valentine Club where Lithuanian and Polish families compose the greater portion of the population. Significantly, in those areas with the largest boy population, between 50 and 60 per cent of the families were on relief in 1937, with smaller percentages in other districts with proportionately smaller boy population. It was pointed out, however, that the constantly changing character of the neighborhoods, the progressive deterioration in housing conditions, and the effect of the intrusion of industry provided a basis for the need of Boys' Clubs in these latter districts.

The study revealed further that an average of 60 per cent of the attendance at the six units resided within a radius of one-half mile of the clubs, and that 50 per cent of the total membership were in the age group from ten to fourteen years. As of October 31, 1937, 9 per cent of the 17,634 boys between the ages of five and seventeen living within half a mile of the individual units were members of the Chicago Boys Clubs. While the major emphasis of the Boys' Club program has been on the aforementioned age group, 11 per cent of the total city-wide membership are young men eighteen years and over. A breakdown of the membership reveals the following:

Club	Active membership		Associate membership		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
Lincoln	1,577	757	1,015	504	2,592	1,261	3,853
Lawndale	1,046	326	102	83	1,148	409	1,557
Ogden Hill	856	...	658	...	1,514	...	1,514
Valentine	912	...	1,002	...	1,914	...	1,914
Old Town	732	...	...	...	732	...	732
Sheffield	...	...	690	...	690	...	690
Total	5,123	1,083	3,467	587	8,590	1,670	10,260

Based upon the type of activity, the attendance at the various branches as of October 31, 1937 was divided into the following general classifications:

Club	Active membership Boys and Girls	Door attendance	Gymnasium	Swimming	Games	Crafts	Cult. Educ.	Group clubs
Lincoln	735	103,279	10,126	23,980	44,900	15,000	6,900	1,503
Lawndale	689	61,510	22,817	.....	37,800	19,200	14,500	2,253
Ogden Hill	534	73,593	14,138	.....	13,217	12,400	1,500	647
Valentine	656	53,667	12,414	.....	48,000	4,000	2,000	....
Old Town	732	55,000	figures not available					5,100
Sheffield	690	22,187	.....	.....	23,000	11,700	1,263	....
Total	4,036	369,236						

In 1938 the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. is engaged in a program involving the co-ordination of all activities within the clubs throughout the city, with the emphasis upon the participant rather than the skill or activity.

During 1937 an experiment originally begun several years before by the Lincoln Park District Recreation Committee culminated in the establishment of a separate unit of the club located in the Sheffield Avenue Police Station. From a nominal supervisory relationship accepted by the Lincoln Club, the Sheffield Station unit showed an almost phenomenal growth, with the result that early in 1938 its total members, 760, represented the second largest membership in the organization. Much of this growth is attributed to the active co-operation of the staff of the Police Station and to the interest of civic leaders in the community.

According to Captain Thomas Duffy of the Sheffield Avenue Police Station, sponsor of the club, the provision of supervised recreational opportunities in the area has had a marked effect upon the delinquency rate in the district. Only three boys out of the 700 in its membership in 1937 had been involved in any difficulties, a decline of 85 per cent in juvenile delinquency has been recorded, and a definite change in attitude on the part of the boys toward the police has been observed by officials. An extension program utilizing vacant lots in the district and the use of the swimming pool at the Lincoln Branch supplement the limited facilities of the Sheffield unit. During 1937 no membership fee was levied at the Sheffield Club.

The new Valentine Club of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc. represents a half-million dollar gift contributed by one of the organization's most prominent benefactors. A gymnasium large enough to accommodate three basketball games, a large auditorium, swimming pool, completely equipped radio studio and a health clinic are provided, in addition to facilities for graphic arts, printing, photography, wood work and similar departments. Four practice rooms for band and orchestras are also included in the plans. An innovation in Boys' Club buildings in this district will be an open-air roof playground the full size of the building, 190 feet by 112 feet, with accommodations for pageants and provisions for ice skating in winter. The tentative program for the new building provides for extensive community use involving the co-operation of the business and industrial groups in the area.

Space limitations of this Volume do not permit a detailed analysis of each of the units of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc.; however, the following

paragraphs summarize in brief the membership, staff and facilities of the six clubs.

Sheffield Boys' Club, 2742 Sheffield Avenue (community area 7)—*Established*: 1937—*Fees*: no charge—*Membership (1938)*: 760—*Predominant nationalities*: American, German, Scandinavian—*Paid staff*: 1—*Special rooms*: game rooms 2—*Outdoor facilities*: use of play lots.

Lincoln Boys' Club, 1725 North Orchard Street (community area 7)—*Established*: 1910—*Fees*: 25 cents-$4.00—*Membership (1938)*: 831—*Predominant nationalities*: German, Italian—*Paid staff*: 11—*Site*: 10,000 square feet—*Building*: 1—*Living accommodations*: bedrooms 2, dining room 15x12, kitchen 15x11—*Special rooms*: club rooms 6, combination assembly hall-gymnasium 70x39, domestic science room 19x16, library (800 volumes), showers 29, swimming pool 60x20—*Outdoor facilities*: ball diamonds 4, horseshoe pits 2, playground, play lots 2, quoits courts 2.

Old Town Boys' Club, 1300 South Newberry Avenue (community area 28)—*Established*: 1901—*Fees*: 25 cents-$1.00—*Membership (1938)*: 382—*Predominant nationalities*: Italian, Jewish, Mexican—*Paid staff*: 8—*Building*: 1—*Living accommodations*: bedroom, dining room 16x13, kitchen 20x17, living room 23x18—*Special rooms*: club rooms 3, gymnasium 57x26, library (750 volumes), manual training room 36x23, sewing room 16x15, showers 13.

Lawndale Boys' Club, 2801 South Ridgeway Avenue (community area 30)—*Established*: 1919—*Fees*: 50 cents, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00—*Membership (1938)*: 523—*Predominant nationality*: Bohemian—*Paid staff*: 11—*Site*: 9,375 square feet—*Building*: 1—*Special rooms*: assembly hall 80x27, club rooms 6, domestic science room 14x8, gymnasium 60x40, library (550 volumes), manual training room 30x30, sewing room 27x20, showers 8, workshops 2—*Outdoor facilities*: baseball diamonds 4, horseshoe pit, playground ball diamonds 14.

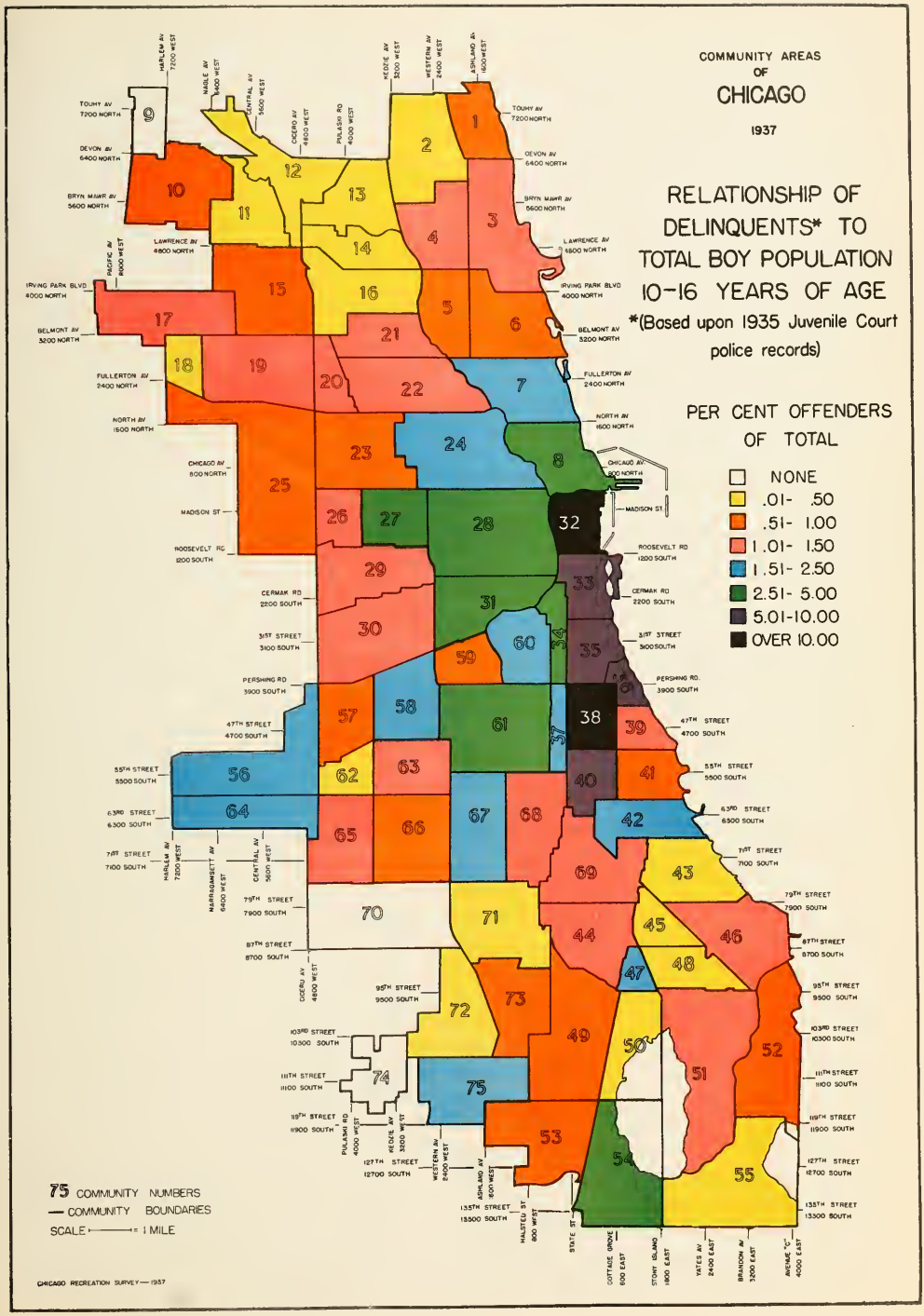
Valentine Boys' Club, 724 West 35th Street (community area 60)—*Fees*: 10-25 cents—*Membership (1938)*: 712—*Predominant nationality*: Lithuanian—*Paid staff*: 4—*Site*: 6,250 square feet—*Building*: 1—*Special rooms*: club room, library (magazines only), manual training room 25x20, theater 40x25—*Outdoor facilities*: horseshoe pits 2, playground ball diamonds 5.

Ogden Hill Boys' Club, 6405 South Hermitage Avenue (community area 67)—*Established*: 1916—*Fees*: 50 cents-$1.00—*Membership (1938)*: 571—*Predominant nationalities*: British, German, Irish—*Paid staff*: 6—*Site*: 8,114 square feet—*Building*: 1—*Special rooms*: club room, combination assembly hall-gymnasium 72x37, domestic science room 12x12, library (400 volumes), manual training room 18x16, showers 4, workshops 2—*Outdoor facilities*: horseshoe pits 6.

Each year the Chicago Boys Clubs provide a summer camping season of approximately ten weeks. This is divided into five two-week periods. All of the summer camping activities are conducted at the four Winona Lake Camps of the Boys Clubs, which represent 140 acres of completely equipped summer camp facilities. Registrations at the camps are divided into four major age groups: preps 6-8, juniors 8-10, intermediates 10-12, and seniors 12-16 years. A moderate fee of $10.50 is charged members and those who reside in the neighborhood of the Boys Club units in the city. An additional $5.00 is assessed campers from other sections of Chicago. One period of the summer camping season is set aside completely for girls. The majority of the 3,000 boys and 450 girls who attended camp during the 1937 season paid the entire camp fees; in some instances, however, where the economic status of families would not permit, part of the costs were defrayed by the local branch or through the general funds of the Chicago Boys Clubs, Inc.

Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs

The Union League Boys' Clubs owe their origin to the existence in 1919 of a balance of funds raised for war relief purposes by members of the Union League Club of Chicago. At the suggestion of the Boys' Clubs of America this surplus was used to establish the Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs. The purpose of the foundation, organized not for profit, is: "to found and maintain Boys' Clubs for the promotion by such means as may be practicable of the social, moral and physical education and development of underprivileged boys in Chicago." In 1920 Club Number 1 was established at 19th and Leavitt Streets on the near Southwest Side in a building then known throughout the city as the "Bucket of Blood," because of the infamous character of the entertainment which it had provided. Game rooms soon replaced bowling alleys, gambling rooms were supplanted by


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
RELATIONSHIP OF DELINQUENTS* TO TOTAL BOY POPULATION 10-16 YEARS OF AGE
*(Bosed upon 1935 Juvenile Court police records)
PER CENT OFFENDERS OF TOTAL
NONE
.01- .50
.51- 1.00
1.01- 1.50
1.51- 2.50
2.51- 5.00
5.01-10.00
OVER 10.00
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937

club and class rooms, the saloon became a library, and the dance hall was remodeled into a gymnasium. The success of this club developed an increasingly active interest on the part of its sponsors, with the result that in 1924 a summer camp was opened near Salem, Wisconsin, and in 1927 a second club was established at Lincoln Street and Emerson Avenue on the near Northwest Side.

During 1937 a total of 5,000 boys were affiliated with the Union League Boys' Clubs, with 2,200 at Club Number 1 and 2,800 at Club Number 2. The expense of operating the three units during the year totaled $58,720, including $11,225 camp expenses. With the exception of $579 derived as club membership fees, the revenue came from contributions of members of the Union League Club and other interested individuals. Endowment funds of the Foundation total $50,000. Based upon the 1937 membership, the annual cost per boy was less than $12.

The program of the Union League Boys' Clubs is conducted under the supervision of a director responsible to the board of trustees of the Foundation. Supplementing the normal staff of an agency of this type (physical, swimming, manual, dramatic, music and printing instructors and supervisors) each of the clubs has a complete medical and dental staff who conduct physical examinations followed by clinical treatments. During 1937, 2,627 physical examinations were given, 2,499 treatments and seventy-five operations.

The plant and equipment, staff, membership, etc. of the two Chicago units of the Union League Foundation are as follows:

Union League Boys' Club Number 1, 2157 West 19th Street (community area 31)—*Established*: 1920—*Membership (1937)*: 2,200—*Predominant nationality*: Polish—*Paid staff*: 22—*Site*: 9,375 square feet—*Building*: 1—*Living accommodations*: dining room 21x13, kitchen 17x14—*Special rooms*: club rooms 11, combination assembly hall-gymnasium 65x44, dental room 14x10, library (1,000 volumes), manual training room 41x18, medical room 21x14, showers 12, swimming pool 68x38, workshops 2.

Union League Boys' Club Number 2, 524 North Lincoln Street (community area 24)—*Established*: 1927—*Membership (1937)*: 2,800—*Predominant nationalities*: Italian, Polish—*Paid staff*: 23—*Site*: 10,788 square feet—*Building*: 1—*Living accommodations*: bedroom, dining room 18x12, kitchen 18x12—*Special rooms*: assembly hall 55x41, club rooms 9, gymnasium 72x40, library (2,500 volumes), manual training room 45x25, medical and dental clinic room, showers 8, swimming pool (85,000 gallon capacity), workshops 2.

Unique among group work agencies is the extensive art collection of representative paintings exhibited permanently at the two clubs.

The Union League Boys' camp, consisting of eighty acres, includes a mess hall and kitchen, recreation hall, hospital, guest house, director's cottage, twenty bunkhouses and a boathouse. A total of 190 boys can be accommodated during each of the four two-week periods. A fee of $5.00 is charged for each period. In instances where the boy is unable to pay the entire amount, the Foundation supplements payment or assumes the responsibility for the entire fee. During 1937, 760 boys attended the camp. Inasmuch as the camping program provides the major summer activities of the Foundation, many of the club staff are transferred to this location during the summer.

Young Men's Jewish Council

Originally established in 1907 as the Young Men's Jewish Charities of Chicago with the general function of fund raising for the Associated Jewish Charities, today the Young Men's Jewish Council is essentially an agency devoted to underprivileged boys, with its major efforts devoted to the three Boys' Clubs which it sponsors and to Camp Wooster at Round Lake, Illinois, "the only camp in the Chicago area serving the underprivileged Jewish boy."

"The Young Men's Jewish Council," according to its publications, "is unique in the field of Jewish social service work. It is the only organization in the United States actively engaged solely in boys' work." The total budget of the Young Men's Jewish Council in 1937 was $74,602. This amount was raised through individual contributions of more than 2,500 subscribers to the Boys' Club fund, by large individual gifts, commemorations, special bequests and benefits. The fund raising activities of the Young Men's Jewish Council are recognized as among the most effective of social agencies' financial campaigns. Financial contributions were supplemented by donations of merchandise and materials, particularly to Camp

Wooster. The Council was allocated $9,652 by the 1937 Community Fund. The Young Men's Jewish Council is a member of the Boys' Clubs of America, Incorporated, the Chicago Association of Boys' Clubs and the Council of Social Agencies. It is endorsed by the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The activities of the Council are conducted through committees, with its program administered by an executive director.

The American Boys' Commonwealth was founded in 1918, four years after the Young Men's Jewish Council undertook the operation of a summer camp for underprivileged boys. In 1930 the A.B.C., as the Commonwealth is generally known, was the beneficiary of a new building through the generosity of the late Jacob Franks, who contributed $100,000 for this purpose. This building is located at 3415 West 13th Place in a thickly populated Jewish neighborhood, with approximately 14,000 Jewish boys in the immediate vicinity of the club. The total membership of the A.B.C. as of June 1, 1938 was 1,191 regular members and 461 special summer community-wide members. The regular membership was divided into the following age classifications: juniors (ages 9-11) 483, intermediates (12-14) 389, seniors (15 and up) 319. According to officials of the organization the present number regularly served by the American Boys' Commonwealth represents the capacity of its facilities. The staff of the A.B.C. includes six full-time professional employees and nine part-time workers in the same classification. These are supplemented by thirteen part-time volunteers, five Works Progress Administration employees, and three National Youth Administration youths. The facilities of the club include:

Special rooms: club rooms 7, combined assembly-gymnasium 24x16, dental clinic 14x11, library (1,500 volumes), manual training room 21x18, showers 10, workshop 24x19—*Outside facilities*: handball courts 2.

In 1930 the Young Men's Jewish Council assumed the management of the Deborah Boys' Club which until that time had been directed by the Deborah Women's Club. The Deborah Boys' Club was first operated by the latter organization in 1907. In 1930 its headquarters were moved from 4720 Grand Boulevard, where it had been located for twelve years, to 2541 West Division Street. In 1933 the club was established in its present home at 2441 West Division Street. The Deborah Women's Club during 1937 appropriated $10,980 for the cost of operation of the Boys' Club. This was supplemented by additional funds provided by the Young Men's Jewish Council. The Deborah Women's Club each year conducts a series of benefits for its Boys' Club, and recently has adopted a fund raising campaign where contributors donate to the "Buy A Boy" fund. A reserve of more than $17,000 has accumulated in the fund being raised to provide a new building for the club.

The present quarters of the Deborah Boys' Club are a remodeled two-story building which include the following facilities:

Special rooms: club rooms 2, combination gymnasium-assembly hall, library, manual training room, showers 3, workshops 4.

In its outdoor activities the club uses public facilities and vacant lots in the area.

The professional staff consists of five full-time employees, supplemented by four full-time volunteers, five part-time volunteers, four Works Progress Administration workers and one National Youth Administration employee. The maintenance and clerical staff totals three workers, all full-time employees of the club.

The general area served is bounded by Ashland Avenue on the east, Kedzie Avenue on the west, Chicago Avenue on the south and Fairfield Avenue on the north. While the majority of the membership is Jewish, the number of Polish boys affiliated with the organization is constantly increasing. The June 1, 1938 regular membership totaled 910, with an additional 396 in the summer community-wide project. Based upon the same age groupings as the American Boys' Commonwealth, the regular membership at the Deborah Boys' Club is divided as follows: juniors 451, intermediates 319, seniors 140.

The Albany Park Boys' Club is a comparatively new addition to the Boys' Club field in Chicago. It was opened in June, 1935, in the Albany Park section of the city, wherein the Jewish population has shown tremendous growth during the past decade. It is estimated that more than 50,000 residents of the Jewish faith now live in the dis-

trict, of which number on the basis of age distribution, approximately 6,000 represent potential members in a Boys' Club organization. The present quarters at 4710 North Central Park Avenue, regarded as a temporary home for the club, were provided by the purchase and remodeling of a brick residence. Through the conversion of the basement into a shower room and workshop, the main floor into a game room and office, and the remodeling of the second floor into meeting rooms, an art room and the library, supplemented by the use of a three-car garage as a play room and meeting room for older boys, a total membership of 559 is accommodated. An additional 209 participate in the summer-time program. Three hundred and eleven juniors, 171 intermediates and seventy-seven older boys comprise the regular membership. In order to provide facilities for older boys' athletics, the club rents a gymnasium from the Sokol Club, 4624 North Pulaski, and is also allowed the use of the Eugene Field Park Fieldhouse of the Chicago Park District, which is in the vicinity. Playgrounds and vacant lots are used in the outdoor programs.

The staff of the Albany Park Club consists of two full-time and eight part-time paid professional, eight volunteer professional, five Works Progress Administration and one National Youth Administration employees assigned to the activity program. Two employees comprise the clerical and maintenance staff. The facilities owned by the club are summarized as follows:
Buildings: 2—*Special rooms*: club rooms 6, library (800 volumes), manual training room 35x 20, showers 3.

Located on a forty-acre tract on Wooster Lake near Round Lake, Illinois, Camp Wooster has been since 1907 the only free Jewish boys' camp in the Chicago area. It was through its support of Camp Wooster that the Young Men's Jewish Council became actively interested in group work, and particularly boys' work in the Chicago district. In 1914 the Council took over the control of Camp Wooster and until 1923 a temporary summer camp was operated each year. In that year a tract of land was purchased on Wooster Lake, which is the site of the present camp. The camp includes lake frontage for swimming and boating, as well as wooded areas for nature study and levelled ground for outdoor sports.

During 1937 a total of 1,541 different boys attended the camp during the ten-week season, with an average of 312 boys each two-week period. A maximum rate of $8.00 per period is charged, with lower rates established after careful investigation for those unable to pay the full amount. During the 1937 season 878 boys paid fees varying from $1.00 to $8.00, with 351 paying the latter amount and 125 the $1.00 charge. However, 663 campers represented free cases with the expenses assumed by the Young Men's Jewish Council.

The camp is divided into three major age group classifications, conforming to those in effect at the three Boys' Clubs of the Young Men's Jewish Council, with 582 juniors attending, 656 intermediates, and 303 older boys. A staff of fifty-seven employees supervised the activities and maintained the facilities of the camping quarters during 1937. The total expenditure for current operation of the camp during 1937 was $25,319. Of this amount fees represented slightly more than one-fifth, the remainder being derived through camp fund subscriptions and "commemorations" secured by the Young Men's Jewish Council.

Twenty buildings of various kinds and forty tents represented the camp's sleeping, dining and indoor recreational facilities during the 1937 season. A program whereby the tents are being replaced by permanent cabins is now under way. These represent memorials, with the costs of approximately $1,100 each assumed by individual donors. The total plant and equipment of Camp Wooster are valued at $106,712. In addition to the cabin building program, the Young Men's Jewish Council is extending the camping opportunities at Camp Wooster by the acquisition of more acreage.

Off-The-Street Club

Chicago's first Boys' Club, the Off-The-Street Club, had its beginning in 1900. In that year a public-spirited resident of the near West Side, after observing that the only opportunities available for recreation for the young boys of the neighborhood were in unsupervised street play, rented several rooms in a building on Congress Street near Halsted and opened them to the youth

of the neighborhood. As the success of the new venture became apparent, its founder interested members of the Advertising Fraternity of Chicago who gradually assumed sponsorship of the club. Several times in its history the club has moved westward as population in the district shifted; thus today it is located at 1534 West Van Buren Street in an area which was fast being depopulated until the unfavorable economic conditions of the past eight years curtailed the movement of industry and caused residents who otherwise would have moved out to remain in the blighted area of bad housing at low rentals. On the basis of previous experience, sponsors of the club believe that as economic conditions improve the present membership will decline, and a shift in location of the club headquarters will probably follow. Ninety per cent of the present membership live outside of a radius of one-half mile, the greater majority residing in the district south of Van Buren. The club was originally for boys only; it now includes activities for girls in its program, with the ratio of boys to girls approximately three to one. The 1937 membership of the club totaled 1,100, with children of Italian, Irish and Greek descent predominating. Membership fees of 10 cents and 25 cents per year are usually charged. Recently, however, with the substantial help of WPA and NYA personnel the membership fees have been waived in most instances.

The 1937 budget of the Off-The-Street Club was $8,120. Of this $2,000 was received from the Community Fund. A total of three full-time professional workers and a similar number of part-time professional employees comprise the regular staff, which was supplemented by the occasional employment of college boys and by the assignment of Works Progress Administration employees. The facilities of the organization are as follows:

Building: 1—*Special rooms*: club rooms 11, combination assembly hall-gymnasium 70x50, domestic science room 19x14, library (2,000 volumes), manual training room 24x24, showers 6—*Outdoor facilities*: playground, softball diamond. The Off-The-Street Club has no summer camp.

South Side Boys' Club

The South Side Boys' Club was established in 1924 when the lack of adequate supervised play facilities for Negro boys on the South Side was brought to the attention of the late Samuel Insull and a group of his associates. The club is operated by the South Side Boys' Club Foundation governed by a board of trustees. The program of the South Side Boys' Club is conducted under the general direction of a head resident. The annual budget is defrayed through private subscriptions and by Community Fund allocations. The 1937 total expenditures were slightly more than $10,692, of which $6,374 was provided by the Community Fund. The South Side Boys' Club Foundation has no endowment.

The plant and equipment of the club at 3947 South Michigan Avenue consists of two buildings, one of which, a brick house erected in 1870, was converted into its present use; the other houses the swimming pool. Included in the two buildings are the following facilities:

Living accommodations: bedrooms 2, dining room 20x18, kitchen 18x15, living room 20x18—*Special rooms*: assembly hall 40x22, clinic 14x10, club rooms 4, gymnasium 68x40, library (1,058 volumes), manual training room 68x12, showers 8, swimming pool.

In its outdoor program the club utilizes a number of vacant lots which were cleared by Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration employees.

The regular staff of the South Side Boys' Club consists of five full-time employees, of whom three are professional, two are maintenance, and one part-time professional assistant. During the early months of 1938 this staff was supplemented by eleven Works Progress Administration employees and sixty-four part-time National Youth Administration workers.

The total membership of the club approximates 1,100 boys between the ages of nine and twenty. Dues of twenty-five cents, fifty cents and $1.00 per year are assessed those able to pay. However, by far the greater percentage of the users of the club facilities make no financial contribution. Activities of the South Side Boys' Club are divided into gymnasium, swimming, game room, vocational and musical groups. The South Side Boys' Club is a member of the Boys' Clubs of America, the Boys' Clubs Association of Chicago and the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. The club in-

cludes within its membership a considerable number who reside more than one-half mile from its headquarters; hence contemplated plans of the agency include an extension of facilities into these areas.

Miscellaneous Clubs

Although these two organizations are not affiliated with either the Chicago Association of Boys' Clubs or the Boys' Club of America, Inc., this chapter includes a brief summary of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic, which for many years has operated in the heavily populated Lawndale Jewish neighborhood, and the Neighborhood Boys Club, which is unique in that it uses public facilities exclusively with its chief financial support derived through the philanthropy of its private sponsor.

Chicago Boys' Brotherhood Republic

The Chicago Boys' Brotherhood Republic differs from other Boys' Clubs in that it is administered not only for boys but by boys. Because of this the paid staff of the B.B.R., with its 1,100 members, consists of only three employees: a general supervisor and two workers assigned to clerical and maintenance duties. The Boys' Brotherhood Republic was founded in 1914 with thirty-two members. Its organization is patterned after the city administration, with a mayor, city clerk, city treasurer, judges, chief of police and city council elected by the citizens, as the members are known. The Republic is composed of boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, irrespective of religious faith. The aims of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic as adopted at the first council meeting on May 8, 1914 are:

"1. To prevent boys from getting into trouble.
2. To offer companionship to boys who are in trouble.
3. To aid all boys in securing proper housing, clothing, education, and to help them become self-sustaining.
4. To look after boys who are discharged from institutions.
5. To send flowers and reading matter to sick boys and to aid them in securing medical attention.
6. To report to the supervisor all cases of mistreatment to boys.
7. To do all possible to keep boys from drifting away from Chicago.
8. To work continuously for the physical, moral and mental welfare of citizens of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic.
9. To aid the enforcement of the child labor law, factory, legislature, and street trade ordinances."

The first headquarters of the organization was a room rented by its original sponsor, who created the club after observing in courts boys charged with minor offenses despite membership in certain established philanthropic group work agencies. Believing that the delinquency of these boys was attributable in part at least to the fact that their club affiliations meant very little to them because the organizations were controlled and operated entirely by grown-ups, it was his opinion that a Boys' Club organization in which the boys themselves assumed almost complete responsibility would be more effective in combating the delinquency problem. As the organization grew it moved to larger quarters in a rented house, and in 1926 through the assistance of one of its oldest "adult partners" it moved into its present city hall at 1530 South Hamlin Avenue. The facilities of Hulbert Hall include:

Special rooms: assembly hall 40x21, club rooms 4, gymnasium 80x60, library (750 volumes), manual training room 15x12, showers 6—*Outdoor facilities*: handball court, horseshoe pit, playground ball diamond, volley ball court.

The greater percentage of the membership resides in the area between Twenty-second Street on the south, Lake Street on the north, California on the east and Tripp Avenue on the west.

The Boys' Brotherhood Republic is the only Boys' Club in the city open every night of the year. Its program during the regular school year consists of sports and athletics, dramatics, craftsmanship classes, game room activities and a newspaper. In the summer months softball and other outdoor games predominate. A bank and a cooperative store owned and managed by the citizens are distinctive features of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic. Each year the Republic conducts its own summer camp, Camp Freedom, on Norton Lake near Burlington, Wisconsin. According to officials of the organization it is the only self-governed boys' camp in the Chicago area. In contrast to the more established supervised camps of other social agencies, Camp Freedom has few

modern conveniences, a portable garage being used as a dining room, with drinking water carried from nearby towns. Thirty-five boys are accommodated in each of the five two-week periods of the camp season at rates varying from $1.50 to $3.00 per week with free transportation provided. All of the work outside of the actual cooking is done by the boys themselves.

The activities of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic are self-supporting through the dues or "taxes" which each citizen is required to pay, and through entertainments. The rate of taxation is twenty-five cents per month. The building and maintenance costs are defrayed by friends of the organization. Particularly instrumental in this phase of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic work and in general guidance activities is the Boys' Brotherhood Republic Alumni organization, through whose efforts similar clubs have been established in New York City and Modesto, California.

Neighborhood Boys Club

Although the Neighborhood Boys Club, or the N.B.C. as it is more familiarly known in its immediate neighborhood, cannot consistently be regarded as a Boys' Club since it does not conform to the definition presented in the opening paragraphs of this chapter, in its objectives and in the types of activities which it provides, it has much in common with the orthodox Boys' Clubs. The Neighborhood Boys Club represents a private enterprise sponsored and financed by a leading resident of the Northwest Side, who began the organization experimentally in 1932 when the absence of an adequate supervised program was reflected in the comparatively slight community participation in the activities of Paul Revere Park. The headquarters of the organization are located in a frame bungalow in the park which since consolidation of the parks in 1933 is controlled by the Chicago Park District. The seven rooms contained in the structure are used as club rooms, with ping pong tables and game boards of various kinds. The N.B.C. also has available to it in its program the entire plant and equipment of the park, including the main fieldhouse. Among the facilities in the 9.24 acres of Paul Revere Park are:

Indoor facilities: assembly hall, banquet hall, basketball court, club rooms 2, fieldhouse, game rooms 2, gymnasium, kitchen, shower room—*Outdoor facilities*: athletic field, band stand, baseball diamond, football fields 2, horseshoe courts 3, outdoor gymnasium, children's playground, skating area, soccer field, softball fields 3, tennis courts 2, volley ball court.

Directing the activities of N.B.C. are three full-time salaried employees and ten workers paid on an hourly basis, whose function consists chiefly in officiating and directing the games in the club program. In addition, a group of volunteers act in advisory capacities and the Chicago Park District director co-operates in co-ordinating the activities of the organization with the regular park program.

The plan of organization of the Neighborhood Boys Club divides the area surrounding the park into districts of two or three blocks square, with a membership campaign conducted each spring to secure new members in the three age groups, 9-11, 12-14 and 15-17, into which the organization activities are grouped. An average of 15 boys comprise the teams in each age division in these individual block areas. The general boundaries served by the Neighborhood Boys Club are Montrose Avenue on the north, Addison Street on the south, Lincoln Avenue on the east and Kedzie on the west. A total of 540 boys compose the thirty-six teams included in the Neighborhood Boys Club. Thirteen teams are in the 9-11 age grouping, twelve teams in the 14 years class, and eleven teams in the oldest group. As the members reach the maximum age in each of the first two classes they graduate to the next class.

During the regular school year activities are directed from 3:30 to 9:00 P.M. during the week, and on Saturdays from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. During summer vacation the daily schedule is from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. each day except Sunday. In the summer all the teams meet together once each week and receive instructions, plan events, etc. A weekly news bulletin contains the schedule of activities for the coming week, the standing of the various teams and other information pertaining to the organization. In the program of the club considerable emphasis is placed upon the consistent participation by all members in all activities, and an involved system of scoring is utilized. The club contemplates extending its program to River Park.

CHAPTER V

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, B'NAI B'RITH

Young Men's Christian Association

Established in 1858 to provide a "lending library, a reading room, bible classes and prayer meetings," the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago in its eighty years has grown in membership from the 151 enrolled at its establishment to more than 38,000 on June 1, 1938. From modest rented facilities in a downtown building, its physical plant and equipment has expanded during this period until today the net assets of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. approximate more than $14,000,000. The Y.M.C.A. of Chicago is affiliated with the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States, which in 1937 embodied 1,123 local Associations with more than 1,000,000 active members. During the year an aggregate of $39,000,000 was expended by its affiliated Associations, who employed approximately 3,600 secretaries on a full-time basis. The Chicago Association with its twenty-three units led both in the number of branches and in the total value of plant and equipment.

The Y.M.C.A. is defined as a "world-wide fellowship of men and boys united by a common loyalty to Jesus Christ for the purpose of building Christian personality in a Christian society." Although the Association has long been identified as being related to Protestant church groups, it is non-denominational, and in its program emphasis is placed more upon the Christian way of living than upon any particular beliefs or religious philosophies. It has, especially within recent years, taken an active part in general community life with particular emphasis upon the provision of adequate leisure-time opportunities for the neighborhoods in which its branches are located.

Finances

During 1938 the facilities of the Y.M.C.A. of Chicago included its general office, Central Department and Central Y.M.C.A. College, in the building located at 19 South LaSalle Street, which was erected in 1893; sixteen branch departments; three community departments; and a hotel. With the exception of the community departments, all of the facilities, building and equipment were owned by the Association; the plant and equipment together with the fourteen acres of land which they occupied and the 1,000 acres of camp site were valued at $15,329,663. Endowment funds of $5,514,431, including $3,126,995 designated for special purposes, appear among the assets of the Association. The 1937 gross income of the various departments of the Y.M.C.A. was slightly more than $5,000,000, leaving a net deficit of $9,280. Of the total budget of the organization $1,645,788 is regarded as the cost of programs; approximately 35 per cent of this amount is expended in salaries and wages and an additional 15 per cent in cost and maintenance of the buildings and equipment. Nearly one-half the income for this budget was derived from fees, tuition and other payments for program services by members and other participants. This was supplemented by $332,000 in income from restaurants, rentals of space and other income-producing properties, by endowment funds to the amount of $160,000 and through an allocation of $142,000 by the Community Fund. With the exception of the Y.M.C.A. Hotel, all units depended in part upon contributions. All except Division, Irving Park and Maxwell Street branches and the community departments derive

revenues from income-producing business enterprises. The Hotel and the Lawson Y.M.C.A. did not participate in the Community Fund allocation. Several of the locations have special endowments.

Organization

The title to all property of the Young Men's Christian Association and the management of its real estate are vested in the board of trustees elected by the voting members. The voting membership varies in number between 200 and 612 nominated by the board of trustees from outstanding business, civic, educational and religious leaders of the city and elected by the board of managers for terms of five years. The responsibility for the current operation of the program of the Y.M.C.A. is placed upon a board of managers likewise selected by the voting members. At least 80 per cent of the board must be members of Protestant Evangelical churches. The board of managers is divided into subcommittees responsible for individual phases of the business and program of the organization. The membership of these committees is not restricted to the board of managers, but includes other voting members of the Association. To its program committee is delegated the responsibility for the development and operation of the recreation and leisure-time functions.

Supplementing the board of managers who direct the city-wide aspects of the organization, each department of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. has its own board of directors comprising voting members who live in the areas served by the individual unit and who represent the Association in the operation of their respective branch. To these committees is delegated the responsibility for the conduct of financial drives in their districts and for the encouragement and development of community interest in the department's programs and facilities.

Administrative responsibilities are delegated by the board of managers to a general secretary. A central staff of specialists in the business and program divisions assists in carrying out the policies of the board of managers. Each of the twenty-three departments of the Y.M.C.A. is directed by an executive secretary responsible both to the local board of directors and to the general secretary representing the Association. Professionally trained assistants carry out the activities in each department as outlined by the program committee.

Staff

As of January 1, 1938, 1,750 individuals comprised the paid staff of the various units of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. An additional 800 persons, partly students from educational institutions, partly men from the community at large, volunteered their services. Similarly, 314 National Youth Administration part-time employees and 200 Works Progress Administration assignees were engaged in the direction of programs and the maintenance of facilities in general community-wide programs in the neighborhoods of the ten departments. Sixty-two per cent of the Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration employees worked at the Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A. and 18 per cent were assigned to the Y.M.C.A. College. Approximately 63 per cent of the total personnel, exclusive of the hotel workers, were classed as professional employees with the clerical and maintenance groups comprising 15 and 22 per cent, respectively. Of the professional staff 85 per cent were men, of the clerical and maintenance employees 60 per cent each.

Membership

Membership in the Y.M.C.A. of Chicago is divided into eleven classifications according to age and sex, with totals on May 31, 1938 as follows:

	Number of members	
Class	*Dues-paying*	*Non-dues paying*
Men:		
30 years and over	7,167	827
25-29 years	3,771	68
Young men:		
21-24 years	3,682	63
18-20 years	1,941	133
Boys:		
15-17 years	2,151	2,115
12-14 years	2,922	1,301
Under 12 years	2,416	800
Women:		
18 years and over	1,684	143
Girls:		
15-17 years	343	495
12-14 years	571	369
Under 12 years	635	220
Total	27,283	6,534

The dues-paying members comprise the following subdivisions: business men's club mem-

bers, 1,255; full-privilege, 15,294; group, 3,191; special, 3,278; residence, 3,221; and social, 1,044.

With the exception of the Lawson Y.M.C.A. and the Hotel, all of the departments had non-paying members; and Maxwell Street and the three Community Departments—Beverly, Rogers Park and South Shore—operated for non-paying members exclusively. Approximately 32 per cent of the membership at Austin, 30 per cent at Wilson Avenue and 23 per cent at the Sears Roebuck and Englewood Departments were recorded as non-paying. Of the city-wide membership the men's group and the boys' group each comprised 35 per cent, the young men 17 per cent, girls 8 per cent and women 5 per cent. Six of the units had no girl or women members, namely, Central, Division, Duncan, Lawson, Sears Roebuck and the Hotel. At two, the Hotel and Lawson, the membership was limited to men and young men. At the Rogers Park Community Branch none of the membership was over seventeen years of age, while at Maxwell the maximum age group was twenty. It will be observed that 80 per cent of the total membership were dues-paying and that in the non-paying classification 59 per cent of the girls and 50 per cent of the boys from fifteen to seventeen were included. Twenty-five per cent of the children under twelve years of age paid no membership fees. Over 55 per cent of the dues-paying membership were classed as full-privilege members. Fifteen departments included this classification in their membership, the numbers varying from forty-eight at the West Side to 1,667 at Irving Park. The 2,212 special members at Lawson Y.M.C.A. were largely responsible for the fact that this group represented 13.8 per cent of the total city-wide membership. Of the remaining four classifications, group membership totaled 11.8 per cent, residents 10.9 per cent, and social 3.5 per cent. One thousand, two hundred and fifty-five business men's club members, or 4.6 per cent of the total city membership, were included in thirteen departments of the Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. membership embraces a wide range of national groups. This is particularly true of those departments located in or adjacent to industrial communities. It will be noted in the paragraphs relating to outposts that cognizance has been taken of racial barriers in the establishment of subunits. As of June 1, 1938 the predominant nationalities served by the various departments were as follows:

Name	*Nationality*
Wilson Avenue	Mixed, German, Scandinavian
Lincoln-Belmont	German, Swedish, American
North Avenue-Larrabee	Italian, German, Irish
Lawson	Cosmopolitan
Irving Park	American
Division	Polish
Austin	Principally Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, north of Madison; increasingly Italian and Jewish south of Madison and east of Central
Sears Roebuck	Italian, Jewish, Polish, Lithuanian
Professional Schools	Cosmopolitan
Duncan	Cosmopolitan
Maxwell Street	Negro
Central	Cosmopolitan
College	English-, Scotch-, and Irish-American, Polish, German, Russian, Italian and Scandinavian
Hotel	None predominant
Wabash Avenue	Negro
Hyde Park	Cosmopolitan
South Chicago	Polish, German, Yugoslavic, Swedish, Italian, Irish
111th Street	Dutch, Polish, Italian, Lithuanian
Englewood	Mostly American born

Outposts

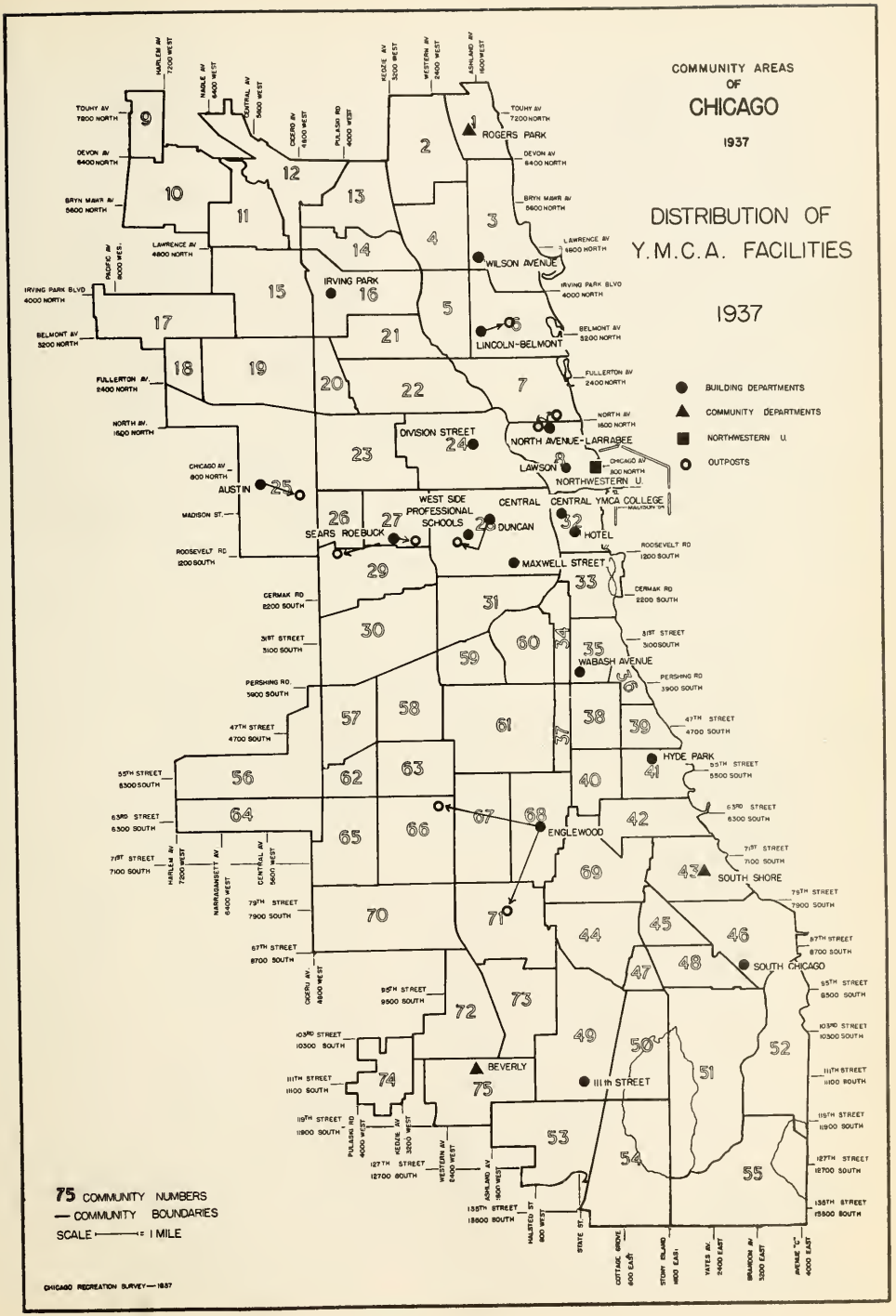
The provision of community departments in four outlying districts of the city is recognition on the part of the Y.M.C.A. that its branches could not adequately serve these neighborhoods, and that at some time in the future these districts should have a branch in their immediate neighborhood. Within the past few years a new type of extension program has developed as a regular part of Y.M.C.A. activities through which the individual branches have established outposts in certain sections within their territory to serve "boys and girls who because of overtaxed building, or because of regional, cultural, economic or other barriers are beyond the reach of a main building." These outposts are regarded as a form of community work and may serve only a few square blocks or a considerably larger district. Facilities utilized in programs of this type consist of rented stores or lofts, spaces contributed in residences and vacant lots, school playgrounds, and occasionally churches and private homes.

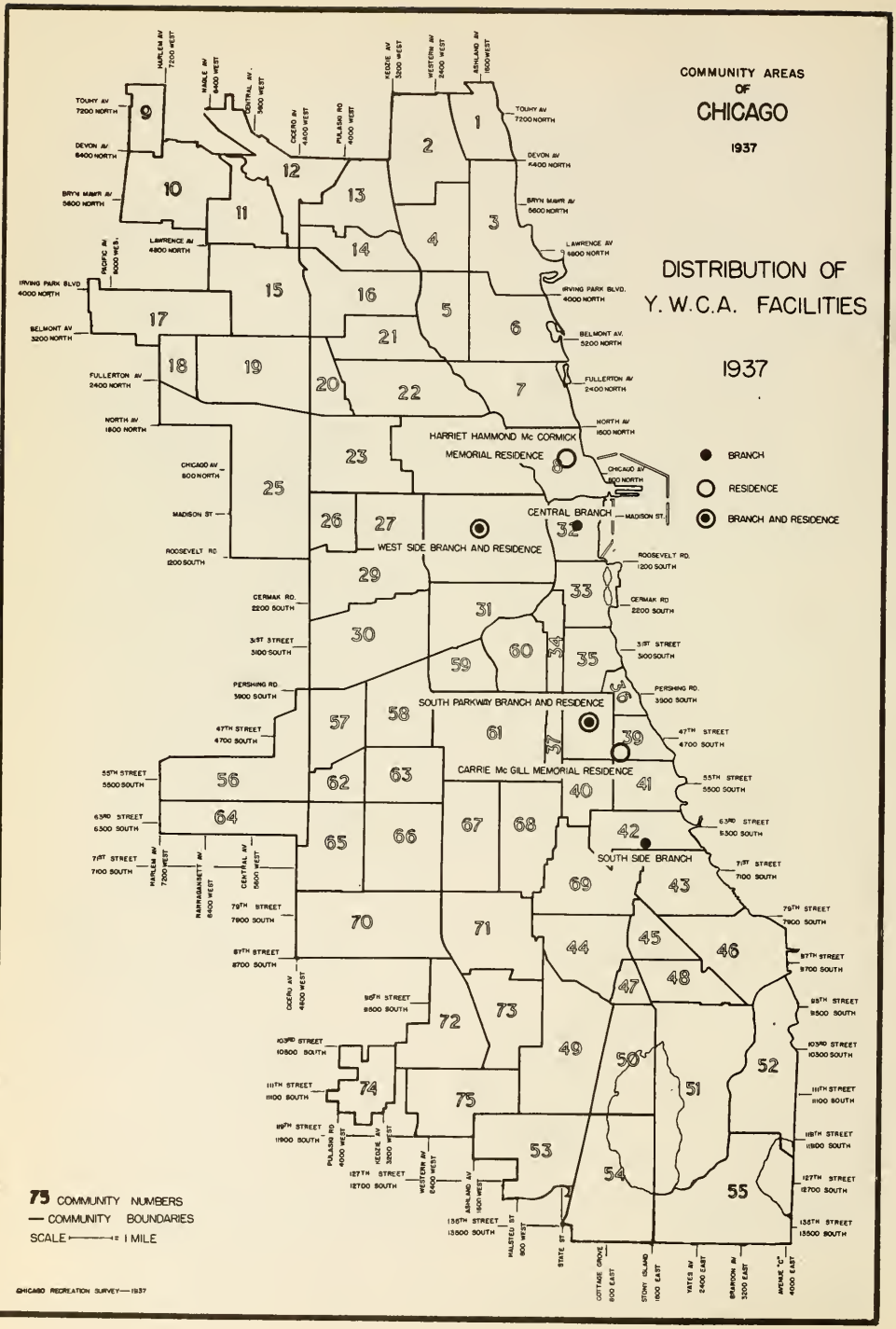
While attempts are made to establish the individual outposts on a low membership fee basis, the fee has often been waived, particularly with the advent of Work Relief labor. A local community committee in the vicinity of each outpost is organized wherever possible to assist the departmental boys' work committee at the branch; and in some instances these groups have been instrumental in finding space for central meeting places and in securing financial aid. As of June 1, 1938, five of the branches of the Y.M.C.A. operated a total of nine outposts. Sears Roebuck Y.M.C.A. had two branches, a store at 910 South Sacramento Avenue, and another location at 4100 West Fillmore Street. The former had a ping pong table, two work benches and a punching bag, and provided a movie program. Twenty-three groups met in the building during the winter of 1937. The second branch had a large athletic field 300 by 150 feet. It served about 160. The Duncan Department Community Center at 2026 Ogden Avenue was equipped with ping pong tables, shuffleboard, checkers, and for handicraft activities. It supervised a playground lot, and baseball games, and conducted trips. Approximately 200 boys used this center in the summer, and a hundred during the winter. North Avenue-Larrabee Boys' Club established two outposts, at 1512 Orchard Street and 1640 Sedgwick Street. About fifty boys and girls attended the former and sixty the latter, with about twenty parents at each. The Austin outpost at 376 North Cicero Avenue supervised over 300 boys. The Lincoln-Belmont Department provided for 250 youths at 3400 Sheffield Avenue. The outposts of the Englewood Y.M.C.A. differed from other Y.M.C.A. branch outposts in that they did not have permanent locations. Meetings were held in the homes of members living within the area served by the program. In the territory between 75th and 87th Streets and State Street to Western Avenue, 518 took part in the program. The area from Loomis to Central Park and Garfield to Marquette Avenues had 404 individuals participating in the activities. According to officials of the organization, as activities increase at individual outposts suitable permanent quarters may be provided through the erection of small buildings.

Activities and Program

The program of the Y.M.C.A. may be divided into two general classifications: those functions or services directed primarily at the individual, and those activities provided for the individual through groups. In the former classification are interviews by staff members with the individual, regarding his employment and financial problems, personal emergency assistance, tutoring in public speaking, arts and crafts and dancing, together with individual instruction in specific athletic sports and games, among them life-saving and swimming instruction. Various physical and psychological tests supplement these other personal services. The activities for groups include one hundred and twenty-six specific types of classes in nine major divisions, namely, management of group affairs, health education, marriage and home, arts and crafts, citizenship, understanding the physical universe, teaching of life philosophy, social recreation, sports skills.

In recognition of the importance of the athletic and sports program, to encourage athletic activities at the various departments, to develop and to co-ordinate city-wide competition among representatives of the various units of the Y.M.C.A. the program committee of the board of managers delegates the responsibilities of the sports program to a subcommittee known as the sports council. This body, composed of laymen representing each department as well as representatives of each of the various professional groups, determines the eligibility of participants in inter-departmental competition and through sports committees for individual types of athletic competition regulates the city-wide play in such games as badminton, basketball, handball, football, softball, directs meets in boxing, gymnastics, golf, swimming, track and field, rifle practice and archery. In addition, it has a sports committee for women's and girls' activities, with representatives of these groups included in its membership. The bases of eligibility in Y.M.C.A. athletic competition require that only amateurs may compete, who must have been bona fide members of the department which they represent for at least thirty days. For most activities competitors are grouped into three classifications: juniors, 14 and under; intermediates, 15-17; seniors, 18 and


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
Y.M.C.A. FACILITIES
1937
BUILDING DEPARTMENTS
COMMUNITY DEPARTMENTS
NORTHWESTERN U.
OUTPOSTS
ROGERS PARK
WILSON AVENUE
IRVING PARK
LINCOLN-BELMONT
DIVISION STREET
NORTH AVENUE-LARRABEE
LAWSON
NORTHWESTERN U.
AUSTIN
WEST SIDE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
CENTRAL YMCA COLLEGE
SEARS ROEBUCK
DUNCAN
HOTEL
MAXWELL STREET
WABASH AVENUE
HYDE PARK
ENGLEWOOD
SOUTH SHORE
SOUTH CHICAGO
BEVERLY
111TH STREET
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE — 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
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DISTRIBUTION OF
Y.W.C.A. FACILITIES
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BRANCH
RESIDENCE
BRANCH AND RESIDENCE
HARRIET HAMMOND Mc CORMICK
MEMORIAL RESIDENCE
CENTRAL BRANCH
WEST SIDE BRANCH AND RESIDENCE
SOUTH PARKWAY BRANCH AND RESIDENCE
CARRIE Mc GILL MEMORIAL RESIDENCE
SOUTH SIDE BRANCH
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ——— = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937

over. In swimming four age groups prevail: 8 to 11, preps; 12-14, juniors; 15-17, intermediates; 18 and over, seniors. In track and field activities besides the age distinction consideration is given to the weight of the performer, particularly in the younger age groups. Each year awards are presented by the sports council to the champions in both team and individual competition. The industrial recreation program of the Y.M.C.A., discussed in Chapter XII, operates in the various departments under the general jurisdiction of the industrial sports subcommittee of the sports council.

Interest in particular types of activities varies throughout the year; however, it is significant that the nineteen activities grouped under sports skills accounted for 71 per cent of the total attendance during August, 1937. Swimming accounted for approximately one-third of this total; softball followed close behind. By contrast, during March the sports skills accounted for only 59 per cent of the total; social recreation claimed 6.8 per cent; swimming again led the sports activities in popularity, with baseball occupying second position in interest. In all of these computations the statistics have included only the regular activities of the units, omitting sessions conducted in co-operation with WPA and NYA. During 1937 a daily average of 1,496 hours of participation in program events was reported in activities conducted co-operatively with governmental agencies, compared to an average of 10,869 hours of participation in regularly scheduled program events of the Y.M.C.A. itself. Nearly three-quarters of a million spectators witnessed the program events of the Y.M.C.A. during the 1937 year. The 1938 annual report records a total attendance of 2,590,234 at supervised programs during the 1937 year. These were divided among the various departments as follows:

	Total		*Spectators*	*Special Exhibit Boys' Work (Exclusive of Camp)*		
	Attendance	*Hours of participation*	*Attendance*	*Attendance*	*Hours of participation*	*Average enrollment*
General office	4,011	9,671	2,170	.....	.....	....
Department						
Austin	92,449	136,786	22,245	38,494	59,078	993
Beverly	49,781	78,325	23,485	43,931	66,766	853
Central	82,689	85,911	8,673	2,465	3,980	79
Central Y.M.C.A. College	604,265	881,244	.....	.....	.....	...
Division Street	154,202	200,949	107,943	110,687	139,481	1,819
Duncan	188,640	228,005	45,333	58,665	88,101	1,572
Englewood	156,398	225,360	22,995	64,803	115,131	1,361
Hotel	54,266	61,287	123,200	.....	.....	....
Hyde Park	99,538	134,238	13,683	29,794	49,091	765
Irving Park Boulevard	174,734	225,177	45,024	41,168	70,171	583
Lawson	47,746	82,470	18,574	.....	.....	....
Lincoln-Belmont	102,731	155,505	11,686	44,105	60,921	1,042
Maxwell Street	116,021	234,663	3,674	80,762	168,338	573
North Avenue-Larrabee Boys' Club	98,970	176,460	21,928	52,204	107,791	661
One Hundred Eleventh Street	84,577	131,437	76,613	31,941	48,425	539
Rogers Park	17,445	38,528	5,466	14,282	31,198	348
Sears Roebuck	93,635	138,517	106,296	56,569	82,516	770
South Chicago	113,503	200,917	10,939	63,740	136,625	1,005
South Shore	43,647	66,936	15,799	29,490	50,558	587
Wabash Avenue	88,391	173,950	27,418	36,736	79,670	348
West Side Professional Schools	28,612	35,742	1,938	.....	.....	....
Wilson Avenue	93,983	162,450	24,159	41,919	69,846	1,104
Total	2,590,234	3,864,528	739,241	841,755	1,427,687	15,002

Facilities

In view of the fact that physical activities represent the major part of the recreation program of the Y.M.C.A.'s, opportunities for physical education and athletics of various types predominate in the facilities included in the depart-

mental buildings. The following represents a summary of the recreational equipment and other specialized rooms included in the plants and equipment.

Gymnasiums: The Y.M.C.A.'s have twenty-nine gymnasiums, two each in twelve units, and one in five. All except three, known as auxiliary gymnasiums, exceed sixty feet in length. With the exception of the two Maxwell Street gymnasiums and the secondary gymnasium at seven other units, the width in each instance is forty feet or more. Only three are below eighteen feet in height. The gymnasiums are used by both men and women except at Central, Division, Duncan, and Sears Roebuck. Fifteen gymnasiums have balconies, in three instances used as running tracks; eleven have stages. In addition to two regular gymnasiums, the Lawson Building has a boxing gymnasium, and four exercise rooms. The Hotel has six exercise rooms; Central three; Division, Duncan, Irving Park, Sears Roebuck, West Side and 111th Street each have one. There are twenty-seven indoor handball courts at nine units, and three squash courts at Lawson.

Swimming pools: Thirteen units have swimming pools, with two at Hyde Park. All are sixty by twenty feet or over.

Assembly halls: Seven units have separate assembly halls, with the largest, 2,976 square feet, at Central. Three halls have seating capacity for 300, and three for 200; Division assembly hall accommodates 125. Five halls are provided with stages.

Theaters: The Y.M.C.A. buildings have no theaters. The College has a little theater studio thirty by eighteen feet. Thirteen units have stages either in the gymnasium or assembly hall.

Libraries: Eight units have private libraries. The Hotel and Duncan reported sub-branch libraries.

Manual training rooms: Twelve units have separate rooms equipped for manual training, with two at Englewood. The largest of these rooms, 960 square feet, is at Duncan; the smallest, 120 square feet, at Maxwell Street. Eleven provide a total of sixty-three benches.

Club rooms: Excluding all rooms especially tabulated elsewhere, there are 137 grouped under club rooms. Sixty-two of these are concentrated in five buildings. They range in size from three boys' club rooms with eighty square feet of floor space at the 111th Street branch, to a boys' lobby of 4,800 square feet in the same building. Nearly half of the rooms are less than 400 square feet. The sixteen rooms 1,000 square feet or over are mainly game rooms or lobbies. Five buildings report no rooms over 1,000 square feet.

Solariums: At ten of the buildings there are solariums. Seven units provide massage departments.

Residences: With the exception of the Central, Maxwell Street and Hyde Park Departments, all units have residence accommodations. The Hotel has 2,000 bedrooms, Lawson 640, West Side 400, and Duncan 350 (with 516 beds). Six units have between 200 and 300 rooms and five between 100 and 200. The fifteen in all have 5,520 bedrooms.

Outdoor recreational facilities: Only two Y.M.C.A.'s have athletic fields: Sears Roebuck, 380 by 185 feet, and Irving Park at Kedzie and Roscoe, 410 by 380. The facilities of all branches total eleven playground ball diamonds, five jumping pits, two each of baseball diamonds, football fields, running tracks, and softball fields. There are twelve tennis courts, eight forty-foot and four thirty-foot horseshoe pits, six volleyball courts, four handball courts, two archery fields, and one each basketball and quoits courts. The Lawson Y. has an outdoor roof gymnasium fifty by thirty-five feet. Sears Roebuck has two outdoor gymnasiums, and Division and Duncan one each.

Camps

During 1937 ten departments of the Young Men's Christian Association conducted eleven summer camps. Of these, Camp Nawakwa operated exclusively for men, and the Northwoods Camp located adjacent to it on Crooked Lake near Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, served as a family camp. Both were controlled by the Central Branch; the remaining nine were conducted as boys' camps with special camping periods at three set aside for girls. A total of 3,705 individual campers spent an aggregate of 61,971 camper days at the camps during 1937, an increase in the number of campers of approximately 7 per cent over the preceding year. More than 1,000 acres are included in the camping sites.

Name of department	*Name of camp*	*Location*
Division Street	Channing	Pullman, Michigan
Englewood	Cutten	Lake Villa, Illinois
Hyde Park	Hyde Park	Near Lake Villa, Ill.
Irving Park	Hastings	Near Lake Villa, Ill.
Lincoln-Belmont	Martin Johnson	Near Irons, Michigan
Central	Nawakwa	Near Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin
Central	Northwoods	Near Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin

(Continued on pafe 65)

Name of department	*Name of camp*	*Location*
Wilson Avenue	Pinewood	Near Twin Lake, Mich.
Wabash Avenue	Wabash	Near Dowagiac, Mich.
Duncan	Duncan	Near Volo, Illinois
Englewood	Ki-Y*	

*This is a shack built by the Kiwanis on land which the Y.M.C.A. is permitted to use through the courtesy of the owner.

In addition to the regular Y.M.C.A. camps, the Sears Roebuck Branch co-operates in a camping project at Deer Grove Cabin in the Forest Preserves, northwest of Palatine, Illinois. At this location organized groups of boys provide their own equipment and supplies for three-day excursions.

Rates at the men's camp are normally higher than at the other locations, with charges of $18.00 to $21.00 per week and transportation costs of $12.20 during the 1937 season. At the Northwoods Family Camp cabins are provided from $12.00 to $25.00 per week. Three hundred and eleven were accommodated at the former location, and 233 at the Northwoods Camp. Y.M.C.A. membership is not a prerequisite to enjoyment of these locations. The usual range in the ages of those eligible to attend the various boys' camps is from eight to eighteen. Several have established a minimum age slightly higher and in some instances seventeen and sixteen prevail as the maximum age. Camp Hastings is operated for boys and girls from six to fourteen. The lowest rates for the boys' camps prevail at Camp Duncan with a charge of $9.50 for a twelve-day period for boys from nine to fifteen. A sliding scale is operative at this location, with higher rates for older boys. Fifteen dollars is the weekly rate at Camp Hastings and at Camp Martin Johnson, $12.00 per week at Camp Pinewood, $20.00 for each two-week session at Camps Cutten and Hyde Park, and $15.00 for twelve days at Camp Wabash. During the period in which Camp Channing is operated for the South Chicago and South Shore Departments, rates of $15.00 for ten days and $22.50 for two weeks are the respective charges. When Camp Channing is operated by the Division Street Y.M.C.A. for its own youth, a considerable number of its boy campers are subsidized. Camp Hyde Park provides free scholarships to Y.M.C.A. members within the area of the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A.; and at Camp Cutten, operated by the Englewood Department, one hundred boys are accepted free during the opening period June 19-25.

Each year through its camp council at which representatives of all the departments with camping programs are in attendance, problems involved in the conduct of various types of camps are discussed and recommendations made regarding methods of improving phases of the program. The 1938 council considered health standards, qualifications for leadership and the constituency of the various camps. As a result of these discussions, recommendations were made through the board of managers, who established definite standards to be observed by all departments.

Young Women's Christian Association

The Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago was established as a service organization in 1876 to provide an agency where "respectable girls from both town and country were aided in finding employment." With the rapid influx of women and girls into business and industry during the latter part of the nineteenth century and its resultant effects upon the social and economic status of women, the program of the Y.W.C.A. gradually changed so that emphasis was no longer concentrated upon the provision of boarding-homes, classes and medical clinics, but shifted to recognized social and economic problems. Today, although the Chicago Young Women's Christian Association includes within its facilities four residences for girls, by means of four branches and three camps it also provides leisure-time opportunities for women in business and industry and for students in preparatory and professional schools.

The Chicago Association is affiliated with the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States, which is defined by one of the officials of the organization as: "A membership organization of women and girls who come together in voluntary association for the common good of all and for the building of a better world. The task of its members is to make articulate their conviction of the supreme importance of the Christian way of life both to the individual and to society. The work is organized nationally and in-

ternationally, with very close relations established between the activities in this and other countries."[1] To accomplish its objectives the national organization includes in its program educational, recreational and social activities with the type of programs varied according to the interest of the individual groups. It offers services in employment and housing, and within recent years has co-operated in alleviating the distress of unemployed women. Food, clothing, medical care and shelter are included in this emergency service. The national organization is also active in the promotion of organized efforts to break down barriers of nationality, race and social status.

As of January 1, 1937 the Y.W.C.A. in the United States had more than 1,000 city, town, rural and student units. Their membership included 86,000 industrial women and girls, 125,000 business girls, 30,000 students and an estimated 325,000 Girl Reserves. (The Girl Reserve program is discussed in detail in Chapter VI.) The national board, which assists the local Associations in training personnel, advising on programs and conducting research studies, derives its financial support by contributions from the local units, by donations from private individuals and by income from its endowment.

The activities provided by the Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago adhere to the general outline recommended by the national body. The local program may be divided into three general fields: residence, service, and activities.

Residences

During the 1936-1937 fiscal year, the four residences of the Y.W.C.A. accommodated a total of 11,347 girls. Of this number 1,277, or 11.25 per cent, were permanent; the balance were transients who were guests for comparatively short periods of time. Sixty-two per cent of the permanent guests and 86 per cent of the transients resided at the Harriet Hammond McCormick Memorial Residence at 1001 North Dearborn Street. It was erected in 1929 as a gift of Cyrus H. McCormick in memory of his wife, and represents an investment of more than a million and a half dollars. In addition to the 500 single bedrooms, the eleven-story building provides special facilities in its library, swimming pool, beauty salon, dining room, tea room, lounges and sun room. The rates at the Memorial range from $11.00 to $16.00 per week for room and two meals, $6.50 to $10.00 for room only, and $1.00 and up per night for transients. During the 1936-1937 fiscal year, 798 permanent guests and 8,621 transients were registered at the residence. Except for its dining rooms, swimming pool and several of the sun room and club room facilities which are available to the general public and are also used during the daytime in the Educational Studio program of the Central Y.W.C.A., the facilities of the McCormick Memorial are restricted to its residents for whom an extensive recreation program is provided under the direction of a house committee composed of residents.

The Carrie McGill Residence, 4938 Drexel Boulevard, has accommodations for 102 girls. To the original building, which was bequeathed to the Association by the late Mrs. Carrie McGill in 1926, has been added a dormitory in which approximately four-fifths of the residents are housed. The facilities of the residence include, besides living accommodations, lounges, library, music room and recreation room. During 1936-1937, ninety-five permanent guests and 588 transients were registered, paying rates varying from $8.50 to $11.00 per week for room and two meals, and $1.00 to $1.50 a day for rooms for transients.

The West Side Residence at 105 South Ashland Avenue was erected in 1932, and is the newest unit in the Y.W.C.A. residence program. Accommodations provide 125 single bedrooms, dining rooms, kitchens, living rooms, and a playground on the roof of the six-story colonial style building. The athletic facilities of the West Side Branch of the Y.W.C.A., located adjacent, are also available to residents. The rates in effect during 1937 were $8.25 to $9.50 per week for room and two meals, and $1.00 to $1.25 a day for transients' rooms. The number housed included 237 permanent and 367 transient guests.

The South Parkway Residence at 4559 South Parkway, "located in the very heart of the Negro population of Chicago in a very desirable residential section," also serves as the South Parkway

[1]Fred S. Hall (Editor), *Social Work Year Book, 1935*, Article by Mary S. Sims, "Young Women's Christian Associations," p. 558.

Branch of the Y.W.C.A. Both of these agencies function primarily for the Negro population of the district. The housing facilities provide a residence for Negro girls from junior high school age up, with a capacity of eighty-four. The rates are somewhat less than those in effect at other Y.W.C.A. residences in the city; the weekly charges for rooms, including two meals, vary from $5.50 to $8.50 and the room rates for transients from 50 cents to $1.50. Special rooms of the residence also used by the South Parkway Branch include a basement room which serves as a gymnasium, four classrooms, two club rooms, a recreation room and a sewing room. One hundred and forty-seven permanent and 494 transient guests resided at South Parkway Branch during the 1936-1937 fiscal year.

In addition to its own residence facilities, the Y.W.C.A. through its Room Registry Bureau supplies lists of rooming-houses and boarding-places which meet its moral and physical standards. During 1936-1937, 2,203 girls and women were thus served gratis. The other divisions of the Service Department, which is located at 59 East Monroe Street, assisted 7,879 girls in solving employment problems and provided emergency help and counsel to 368 young women. In the former division a complete vocational testing service and occupation information are available without charge.

Branches

The major recreation and education program of the Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago is provided in the four branches of the organization. The Central Branch at 59 East Monroe Street occupies two floors in a rented building. Included in its facilities are the following:

Adult education rooms: two 27x20, and four 16x16; club rooms two 35x20; golf room 30x20; gymnasiums 73x40, 32xn.s.; library; lounge 81x40; practice theater 42x32; property room; sewing room 30x20; showers 11.

A total of fourteen full-time and eighty-eight part-time employees direct the program and services at the Central Branch.

The West Side Branch is located adjacent to the West Side Residence at 101 South Ashland Boulevard. The building was erected in 1916 especially to provide facilities and equipment for the activities and program. Its four stories and English basement include eighteen club rooms, a gymnasium (60x40), swimming pool (45x21), sewing room and recreation room.

The South Side Branch was established in 1928 at 6614 Blackstone Avenue. The plant consists of a church building erected in 1927 in which are included an assembly hall (48x48) and gymnasium (66x36), and a remodeled house providing a lounge and three club rooms.

Clubs

The Clubs for Business and Professional Women which meet at each of the branches of the Y.W.C.A. provide social recreation and other leisure-time opportunities for women between the ages of eighteen and thirty who are in office or clerical positions. A typical evening's program of these clubs consists of supper followed by singing, talks, etc., with a wide range of classes ("adventures" or "flights," as the interest groups are generally known) in current events, modern fiction, dancing, personality discussions, etc. Club dues for the ten-week terms are generally 50 cents with an additional charge of $1.00 for the same period for each of the adventures in which the individual member takes part. The clubs operate on a self-government basis, with the city-wide Business and Professional Department of the organization planning special events and co-ordinating activities. During 1936-37 a total of 1,427 girls and young women were enrolled as members of these clubs.

Operating in much the same manner as the Business Girls' Clubs are special clubs for industrial girls in which membership is open to factory, household and laundry workers, machine, elevator and beauty operators, waitresses, sales clerks and many others in the industrial field. One of the objectives of these clubs is " 'to understand the basic economic problems and proposals for their solution,' to develop and promote interest in such social legislation as will help workers." The Central, South Parkway and West Side Branches are meeting places of clubs in this group. At the West Side Club the various units are: (1) the Jolly Go-Getters, employed girls who meet Tuesday night; (2) the Elite Debs, younger employed girls who meet Friday night; (3) Gloom Chasers, unemployed girls meeting Friday afternoon; and

(4) Club Anchor, composed of household workers and their men friends who meet Thursday night. These clubs are self-governing with the amount of dues, types of program and activities decided by the membership. Forest Preserve Lodge is used by the industrial girls especially, more than one-third of whom are either foreign-born or of foreign parentage. During 1936-1937, 1,017 girls were affiliated with the Industrial Department and an additional 418 were assisted in their occupational problems by the Industrial Information Service. In addition to the Chicago units, the Industrial Department also operates a unit in Evanston.

During 1937, 3,810 girls took part in Girl Reserve activities provided by twenty-one clubs. In most instances the meeting places of the clubs were in facilities provided by religious agencies, civic groups and public recreation institutions. (See Chapter VI.)

In addition to the clubs especially for girls and young women in business and preparatory schools, the branches of the Y.W.C.A. are used as meeting places of the Home Women's Groups, active organizations of women whose primary interests "center around their homes and families." The programs of these groups as of the other clubs are planned by the members themselves, and include such activities as dramatics, music, English, handicraft, sewing and any other types of projects which the members of the individual clubs may elect. In 1937, 1,895 women were active in the Home Women's Groups.

During 1937 the Y.W.C.A. of Chicago maintained units for students at the Augustana and Presbyterian Hospitals, the Chicago Normal, North Park and Woodrow Wilson Junior Colleges, and at the National College of Education in Evanston. A total of 408 girls were affiliated with these clubs which had for their purpose the general objectives of the Y.W.C.A.

Activities

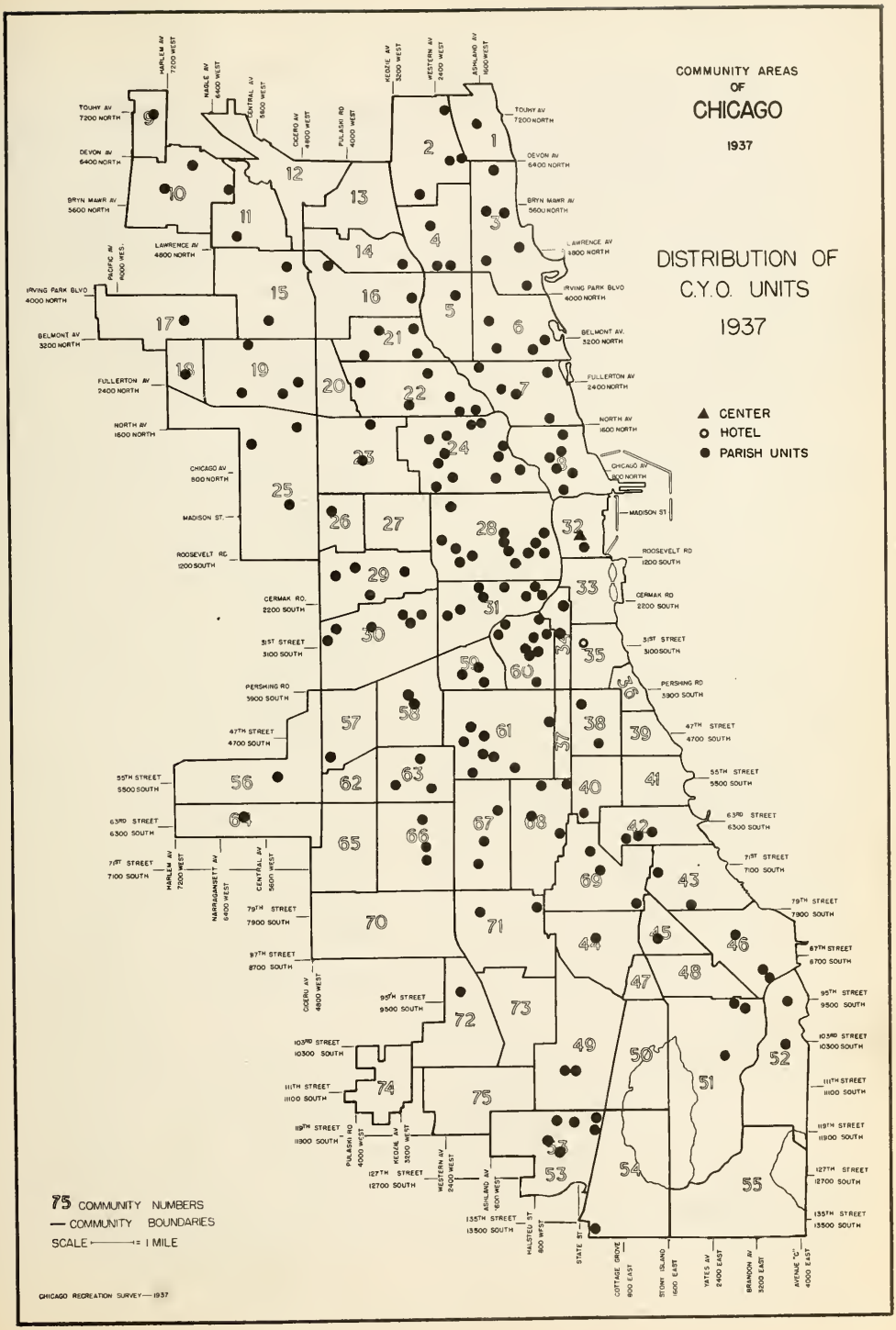
During the daytime at the McCormick Memorial Residence and in the evening at the Central Y.W.C.A. an educational program is provided, designed to bring into the lives of those who enroll in its classes "a cultural background and a chance for personal development." The curriculum includes courses in social, personal, and work adjustment, as well as practical classes in English, the dramatic and fine arts. A total of 728 girls availed themselves of these educational opportunities in the 1936-1937 season, a decline of 67 per cent from the preceding year. The general activities program of the branches includes such sports as golf, tennis, badminton, bowling, football, basketball, hiking, riding, as well as swimming, dancing and formal gymnasium classes. These various physical activities are supplemented by health lectures. A prerequisite to participation in many of the gymnasium and other physical activities is a medical examination by a Y.W.C.A. staff physician. In addition to the regular group activities special individual instruction is available in many of the sports.

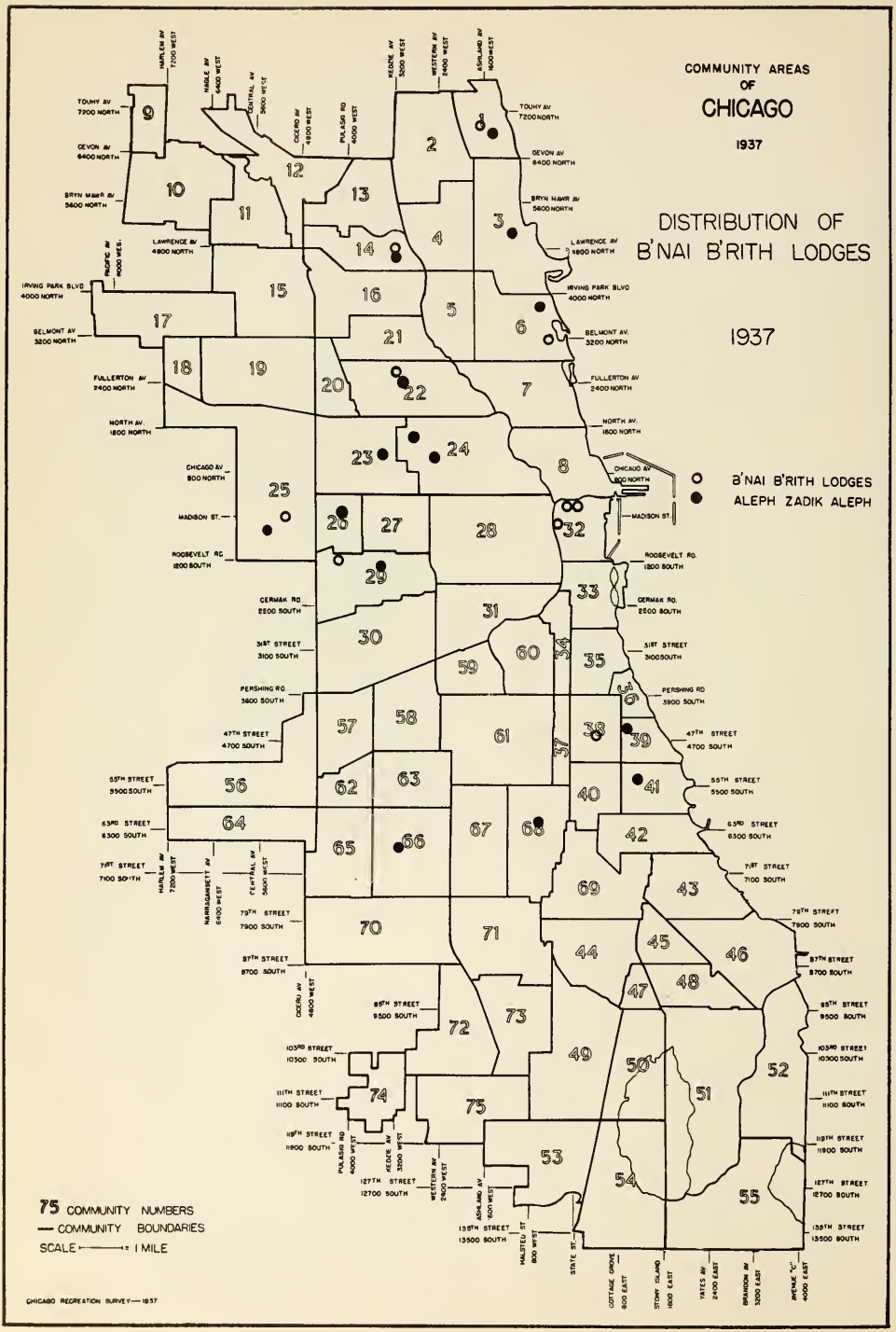
Camps

Supplementing the facilities provided in the various branches and residences within the city, the Y.W.C.A. of Chicago maintains three camps: Forest Beach Camp for Business Girls near New Buffalo, Michigan, which is operated from July 3 to Labor Day each year; the Girl Reserve Camp near Lemont, Illinois, discussed in Chapter VI; and Forest Preserve Lodge at Glenview, Illinois. This last, easily accessible to the city, is open throughout the year and accommodates eighteen campers. In order to encourage wide usage the charges for its facilities are exceedingly moderate, fifty cents for the first night and twenty-five cents each succeeding night. At this lodge the campers are required to bring their own food. During 1936-1937, 1,088 girls availed themselves of from one night to a week at this camp.

Forest Beach Camp with its forty-three acres provides facilities for 140 campers during each of the two weeks comprising a camping period at rates of $12.00 per week or $2.25 per week-end. During the 1936-1937 season, 1,161 girls attended Forest Beach Camp.

Ninety-nine girls attended the Girl Reserve Camp near Lemont, Illinois, whose 200-acre site accommodates twenty-two campers at the rate of $17.00 for a two-week period. At both the Forest Beach Camp and the Girl Reserve Camp supervised activities—swimming, tennis, dramatics, handicraft, nature lore and parties—are included in the program. At Forest Preserve Lodge a more informal atmosphere prevails with the individual


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
C.Y.O. UNITS
1937
▲ CENTER
○ HOTEL
● PARISH UNITS
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ⟵⟶ = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937
HARLEM AV 7200 WEST
NAGLE AV 6400 WEST
CENTRAL AV 5600 WEST
CICERO AV 4800 WEST
PULASKI RD 4000 WEST
KEDZIE AV 3200 WEST
WESTERN AV 2400 WEST
ASHLAND AV 1600 WEST
PACIFIC AV 4000 WEST
TOUHY AV 7200 NORTH
DEVON AV 6400 NORTH
BRYN MAWR AV 5600 NORTH
LAWRENCE AV 4800 NORTH
IRVING PARK BLVD 4000 NORTH
BELMONT AV 3200 NORTH
FULLERTON AV 2400 NORTH
NORTH AV 1600 NORTH
CHICAGO AV 800 NORTH
MADISON ST.
ROOSEVELT RD 1200 SOUTH
CERMAK RD 2200 SOUTH
31ST STREET 3100 SOUTH
PERSHING RD 3900 SOUTH
47TH STREET 4700 SOUTH
55TH STREET 5500 SOUTH
63RD STREET 6300 SOUTH
71ST STREET 7100 SOUTH
79TH STREET 7900 SOUTH
87TH STREET 8700 SOUTH
95TH STREET 9500 SOUTH
103RD STREET 10300 SOUTH
111TH STREET 11100 SOUTH
119TH STREET 11900 SOUTH
127TH STREET 12700 SOUTH
135TH STREET 13500 SOUTH
HALSTED ST 800 WEST
STATE ST.
COTTAGE GROVE 800 EAST
STONY ISLAND 1600 EAST
YATES AV 2400 EAST
BRANDON AV 3200 EAST
AVENUE "O" 4000 EAST


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
B'NAI B'RITH LODGES
1937
B'NAI B'RITH LODGES
ALEPH ZADIK ALEPH
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937

groups providing their own entertainment and amusement.

Finances

With the abolition in 1934 of membership dues and the subsequent revision in the implication of membership until it now means "committing yourself to the Christian purpose of the Association," the only income the Young Women's Christian Association derives from those who actually use its facilities and take part in its activities comes from the rentals and other charges in effect at residences and the special fees charged for certain activities and for the use of specific facilities. The 1936-1937 total budget of the organization provided for the expenditure of $583,736. Of this amount $191,514 represented expenditures and income of the Harriet Hammond McCormick Memorial which operates as a separate entity with its surplus revenues diverted to funds for future buildings. The balance, $392,222, was regarded as the actual operating budget of the Y.W.C.A., with $133,899 or 34 per cent allocated by the Community Fund of Chicago as support of the agency by the public at large. Approximately $124,000 was secured through board and room charges, $32,000 from investments and $70,000 from direct contributions by private individuals largely as a result of financial campaigns conducted through its branches. Only 5 per cent of the total budget, or $19,571, was secured through fees and charges.

Fifty-eight per cent of the total expenditures represented salaries and wages, and an additional 19 per cent was allocated for fixed charges. On the basis of 38,542 individuals served through the organization the total actual budget including all branches and residences approximated $15.15 per individual member. Inasmuch as the residences with the exception of South Parkway, according to literature of the Y.W.C.A., are self-supporting, a general estimate of the cost per individual participant in the Activities and Service Departments may be derived by the subtraction of the income of the residences from the total budget and a similar deduction of 11,347 residents from the total membership served during the 1936-1937 fiscal year. The average cost per user thereupon is reduced to $10.00 per member, of which $5.00 is contributed by the Community Fund and $2.00 by private subscription. Without such support on the part of the general public, the leisure-time program of the Y.W.C.A. of Chicago would of necessity be severely curtailed.

Catholic Youth Organization

The Catholic Youth Organization was begun in 1930 with the purpose as outlined by its founders to provide a "program of recreation so adequate, interesting and attractive that the youth of Chicago would have a desire to participate in no other." It is sponsored by the Holy Name Society to which the archdiocese had previously delegated the responsibility for the reclamation of delinquent boys. This function the Society had performed since 1915 through its Big Brother movement, but by the establishment of the C.Y.O. project the organization complemented its curative work with a preventive program. Since the origin of the C.Y.O. its active direction and promotion has been in the hands of its director-general, the most Reverend Bernard J. Sheil, Bishop of Chicago. The plan of organization of the C.Y.O. provides for the operation of the program through the executive committee of the Holy Name Society, with the local priest acting as chairman of the C.Y.O. committee at each parish containing a unit. The general activities of the organization are divided into four major groups: scouting, athletics, vacation schools, and stores. These are supplemented by a department responsible for the operation of the C.Y.O. hotels and their adjunct delivery and employment services, a medical department and a department of scholarships. A special committee is responsible for activities in the C.Y.O. building, at 31 East Congress Street.

During 1938 the total operating budget of the Catholic Youth Organization was $268,468. This amount was derived through five main sources: the Catholic Charities of Chicago, the Community Fund, the Chicago Community Trust, donations of private individuals and groups, and receipts from promotional activities of the C.Y.O. including its boxing shows. The paid staff of the organization consisted of twenty-two men and four women, of whom nineteen were classed as professional employees, six as clerical and one as maintenance. Two hundred and fifty volunteer

professional men contributed the equivalent of full-time to the organization, while 600 men and 400 women in the professional group volunteered on a part-time basis. During the summer of 1938 approximately a hundred Works Progress Administration employees were assigned to the various units of the C.Y.O. and an additional 1,400 National Youth Administration part-time assignees were employed on projects. Most of this latter group were concentrated in the thirty-five vacation schools of the C.Y.O.

Facilities

The general program of the Catholic Youth Organization revolves around the central headquarters and the Catholic Youth Center located in the Loop at 31 East Congress Street. Included in the facilities of the building, in addition to the executive offices, are fifty-two bowling alleys and a complete gymnasium which is used primarily for boxing instruction and exhibitions but includes among its facilities equipment for other sports. The Medical and Dental Division of the Catholic Youth Organization also occupies space in the building. This latter service, offered not only to participants in C.Y.O. athletic programs but to all members of the organization, provides complete dental attention and medical service with arrangements for free hospitalization where the cases warrant such care.

The major recreation program of the Catholic Youth Organization is conducted in the individual parish units, with no set program prescribed by the diocesan headquarters. Consequently, the affiliation with the Catholic Youth Organization is determined by the parish priest, who is familiar with the needs of the parish. The local unit has its own advisory committee composed of Holy Name members in the parish. To promote the installation of C.Y.O. units throughout the archdiocese the area is divided into geographical districts over each of which is a committee of priests who direct activities in co-operation with the central office. In addition, special priest committees function in the direction of competition in individual sports. During 1937, 155 Catholic Youth Organization parish units were operating within the city of Chicago. These represented over 60 per cent of the Roman Catholic churches. These parishes included a total of approximately 120,000 families. They were distributed through fifty-three community areas of the city with eleven and twelve units located in community areas 24 and 28, respectively. In these two units the Catholic families represented 35 and 31 per cent, respectively, of all families in the district. As of August 1, 1938 the number of parish units had increased to 167. Of the parishes with C.Y.O. units in 1937, 115 had parish schools, nineteen had high schools in addition to parish schools, one had a parish and junior high school, six parish and commercial schools, five parish and evening schools, one parish high and commercial school, two parish high and evening schools, one high school only, and five not specified. Facilities provided by these institutions during 1937 included the following:

Facilities	*Number*
Assembly halls	132
Baseball diamonds	40
Basketball courts	41
Billiard and pool tables	27
Bowling alleys	19
Football fields	25
Game rooms	62
Gymnasiums	45
Halls, other than assembly	6
School yards or play lots	108
Showers	36
Softball diamonds	3
Stages	119
Swimming pools	5
Volleyball courts	37

Activities

In addition to its own and the parish facilities the C.Y.O. program utilizes the recreational and sports equipment of public agencies, particularly of the Chicago Park District. Occasionally also gymnasiums of the Knights of Columbus clubhouses are used in basketball competition. For its huge boxing tournaments the Catholic Youth Organization rents commercial facilities such as the International Amphitheater, several of the armories and the Chicago Stadium. In its hockey activities the Chicago Arena ice is used, and the Humboldt Bicycle Track of the Chicago Park District is the scene of C.Y.O. cycle events.

Activities provided by the individual Catholic Youth Organization units varied according to the available facilities and the special interests of the parish. The following, however, represents the general range of the program with the number of locations which provided each activity: band 4,

baseball 96, basketball 96, bowling 1, boxing 44, calisthenics 35, dancing 3, drama 75, drums 2, evening classes 1, football 3, forums 14, handicraft 1, indoor ball 1, lectures 32, movies 1, orchestra 4, painting 1, scouts 68, sewing and art 1, skating 1, softball 3, study clubs 33, tennis 19, track 18, tumbling 9, volleyball 50, woodcraft 1, and wrestling 12.

Among the various organizations included in the parish units are the majority of the 170 Boy Scout Troops and 149 clubs classed as general, fifty-two boys' clubs, twelve girls' clubs and six kindergartens. During the 1937-1938 season a total of 39,004 individuals took part in the athletic recreation program of the Catholic Youth Organization, and an additional 61,725 participated in those activities included as social recreation. Individual sports, games and other phases of the programs attracted the following number of participants:

Activity	*Number*
Athletic recreation	
Basketball	10,268
Marble tournament	10,000
Softball	5,984
Low organized games	4,000
Baseball	3,188
Boxing	2,380
Volleyball	1,406
Track	300
Table tennis	300
Swimming	240
Golf	220
Ice skating	205
Tennis	196
Cross country racing	128
Cycling	102
Hockey	87
Social recreation	
Vacation schools (35)	45,000
Scouting	8,100
Community sings	5,000
Handicraft	2,300
Christmas party	1,325
Education	
CISCA	22,000
Evening school	410
Dramatic club	120

From the standpoint of general public interest and the number of spectators which it draws boxing is the most popular sporting activity on the Catholic Youth Organization calendar. Since the establishment of the organization more than 5,000 boys have learned to box at the C.Y.O. center under the direction of some of the country's outstanding coaches and trainers. Capacity crowds each year witness the final championship bouts held at the Chicago Stadium and the competition with representatives of some foreign land, usually scheduled for midsummer. One of the purposes of this latter event is to secure revenue for the C.Y.O. milk fund. Supplementing these major contests C.Y.O. amateur boxers provide the entertainment at parish shows and many other events. In addition to its amateur boxers, the Catholic Youth Organization conducts a professional boxing school in which a comparatively small number of former C.Y.O. amateur boxers are trained and coached. A unique feature of this school is that the one-third of the boxers' purse which normally is allocated as the manager's share is set aside in a trust fund for the boxers' future benefit.

Many of the Catholic Youth Organization community activities are open to the general public irrespective of denominational affiliation. However, every boy who desires to participate in the C.Y.O. athletic program "must first undergo a thorough spiritual examination in which he is questioned regarding the practice of his religious duties and urged to go to confession and receive communion once a month."

West Side Community Center

Early in 1938 the C.Y.O. assumed the sponsorship of the West Side Community Center at 1145 West Vernon Park Place. This institution had previously operated as a unit in the West Side Area Project, discussed in detail in Chapter XIII. The center functions predominantly in the Italian neighborhood between Miller and Loomis Streets on the east and west and Van Buren Street and Roosevelt Road on the north and south. The plant consists of a four-story brick building (100x73) which was remodeled for its present use in 1934. The facilities include a gymnasium (71x55); an assembly hall (60x55) which can accommodate 500 people; manual training and sewing rooms and a machine shop. These latter are not completely equipped. Radio receiving and sending sets are provided in a large radio shop. Fourteen club rooms provide space for club activities and games. It is estimated that the club will accommodate 2,000 children per week during the summer with an additional 3,000 attend-

ing activities during the fall and winter. Among the organizations active at the club are units of the Boy Scouts, stamp and radio clubs, orchestra, drum and bugle corps, citizenship and Americanization classes and at frequent intervals social recreation for large groups.

Vacation Schools

Beginning in 1930 with schools at two churches and an enrollment of 900, the Catholic Youth Organization vacation schools have each year increased in number to a peak of thirty-five locations in the summer of 1938 with an enrollment of 45,000. The purpose of the vacation schools is to provide for children "regardless of religion or race" a six-weeks' program of recreational and educational opportunities. During the summer of 1938 six of the vacation schools were conducted on church properties, the other twenty-nine operated in the various parks of the Chicago Park District with which the C.Y.O. co-operates in carrying out its program. Activities include "manual training, sewing, handicraft, athletic games, singing, story hour." Direction and supervision of the schools are entrusted largely to volunteers, public school teachers and other laymen, as well as priests, nuns and seminarians. During the past few years the staff has been supplemented by the assignment of large numbers of National Youth Administration employees and Works Progress Administration play leaders. A unique feature of the vacation schools is that each child is given gratis a glass of milk daily. More than a million and a quarter glasses of milk were distributed during the 1938 school term, the expense being defrayed by the C.Y.O. milk fund which is derived from boxing shows of the Catholic Youth Organization.

Camp

Each summer the Catholic Youth Organization operates its camp near Lemont, Illinois. The season comprises four bi-weekly periods from June 27 through August 21 with a concluding session of one week. The camping fees are $12.00 for the regular period and $6.00 for the special week. During 1937 approximately 700 boys over the age of eleven attended. The program consists of the usual summer camping activities directed by members of the C.Y.O. staff. Religious activities are led by a priest who is in residence during the entire camping season.

The C.Y.O. program was originally established to operate entirely within the Metropolitan Chicago area. The movement has now spread so far that in May, 1938 an annual conference of Catholic Youth Organization leaders attracted representatives from parishes in 106 cities in the United States. Although programs are adjusted to provide for special needs of individual communities in general the Chicago organization is accepted as the pattern in the operation of these units in other cities. Since 1934 a national organization of C.Y.O. groups has existed nominally but the actual operation of the individual units is still controlled by the parish and the diocese wherein they are located.

Knights of Columbus

A total of 27,214 members were affiliated with the fifty-two Councils comprising the Chicago chapter of the Knights of Columbus as of June 1, 1938. The Chicago unit was associated with the national body of the Knights of Columbus, established in 1882, with "Catholic action and charity" as its purpose. In addition to the fraternal insurance aspects of its program the Knights of Columbus takes an active part in public welfare, youth movements and general civic enterprises through councils located in every state of the Union and several foreign countries.

The median membership of the fifty-two Chicago councils is 407, with a range from seventy-eight members in the Commercial Council to 1,748 in Lafayette, the largest unit of the order in Illinois. More than 40 per cent of the total city membership is included in eight councils, each with a membership of more than 1,000. Based upon place of meeting, the fifty-two councils are located in thirty community areas of the city with seven councils meeting in area 25 and four in area 61. The general program of the Knights of Columbus provides for regular bi-weekly meetings with business and religious features preceding social recreation activities. With the exception of promoting city-wide tournaments in softball, bowling, an annual golf tournament, and until recently competition in basketball during the winter months, the central office of the Chi-

cago chapter confines its relationship with the individual councils to the business aspects and the fraternal benefit phases of the organization. As a result the type of leisure-time program conducted by the councils varies throughout the city, depending upon the facilities available to each council and contingent upon the interests of its members.

The councils meet at thirty-seven different locations, of which fourteen represent clubhouses or club rooms permanently occupied by individual councils with the use of recreation facilities not restricted to the meeting nights.

Forty-one per cent of the Chicago membership is comprised by the councils controlling these regular club facilities. The councils maintaining clubhouses are as follows:

Archbishop McHale	150 West 69th Street
Archbishop Quigley	31st and Carpenter Streets
Brownson	2130 Kenmore Avenue
Calumet	6646 Stony Island Avenue
Commodore Barry	2856 Washington Boulevard
De LaSalle	3016 Lake Park Avenue
Father Perez	6710 South May Street
Lafayette	4312 West North Avenue
Leo XIII	820 West Garfield Boulevard
Madonna	4624 Emerald Avenue
St. Augustine	5209 South Justine Street
St. Philip Neri	7515 Yates Avenue
St. Rita	6048 South Fairfield Avenue
San Salvador	24 East 114th Place

Of these the Lafayette Council occupies space in the Northwest Lions' Club Building, with access to the ballroom, bowling alleys, handball courts and game rooms; the Calumet Council's place of meeting consists of four rooms at the Southmoor Hotel; the Brownson Council uses St. Vincent's Parish Hall as its headquarters. The other eleven occupy separate buildings, some of which are remodeled residences; several were especially constructed for their present use. In the instance of buildings owned by the council, 95 per cent of the building shares are held by the council and 5 per cent by its members. A summary of the major facilities and equipment included in the fourteen permanent clubs reveals that several have large gymnasiums and ballrooms; a total of forty-five club and game rooms are included at the fourteen locations; ten units have rooms designated as libraries, with one, Commodore Barry, including two additional reading rooms; the Archbishop Quigley Council Club clubhouse has a little theater with a temporary stage; several of the other locations have facilities for amateur athletics. As to game facilities seven of the clubs have a total of twenty-one billiard tables; twelve bowling alleys are maintained by four councils; the Commodore Barry provides facilities for badminton, handball and golf practice; while seven of the locations include ping pong tables in their equipment.

Space limitations do not permit an extensive analysis of the facilities and programs of each of the councils. However, a summarization of the facilities and activities of the Commodore Barry Council will indicate the type of facilities and the general program of the more progressive councils. Commodore Barry Council with a membership of more than 1,200 occupies a three-story brick and frame building at 2856 West Washington Boulevard. Its facilities include the following:

Special rooms: card rooms (4); gymnasium (containing badminton and handball courts, stage, and golf driving range); library (400 volumes); offices (2); reading rooms (2); trophy room.

Recreational equipment: billiard table; pool tables (4); bowling alleys (4); pianos (4); radios (3).

During 1937-1938 the program of the Barry Council provided a twelve-team bowling league using commercial facilities in the neighborhood, softball, basketball and golf teams, a badminton club of approximately thirty members, amateur dramatics, four special parties, dinner dances, a picnic, debates and oratorical contests and several banquets for the membership only. In addition to its Chicago facilities the Barry Council operates Commodore Barry Country Club on Lake Marie near Twin Lakes, Wisconsin. The facilities of this 2,300-acre country club include an eighteen-hole golf course, sleeping accommodations for 300 people, recreation rooms, swimming and boating facilities, tennis courts and opportunities for riding. Use of the country club is not limited to members of the council. The Chicago facilities of the Barry Council are frequently used for annual chapter meetings of the Knights of Columbus and by many organizations in the immediate vicinity of the club. In order to provide future members for the organizations, an athletic pro-

gram for youth under the age of eighteen is contemplated by officials of the council.

Those councils which do not possess their own recreational equipment usually conduct their meetings in rented space of commercial halls, other Knights of Columbus Councils, or church parish houses. Frequently these organizations rent gymnasiums for their athletic programs and almost all of them take part in bowling and golf tournaments using private and public facilities. In the 1938 softball season the forty-eight teams representing forty-six councils used thirty-seven playing fields. Twenty-four teams played on diamonds of the Chicago Park District, six used facilities of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation and a similar number occupied Board of Education playgrounds, while the Loyola University field was the home ground of one team. The other teams used either private fields or commercial softball stadia. One hundred and seventy teams took part during the Knights of Columbus 1937-1938 bowling season, which culminated in the annual tournament at the Catholic Youth Organization bowling alleys. During the summer of 1938, thirty-five councils held golf tournaments with from seventy-five to 200 players participating in each. Eight hundred and five individuals competed in the Chicago area tournament held at Olympia Fields Country Club.

The prevailing membership charges in the Knights of Columbus provide for a $10.00 initiation fee, with annual dues usually of from $10.00 to $12.00.

Until the advent of the Catholic Youth Organization the Knights of Columbus was the most active Catholic group in assisting youth. In recent years, however, the C.Y.O. program in the various parishes has absorbed most of the groups formerly fostered by the Knights of Columbus; hence at the present time the Knights of Columbus no longer promote an active program for youth, although they contribute financially to the C.Y.O. In several instances, however, individual councils have made their facilities available to neighborhood youth, and during the 1938 season the Madonna Council sponsored a softball league of sixteen teams for underprivileged youth.

B'nai B'rith

Organized in 1935 the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, or the B.B.Y.O. as it is more familiary known, is the latest addition to Chicago agencies established by religious bodies to serve the recreational and leisure-time needs of youth.

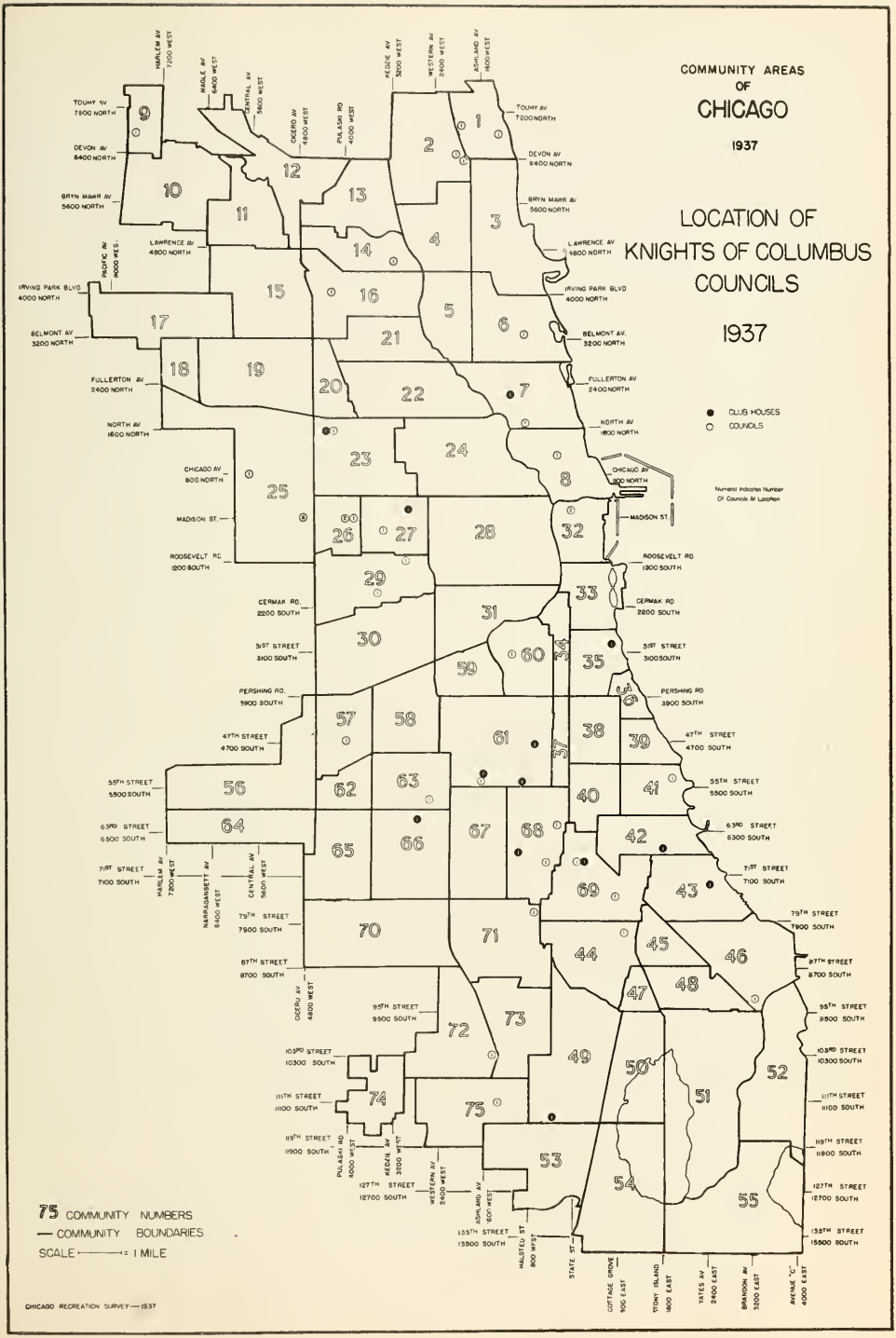
The sponsoring agency for the B.B.Y.O. is the Chicago organization of the B'nai B'rith, a national philanthropic fraternal order for Jewish men. The purpose of this senior body, as indicated in the preamble of its constitution, is to develop and elevate "the mental and moral character of the people of our faith; of inculcating the purest principles of philanthropy, honor and patriotism; of supporting science and arts; alleviating the wants of the poor and needy; visiting and attending the sick; coming to the rescue of victims of persecution; providing for, protecting and assisting the widow and the orphan, on the broadest principles of humanity." Activities which it supports include the maintenance of orphans' homes, homes for the aged, hospitals and similar institutions, many of which are nonsectarian.

A total of 7,500 members are included in the ten lodges comprising the Chicago units of the B'nai B'rith. The names and meeting places of these lodges are as follows:

Area	*Name*	*Meeting place*
1	North Shore	1615 West Morse Avenue
6	Lakeview	Belmont Hotel, 3156 North Sheridan Road
14	Albany Park	Masonic Temple, Kedzie and Leland Avenues
22	Logan Square	2451 North Kedzie Boulevard
25	Austin	5241 West Madison Street
29	Chicago Lawndale	Crawford Hall, Crawford Avenue and Roosevelt Road
32	Adolph Kraus	32 West Randolph Street
32	Ramah	32 West Randolph Street
32	Abram L. Sachar	Midland Hotel, 172 West Adams Street
38	South Side	Emil Hirsch Center, 4622 South Parkway

The general program includes cultural meetings each month with lectures, forums, celebrations and general entertainments open to the public. Activities among the Jewish youth at eleven universities are supported by the B'nai B'rith through its Hillel Foundations.

The B'nai B'rith Youth Organization was established "as a means of providing recreational


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
LOCATION OF
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
COUNCILS
1937
CLUB HOUSES
COUNCILS
Numeral Indicates Number
Of Councils At Location
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ⊢——⊣ = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937

and character-training opportunities for Jewish youth in the Chicago area." Its activities may be divided into two general groups: one, athletics, and the second, educational and social features. The former includes basketball, softball, track and field, swimming, wrestling, tennis, ping pong, tumbling, and athletic centers.

The educational and social activities are subdivided into three classifications. The first, health service and medical aid, includes (a) physical examinations, (b) medical and dental aid for the needy, (c) instructions in proper health and sex habits, and (d) safety precautions. The second, vocational guidance and aid, covers (a) counsel by men in various professions and fields of endeavor in which the boys are interested; (b) trips to business and industrial places; (c) standard tests given to boys to discover work best fitted, and records kept; (d) conferences with vocational experts; (e) survey made of available positions and employment bureau set-up. The last group, club centers, is the hub of all activities—a meeting place where direct contact with boys is made and in which the following program is stressed: (a) citizenship; (b) proper environment and social contact; (c) arts and crafts; (d) glee club and band; (e) dramatics; (f) writing and debating; (g) Father and Son or Big Brother affairs and dances.

All activities of the organization are free of charge to participants and no dues nor entry fees are required. Funds for financing are provided by the sponsoring body, supplemented by proceeds from championship games in some sports open to the public at small admission charges. Each year since its origin the B.B.Y.O. has shown an increase both in the number of participants and in the number of events in its city-wide calendar. During 1938 its basketball tournament included 153 teams with 1,530 individual youths participating. Its track meet for Jewish youth exclusively likewise attracted a large number of competitors in its three age groups: juniors, 12-14; intermediates, 15-17; and seniors 18-24 inclusive. All of the athletic events of the B.B.Y.O. are conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Amateur Athletic Union.

With the exception of officials for its athletic competitions and secretarial employees the entire administrative and advisory staff contribute their services. During 1937 more than 200 men prominent in the fields of education, athletics and youth work assisted in the program. In addition, physical examinations, required of all competitors in strenuous athletic events, were given gratis by seventy-five local physicians. In several sports during the past year the B.B.Y.O. has culminated its season by entering an all-star team into competition with representatives of the Catholic Youth Organization and other youth groups.

The club units of the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization are known as chapters of the Aleth Zedik Aleth. During the early part of 1938 there were fifteen individual chapters, varying in membership from twenty to fifty members.

In general, club memberships ranged between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one. Upon reaching the latter age boys become eligible to membership in the Senior B'nai B'rith. In several instances activities for girls as well as boys are included in the programs. In addition, the Women's Auxiliary of the Senior B'nai B'rith sponsors six girls' auxiliaries. Activities include athletics, benevolent work, religious training and a general social program. Dues of ten cents per week prevail at most of the chapters.

The majority of the A.Z.A. clubs it will be observed use facilities of the synagogues by which they are sponsored. In its physical activities program, sports and athletic competition, the B.B.Y.O. avails itself of the facilities of the various public parks and schools of the city, civic organizations and other agencies.

CHAPTER VI

NATIONAL BOYS' AND GIRLS' ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO

The past thirty years in the United States have witnessed the development of three major national philanthropic groups concerned almost exclusively with youth recreation whose major activities are included in the work of agencies discussed in previous chapters. Yet their national scope, size and programs entitle them to special and more detailed consideration. Today these three organizations, namely, the Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls, each open to youth, irrespective of race, creed or economic status, include a total national membership of 1,822,149. With the exception of camping facilities, central headquarters and minor equipment, the entire program of these groups is carried on through local units sponsored by public and private institutions and agencies. In 1937 more than 32,000 boys and girls between the ages of eight and eighteen were included in their Chicago membership. This total was divided as follows:

	Number of	
Organization	*Members*	*Units*
Girl Scouts	6,836	349
Camp Fire Girls	2,133	131
Boy Scouts	23,288*	858
Total	32,257	1,338

*July 25, 1938.

A total of 764 individual agencies sponsored these 1,338 units. Three hundred and ninety-seven organizations sponsored Boy Scouts only, 105 Girl Scouts exclusively, fifty-two provided leadership for Camp Fire Girls, 165 sponsored both Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, twenty-seven sponsored Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, four agencies sponsored Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls and fourteen of the 764 institutions were represented by units of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls.

The 32,257 members of the Scout Troops and Camp Fire Girls represent approximately 7.5 per cent of the juvenile population of Chicago between the ages of ten to seventeen inclusive. For Chicago as a whole 10.8 per cent of the boys in this age group are affiliated with the Boy Scout organization, while only 3.9 per cent of the girls belong to either Girl Scouts or Camp Fire Girls. In part this is attributed to the fact that considerable impetus was given to the Boy Scout movement because of the value of the organization as a means of combating juvenile delinquency. Financial support has been more easily forthcoming to the Boy Scout group for this reason, since popular belief seems to regard juvenile delinquency as attaching exclusively to males.

The following table and the accompanying maps indicate the distribution of the various units of the three agencies throughout the city. In those five areas having no unit of any of the three organizations the total eligible population was only 2,065, with two areas, the Loop and Ashburn, having only sixty-one and seventy-one youths, respectively. In only five community areas—2, 10, 13, 36 and 74—was the ratio of Girl Scout and Camp Fire Girl membership to the total population higher than that of the Boy Scouts.

During 1937 the total budget of the three agencies was $199,326. This was divided as follows: Boy Scouts $155,894, Girl Scouts $34,248, Camp Fire Girls $9,184. Based upon the 1937 juvenile enrollment in these organizations the average cost per member, exclusive of dues, was: Boy Scouts $7.67, Girl Scouts $5.01, and Camp Fire Girls $4.31.

While each of the organizations maintains a paid administrative staff, the major direction and promotion of the programs was placed upon volunteer adult leaders. During 1937 approximately 600 regular volunteers assisted in the Girl Scout

Distribution of Boy Scout, Girl Scout and Camp Fire Girl Units in Chicago by Community Areas, 1937

Area	Boy Scouts					Girl Scouts		Camp Fire Girls			
	Boy Scouts	Cub Scouts	Sea Scouts	Rovers	Boys' total	Girl Scouts	Brownies	Camp Fire Girls	Blue Birds	Girls' total	Total
1	14	6	1	..	21	7	1	5	2	15	36
2	10	3	..	..	13	16	1	1	..	18	31
3	21	5	..	..	26	17	1	7	2	27	53
4	6	2	1	..	9	4	..	2	..	6	15
5	7	..	..	..	7	3	..	1	..	4	11
6	21	7	4	1	33	11	1	9	1	22	55
7	17	2	2	..	21	10	..	1	..	11	32
8	15	8	..	1	24	7	2	..	..	9	33
9	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	4
10	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	..	5	9
11	7	1	..	1	9	3	1	1	..	5	14
12	3	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	2	6
13	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	4	5
14	10	4	1	..	15	7	..	..	..	7	22
15	16	3	3	..	22	12	..	..	..	12	34
16	14	1	1	..	16	12	1	3	..	16	32
17	4	2	..	..	6	4	..	1	..	5	11
18	5	2	..	1	8	1	..	1	..	2	10
19	14	4	2	..	20	8	1	1	..	10	30
20	5	5	2	..	12	5	1	..	..	6	18
21	6	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	4	10
22	29	11	5	1	46	8	..	3	..	11	57
23	12	5	..	..	17	3	..	2	..	5	22
24	22	1	6	1	30	11	..	1	..	12	42
25	26	8	5	..	39	17	..	2	..	19	58
26	7	1	..	..	8	4	1	..	..	5	13
27	6	2	..	1	9	5	..	..	..	5	14
28	24	5	..	..	29	12	..	1	..	13	42
29	11	..	..	..	11	5	..	1	..	6	17
30	9	..	1	..	10	2	..	1	1	4	14
31	8	1	1	..	10	6	..	..	..	6	16
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
34	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
35	7	..	..	..	7	2	..	4	..	6	13
36	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2
37	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
38	12	1	2	..	15	2	..	1	..	3	18
39	7	3	..	..	10	5	1	1	1	8	18
40	6	4	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	2	12
41	6	1	1	..	8	3	..	2	..	5	13
42	11	2	2	..	15	3	..	4	1	8	23
43	17	6	2	..	25	11	1	12	2	26	51
44	6	2	1	..	9	5	1	2	1	9	18
45	3	2	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	10
46	11	5	2	..	18	3	1	3	..	7	25
47	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
49	15	2	..	..	17	7	..	5	..	12	29
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
52	4	1	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	2	7
53	6	1	1	..	8	3	..	5	2	10	18
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
56	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
57	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
58	6	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
59	6	1	..	..	7	3	1	..	..	4	11
60	10	3	1	..	14	3	1	1	..	5	19

(Continued on page 78)

Distribution of Boy Scout, Girl Scout and Camp Fire Girl Units in Chicago by Community Areas, 1937

	Boy Scouts					Girl Scouts		Camp Fire Girls			
Area	Boy Scouts	Cub Scouts	Sea Scouts	Rovers	Boys' total	Girl Scouts	Brownies	Camp Fire Girls	Blue Birds	Girls' total	Total
61	12	2	3	..	17	2	..	..	..	2	19
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	6	..	..	..	6	3	..	1	..	4	10
64	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2
65	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	3
66	7	1	..	..	8	3	..	3	..	6	14
67	13	5	2	..	20	5	..	6	..	11	31
68	23	3	2	..	28	7	..	5	1	13	41
69	13	4	4	..	21	5	..	3	..	8	29
70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	10	4	1	..	15	10	1	5	..	16	31
72	4	2	2	..	8	8	..	1	..	9	17
73	2	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	3	6
74	2	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	6
75	6	2	..	..	8	8	1	1	..	10	18
Total	604	150	61	7	822	329	20	116	15	480	1,302

program, 200 in the Camp Fire Girls, and an estimated 5,165 led the activities of the Chicago Council of Boy Scouts of America.

It has not been possible in this study to secure any reliable estimates of the value of the various properties and facilities provided by the sponsoring agencies for the use of the Scouts and Camp Fire Girls. That this represents an appreciable investment may be inferred from the analysis of the facilities of the religious agencies, settlements and boys' clubs in foregoing chapters.

Inasmuch as the Girl Reserve movement operates in the same general manner as the above agencies an analysis of its program and membership is included in this chapter. However, in contrast to the Scout and Camp Fire groups which are operated entirely independent of any religious group, the Girl Reserve organization is sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association. It should be pointed out, however, that in the operation of the Girl Reserve program no distinction is made on the basis of race or religious creed.

The chapters of this Volume describing their parent organizations accord at least brief mention of such youth groups as the American Legion Junior Squadrons, Harcerstwo, Rainbow Girls and similar organizations in which the affiliation of either the youth or parents in fraternal orders and civic groups is a prerequisite for membership in the junior organizations.

Boy Scouts

The most prominent and largest national agency in the youth recreation field in the United States is the Boy Scouts of America. Officially organized February 8, 1910 following a visit to England by one of its founders, the Boy Scouts of America has the unique distinction of having a federal charter. It was incorporated by act of Congress in 1916, and through its incorporation enjoys the same status as the American Red Cross. Today, 1,129,827 scouts in 38,151 units (approximately one-half of all men and boys enrolled in scouting in seventy-three nations) are accounted for in the American Boy Scouts.

The general policies and standards of the Boy Scouts of America are set up by a national council composed of representatives of local scout councils throughout the country, which operates through an elected governing executive board of leaders in business, government and philanthropic work. Scouting activities in individual communities are supervised and directed by local councils comprising representatives of agencies sponsoring scout troops and general representatives from the community at large. The local councils employ paid executive staffs who assist in the administration of the policies of the national governing body and provide co-ordination and direction to local scouting. Although the national and local councils establish the general policies

and develop the standards of scouting throughout the country, the sponsoring agency of the individual scout troop is charged with the responsibility of providing adequate supervision and direction to its troop. In general, this is performed through the creation of local troop committees, which in turn appoint the scout master and assist with the program planning and financing of the troop and its activities.

The number of scouts in a troop varies from eight to thirty-two with the large troops subdivided into patrols of eight boys or less. In accord with the philosophy of the Boy Scout movement, to develop character and training for citizenship and to encourage boys to do things for themselves and others, "to learn the meaning of patriotism, courage and self-reliance," the structure of the Boy Scout Troop provides for the election of all patrol leaders, quartermasters and other minor officials by the troop membership.

The Boy Scout movement divides itself into five major classifications. "Regular" Boy Scouts, from twelve years to sixteen, who represent the original Boy Scout, comprise 760,765 or 87 per cent of the total enrolled in Boy Scouts of America. Sea Scouts with the purpose "to instill in these young men a code of ethics for their future use in life through an organized program built around the lure of water activities," are composed of Boy Scouts of fifteen years of age and over who have taken part in the regular scout program. This organization, started in 1912, had a total enrollment of 19,483 in 1937. The Club program of the Boy Scouts of America is essentially for the pre-scout age group, providing "an attractive character-influencing program of interest-gripping leisure-time activities" for boys of nine, ten and eleven years of age. This group was begun as an experiment in 1930 and is now an established part of the Boy Scout program. The majority of Cubs upon reaching the eligible age for membership in the regular scout troop graduate into that organization. The 1937 Cub membership was 92,995. In recent years to provide scouting activities for those members who have reached the age limit in regular scout membership continuing programs have been developed for boys of fifteen and over known as the Explorer Scouts and the Rover Scouts. These new units are directed toward the older boys who may not be interested in the Sea Scout activities. With scouting now including activities for boys ranging in age from nine to eighteen and older, the programs and activities are adapted to the particular age group served by the individual unit, and provide for both mental and physical development. The national organization is engaged in a ten-year program through which, according to James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, it is hoped the organization will by 1942 "expand its influence so that as a result one of every four new male citizens will have been a four-year scout trained man."

The history of Boy Scouting in Chicago dates back to the spring of 1910 when several troops affiliated with the American Boy Scouts were organized. Among these were Woodlawn Troop Number 1, Hamlin Park Number 1 and North Shore Number 836. These three were among the first Chicago units in the Boy Scouts of America. The local Boy Scout movement developed rapidly, and Chicago became the first city in the United States to organize a "first class" council. It was during the early years of scouting that the "Chicago Board of Trade purchased the first camp site and erected the first mess hall for the first scout camp for Chicago's boys."

Scouting activities in the city of Chicago are directed through the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America, which in 1937 had a total budget of $182,357. These funds were raised and expended as follows:

1937 Expenditures and Income

Expenditures		
Training volunteer and professional leaders	$ 7,640.74	
Camping	26,680.69	
Public relations	9,231.50	
Special project—delinquency areas	1,480.74	
Camp scholarships (Fund from regular income to provide a camping experience for less-chance boys)	1,543.89	
Field service to packs, troops, and ships; organization of new units	71,434.47	
Office service to volunteer leaders	32,062.37	
National quota and charter	5,820.00	$155,894.40

(Continued on page 80)

1937 Expenditures and Income

Income		
Community fund	$45,025.00	
Contributions	70,733.90	
Endowments	39,123.11	
Miscellaneous	10.66	$154,892.67
Excess Expenditures Over Income		$ 1,001.73

Expenditures From Capital To Increase Capacity of Camps

Owasippe Scout Camps	$22,695.48	
Camp Doddridge	2,703.78	
Camp Kiwanis	1,063.42	$ 26,462.68

For administrative purposes and to assist in the financial campaign of the scout organization the city is divided into six major districts, each of which operates under a committee which guides scouting activities within the area.

The Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America represents the largest council membership in the United States. In 1937 a total of 25,489, consisting of 20,324 boys and 5,165 men were actively engaged in scouting activities under its jurisdiction. This represented a gain of 46.6 per cent over the 1930 total of 17,386. The 1937 membership was divided as follows:

	Cubs	*Scouts and Explorers*	*Sea Scouts*	*Rovers*	*Adults*
Boys	4,000	15,214	1,012	98	5,165
Units—	159 Packs	624 Troops	65 Ships	10 Crews	

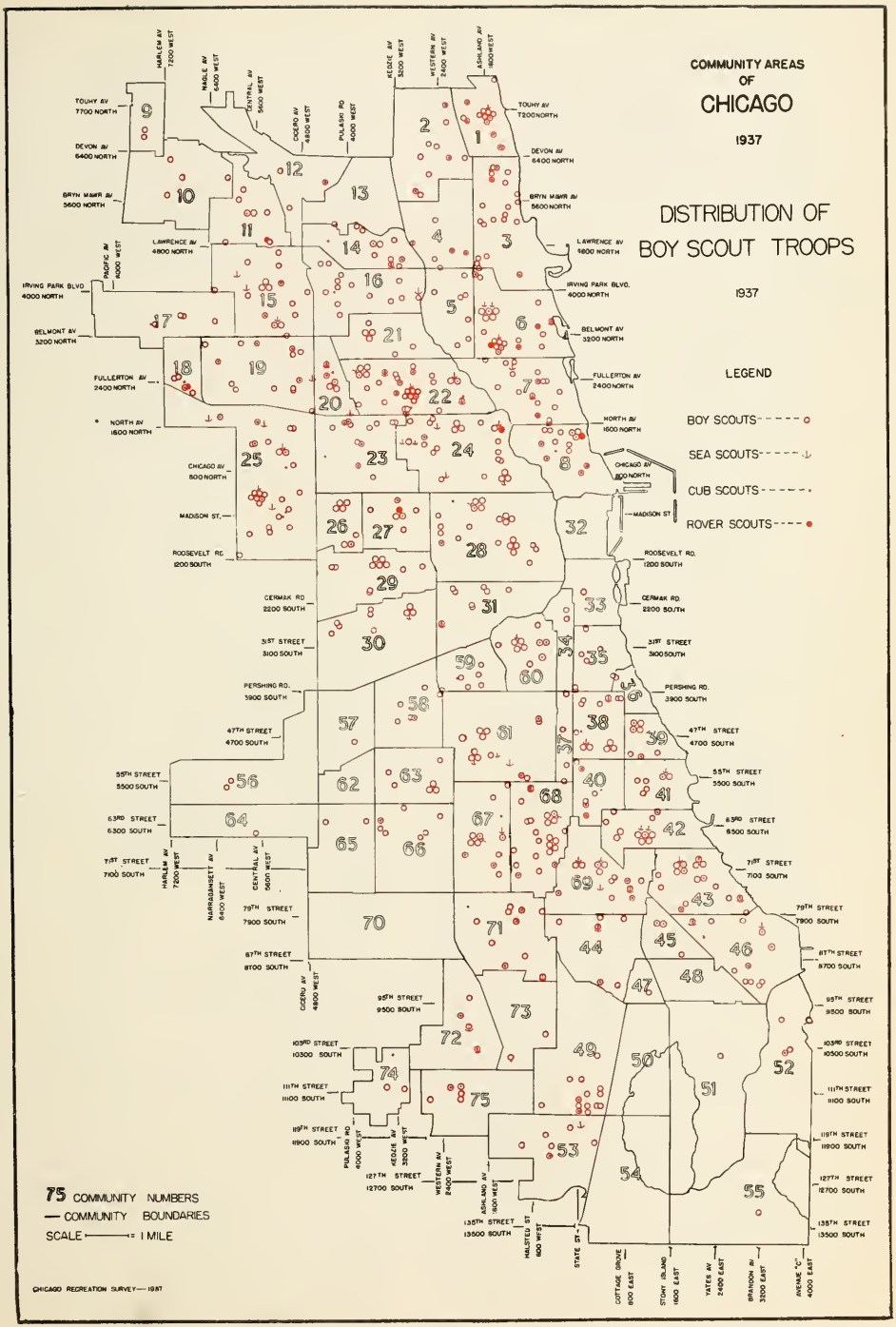
In the seven months since January 1, 1938, the date of release of the above figures, the total number of boys has increased 2,964, a gain of 14.6 per cent. Based upon the juvenile male population of the city between the ages of ten and eighteen, the 23,288 boys now enrolled represent approximately 10.8 per cent of all boys eligible for membership. The tremendous growth in the Cub Scout movement in Chicago since the initiation of this organization in 1930 has placed the Chicago Council far ahead of any other city in the number of Cubs.

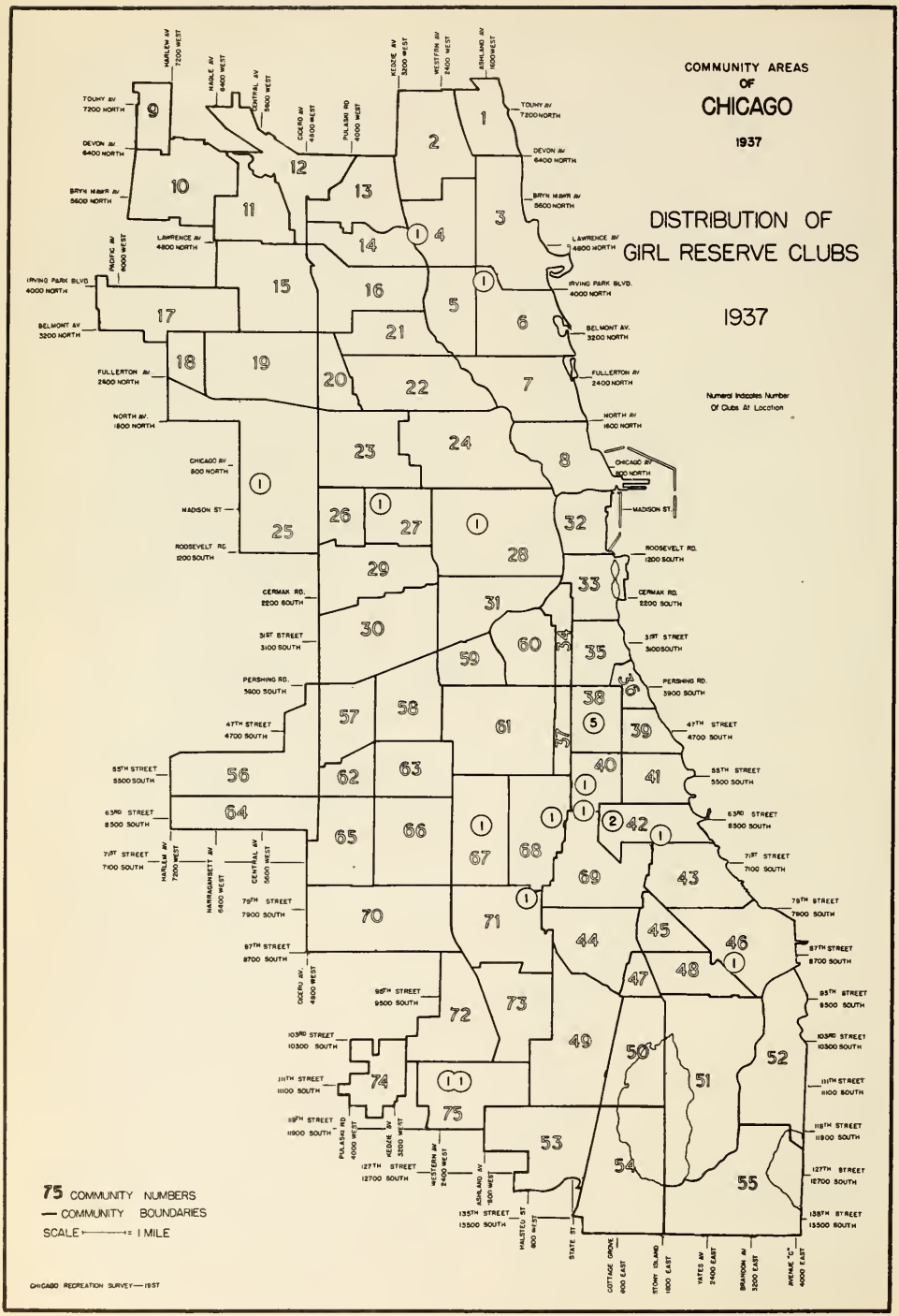
An analysis of 604 troops made in 1937 reveals six community areas, 32, 48, 50, 54, 62 and 70 without Boy Scout Troops, with the number of troops in the other sixty-nine areas varying from one in eight areas to twenty-nine in one community area. Using the address of the troop meeting place as a basis for locating the membership of the troop within a community area, the percentage of the eligible population which was affiliated with the Boy Scout organization varied up to 45.18 per cent in community area 39. Twenty-six areas of the city had no Cub Packs, fifteen areas had one, twelve two, five three each, five four, six five, two six, one seven, two eight, and one eleven. The accompanying map indicates this distribution. Sixty-one Sea Scout Troops used in the 1937 compilation were divided among tyenty-eight areas of the city.

The sponsorship of units of the Boy Scout organization during 1937 was divided among the following organizations:

Sponsor	*Number of units*
Churches:	
Roman Catholic	170
Greek Catholic	2
Polish National Catholic	2
Jewish	33
Protestant:	
Baptist	44
Congregational	62
Disciples of Christ	5
Episcopal	31
Evangelical	29
Federated, Community	22
Latter Day Saints	2
Lutheran	77
Mennonite	1
Methodist Episcopal	99
Presbyterian	79
Reformed	3
Swedish Evangelical Mission	2
Universalist	2
Miscellaneous	6
American Legion	70
Boys' Clubs	8
Clubs and associations	39
Community Centers and Settlement Houses	26
Groups of citizens	19
Industrial	7
Jewish institutions	4
Knights of Columbus	4
Parks and playgrounds	63
Salvation Army	10
Schools	21
Service clubs	17
Veterans of Foreign Wars	5
Y.M.C.A.	4
Miscellaneous	8
Polish Roman Catholic Union	31

It is only within recent years that the scout movement has made appreciable progress in the so-called underprivileged areas of the city. This lag has been attributed to several factors. The purchase of uniforms was for many years regarded as a barrier to membership on the part of many underprivileged children, but recently the cost of such equipment has been materially reduced. Another real obstacle to growth of scout-


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
BOY SCOUT TROOPS
1937
LEGEND
BOY SCOUTS
SEA SCOUTS
CUB SCOUTS
ROVER SCOUTS
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
GIRL RESERVE CLUBS
1937
Numeral Indicates Number
Of Clubs At Location
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ⊢——⊣ = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937

ing in the "slum" districts of the city was the unreceptive attitude on the part of the youth of the neighborhoods attributable largely to ineffective presentation of the scouting program. Within the past three years, however, active assistance of civic organizations has done much toward increasing the number of scout troops in these districts. In recognition of the function of the program as a means of delinquency prevention and correction, the Boy Scout movement has been given considerable impetus in the three areas under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Area Project, of which Clifford Shaw is the director. Thus Shaw declares that: "The Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America has co-operated with the Chicago Area Project in identifying and utilizing neighborhood leadership so that the scout program now reaches 20 per cent of the boy population of scout age in some of the districts that for thirty-seven years have had the highest rate of juvenile delinquency. Until recently, scouting reached only 3 per cent of the boys of scout age in these same areas."

The program of the Boy Scouts of America in Chicago follows the general policy outlined by the national council, with a monthly calendar of major program activities and events prepared by the Chicago Council for the guidance and instruction of individual troops. "The program includes exploration in over a hundred vocations, hobbies, and so forth; camping and other outdoor activities; trail building; tree planting and reforestation in co-operation with state bureaus of forestry; conservation work and wild life protection; wilderness and pioneer camping; swimming, the development of water safety skills; participation in moving camps (canoe, truck, or bicycle); forest fire fighting; nature study; cultivation of woodcraft; development of physical fitness and citizenship; service to the destitute and unfortunate; and character-building activities generally. An important part of the program of citizenship training is the opportunity it offers to boys to participate in community undertakings. Examples are safety work, operation of first-aid stations at state fairs and other public places, and helping other organizations, such as the American National Red Cross."[1] Until 1937 the Boy Scouts of Chicago each year culminated their fall and winter program with a Boy Scout circus under the sponsorship of the *Chicago Daily News*. At this exposition through various acts and exhibits practical demonstrations of the wide range in scouting activities were presented.

Hiking and camping have since the beginning of the Boy Scout movement in the United States played an important part in the scouting program. Chicago with its 33,000 acres of Forest Preserve lands within an hour's ride of the city offers admirable opportunities for nature study, hiking and overnight camping. Located on Tuma Lake in the Forest Preserves near Willow Springs, Camp Kiwanis each summer is open for eight five-day camping periods at a nominal fee of $4.50 to Chicago Boy Scouts. It is also used week-ends by individual scout troops. Facilities consist of complete camping equipment with a central dining hall and opportunities for swimming, boating, handicrafts, nature study and camp craft. A limited number of scholarships are awarded by the council to those who are unable to pay the required fees. In 1937 a privately owned estate, Camp Doddridge near Libertyville, was opened to the Boy Scouts for summer camping. Its facilities include troop lodges, screened tents and an outdoor swimming pool. Boating is available on the DesPlaines River. Rates at this camp are $7.50 for the seven-day period. For many years the Chicago Council of Boy Scouts has provided opportunities for summer vacations and camping at its six Owasippe Camps Six individual camps located on Crystal Lake and Big Blue Lake near Whitehall, Michigan, have since their establishment afforded summer camping varying from two weeks to an entire summer for more than 26,000 Chicago Boy Scouts. Rates at these camps are less than the actual cost of operation, the deficit being paid by public contributions. One of the camp units, Camp Belnap, is open only to Negro scouts. As in the instance of Camp Kiwanis and Camp Doddridge partial and full scholarships are made available to a limited number of scouts.

During the regular school year many of the troops avail themselves of camping opportunities on week-ends or during the vacation periods. Camp Kiwanis and Camp Dearborn, located in

[1]Fred S Hall, Editor, *Social Work Year Book, 1935,* article "Boy Scouts," by James E. West, p. 442.

the Forest Preserves, are frequently used for such purposes. Occasionally individual troops travel to the Dunes Camp near Miller, Indiana, and to Camp Harrison in Thorton Forest Preserve.

Largely through the efforts of the Kiwanis and Lions Clubs and the American Legion six troops have been established especially for handicapped children. Four of these are for crippled children, one for the blind, and one for the deaf and dumb. One of the most unique of the scout troops in the United States is that sponsored by Trinity Episcopal Church at 125 East Twenty-sixth Street. This troop may be regarded as a virtual melting pot, inasmuch as it represents children of eight different nationalities. Troop 3770, sponsored by the Trumbull Park Homes Federal Project, is reported to be the first Boy Scout Troop organized under the Federal Housing Authority.

An annual membership fee of fifty cents is levied on each Boy Scout, and a membership charge of $1.00 per year is paid by scouters, scout masters, troop committeemen, etc. These fees are forwarded to the national office to defray the cost of program direction and training. In the detailed budget of the Chicago Council it will be observed that the local unit is dependent entirely upon personal contributions and the Community Fund for its income. According to officials of the organization the scout movement in Chicago would grow even more rapidly than the present rate of increase were the necessary funds available to cover costs of promotion and direction of the extension program.

Girl Scouts

From the establishment of the first Girl Scout Troop in the United States in 1912, patterned after the Girl Guides of England, the Girl Scout movement in the United States has within twenty-five years achieved first rank among organizations developed for and by girls. As of December 31, 1937 the total number of individuals engaged in the activities of the various units of Girl Scouts in the United States reached 441,964, an increase of 56 per cent over the 1930 figure and of 12 per cent over the 1936 total. This tremendous growth during a period of unfavorable economic conditions indicates the growing popularity of Girl Scouting. In commenting on the Girl Scout movement, Josephine Schain, National Director of the Girl Scouts, points out:

"Girl Scouting offers girls wholesome, constructive recreation in groups, encouraging achievement through play, and stimulating the sense of happiness gained by serving and sharing with others. It aims to set free the energies of girls and to use these energies fully, joyously, and effectively. . . . . Girl Scouting is recreational, but in a very deep sense it is also educational. Through a series of projects a Girl Scout has the opportunity to acquire proficiency in home-making, nature lore, arts and crafts, athletics, and many other skills, some of which will develop into life-long hobbies, while others may point the way to a vocation."[1]

Three major age classifications constitute the Girl Scout organization: Brownies, with an age range from 7 to 10 years; Girl Scouts, from 10 to 18; and Senior Girl Scouts for scouts 14 to 18 whose interest is nautical. The Brownies and the Mariner groups are comparatively recent developments, and show the largest increases in membership and troops. The former showed a national increase of 28 per cent from 1936 to 1937. Girl Scouting in the United States is controlled and directed through Girl Scouts Incorporated, which grants charters to local councils in the individual communities. The national organization also provides an educational service and offers a national program. In 1937 there were 860 local councils, sixty-one of which were newly organized during the year. Seventy-nine per cent of all Girl Scout Troops in the United States are under the jurisdiction of local Girl Scout Councils.

The first efforts in Chicago to provide local supervision over Girl Scout Troops in the district resulted in the formation of an organization in 1920, which the following year became the Girl Scouts of Chicago and Cook County Incorporated. In 1921 there was a registered membership of 1,174, in 1924 the total had increased to 3,679, and the following year 4,165 girls were included in the 143 troops. Each successive year since that time has resulted in an increase in mem-

[1]Fred S. Hall, Editor, *Social Work Year Book, 1935*: article, "Girl Scouts," p. 444.

bership and in the number of troops in the district.

For administrative purposes the city is divided into five districts: Northeast, Northwest, Central, Southeast and Southwest. These districts in turn are subdivided into neighborhoods, each of which has a chairman who represents her area on the district committee which operates as a sub-council, carrying out the entire Girl Scout program within its district. An analysis of Girl Scout membership within the city of Chicago in 1937 revealed a total of 329 troops with an active membership of 6,521 and an additional twenty Brownie Packs with 315 girls. Sponsorship of the Girl Scout Troops was divided among the following agencies:

Sponsor	Number of Troops	Number of Members
Churches:		
Baptist	11	237
Catholic	49	993
Congregational	28	604
Disciples of Christ	1	17
Episcopal	14	253
Episcopal Mission	1	24
Evangelical	12	241
Evangelical and Reformed	2	49
Independent	6	135
Jewish	9	216
Lutheran	23	492
Methodist	35	720
Presbyterian	30	562
Reformed	2	38
Universalist	2	33
Non-denominational	3	76
Total	228	4,690
Parks	34	693
Settlements and centers	28	431
Private homes	10	169
Schools:		
Public	6	109
Private	2	52
P.T.A.	1	6
Total	9	167
Miscellaneous:		
American Legion	1	14
Boys' club	1	12
Business	2	36
Citizens' league	1	20
Halls	5	91
Woman's club	1	24
Total	11	197
Not specified	9	174
Grand total	329	6,521

The sponsorship of the Brownie Packs was divided as follows:

Sponsor	Number of Packs	Number of Members
Churches:		
Baptist	1	14
Catholic	2	36
Congregational	4	77
Lutheran	1	23
Methodist	3	43
Presbyterian	3	36
Inter-denominational	1	4
Total	15	233
Schools (public)	4	72
Community center	1	10
Grand total	20	315

The number of members per troop varies from two scouts to forty-two, with an average membership of approximately twenty. The average membership of Brownie Packs was fifteen. Based upon the location of the meeting place the number of Girl Scout Troops in the city of Chicago, classified by community areas, varied from none in sixteen community areas to seventeen in each of two areas. It has not been possible in this study to make a detailed analysis of the membership of the individual troops based upon the home addresses of each scout, but it is probable that the membership of some troops outside of the sixteen "troopless" areas was constituted by some girls who did reside in these areas.

In a study made by the professional staff of the Girl Scouts of Chicago, the economic status of Girl Scout Troops in 1936 was divided as follows: highest economic group 3.7 per cent, high 21.6 per cent, middle 38.0 per cent, low 17.3 per cent and lowest 19.4 per cent. Two of the Chicago troops are composed of girls handicapped as cripples and cardiacs.

Supervising the activities of the various Girl Scout Troops and Brownie Packs in the city of Chicago are nearly 600 registered volunteer leaders, half of whom are between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. Classified according to occupation, approximately 40 per cent are business women, 25 per cent housewives, and 7 per cent students. Thirty-nine per cent of all the Girl Scout leaders are former Girl Scouts, and 58 per cent of the assistant leaders have developed through the ranks of scouting. Each year courses ranging from sixteen to twenty hours are given by the professional staff of the Girl Scouts of Chicago, in which various phases of the program and activities are discussed.

The camping aspects of the Girl Scouts program are provided by Camp Timber Trail and Camp Juniper Knoll, located in Wisconsin; by Camp Four-Way Lodge close to the city, and by a series of day camps conducted in various parks and the Forest Preserves. During 1936 several thousand girls availed themselves of the opportunity to spend from one day to eight weeks at these various camping locations.

The Girl Scout movement is financed by various means. An annual registration fee of 50 cents

is paid by each member, which is forwarded through the local council to the national organization for enlarging and improving the program of Girl Scouting and for the publication of program material, literature and advice for its volunteer workers. In addition, the national body secures funds through the publication of *The American Girl* magazine and sale of standard Girl Scout equipment and apparel. The Girl Scouts of Chicago according to a 1937 report expended more than $34,000, as follows:

Office—salaries and administrative expenses	$13,368.13
Field services to Brownie Packs, Troops and Older Girls' Program	6,423.27
National quota—for two years	2,354.10
Camp scholarships and registration awards	795.50
Camp expenditures in excess of income, including capital expenditures	5,103.37
Applied on indebtedness	3,703.39
Set aside for working capital	2,500.00
Total expenditures	$34,247.76
Excess of expenditures over income	$ 1,164.80

The funds for these expenses were derived as follows:

Contributions		$ 9,124.52
Cookie sales		12,040.56
Community Fund		7,848.24
1936 Allocation	$6,252.00	
Special Allocation	1,596.24	
Endowment fund income		485.48
Other income—sundry sources		3,584.16
Total income		$33,082.96

The 1937 budget, as recorded by the Chicago Association of Commerce Subscriptions Investigating Committee, totaled $21,084. Individual troops financed their expenses by small weekly dues, by bakery sales, and by other means depending upon the community. Each girl supplies her own uniform. The policy of the Girl Scout organization, in order to encourage wider participation in its activities, prohibits excessive membership fees.

Camp Fire Girls

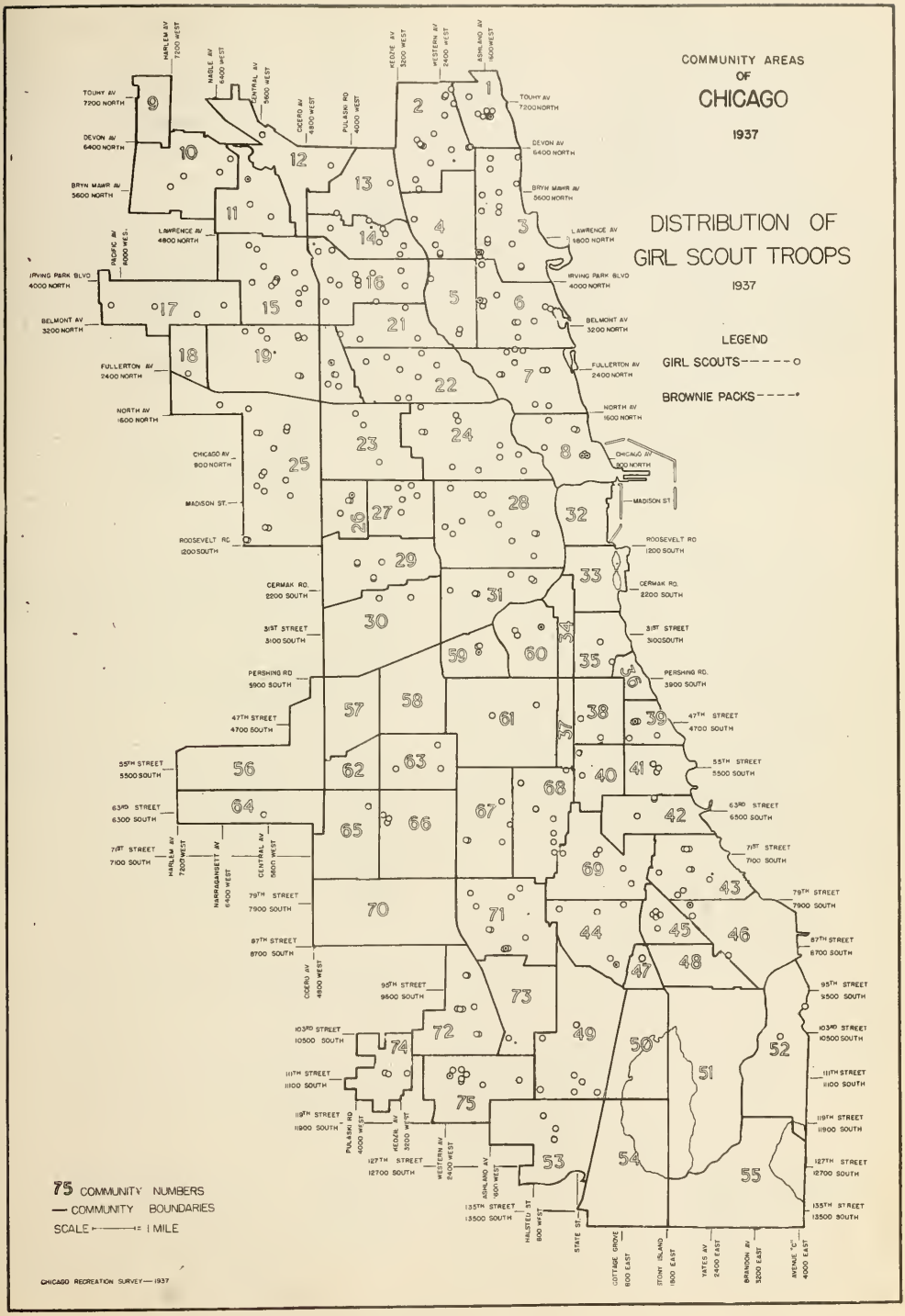
The Camp Fire Girl movement is the result of a series of educational experiments begun in 1911 by a group of prominent educators who organized to plan a program for girls based essentially on interests and activities. The Camp Fire organization itself was established in 1912, and throughout its development its program adhered to the educational philosophy of "learn through self activity." Its activities are grouped into seven crafts: home, health, camp, hand, nature, business and citizenship. The National Council of Camp Fire Girls acts as the co-ordinating and directing unit throughout the country, maintaining a field staff which visits local communities and assists in the promotion and organization of Camp Fire groups. In the larger cities there are local councils with paid executives to direct activities.

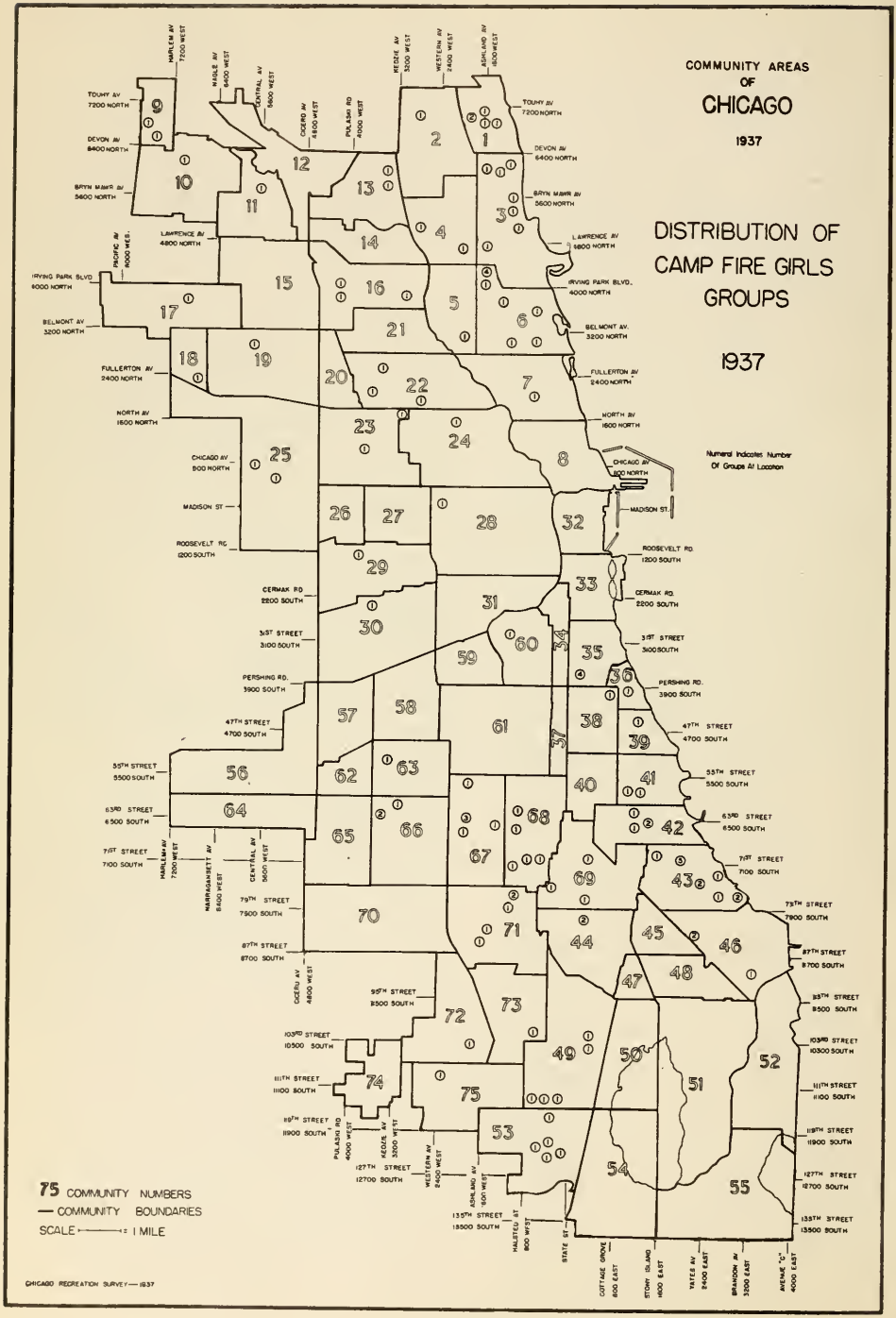
Camp Fire groups are composed of from six to twenty girls from ten to eighteen years of age. While the number of Camp Fire Girls exceeded the number of Girl Scouts in 1920, when there were 96,756 of the former and 62,248 of the latter, the Camp Fire movement in the United States has not maintained its pace and in 1937 its total of 250,358 had been far outdistanced by the 441,964 Girl Scouts.

In Chicago the direction of the Camp Fire groups is vested in the Chicago Council of Camp Fire Girls. The council was not organized until 1924, although there have been Camp Fire groups in Chicago since the beginning of the national body. The peak of Chicago membership was reached in 1927 with 5,000 members. This total remained stationary until 1931, when the attendance began to decline. In 1937 membership fell to 1,883 individual Camp Fire Girls in 116 groups. The 116 groups in existence in 1937 were classified according to place of meeting as follows:

Meeting place	*Number of* Groups	Members
Private homes	26	384
Y.M.C.A.	4	50
Park fieldhouses	4	85
Schools:		
Public	4	65
Private	1	20
Total	5	85
Settlements	2	40
Hospital	1	15
Churches:		
Baptist	7	113
Catholic	1	20
Christian Science	1	15
Congregational	13	241
Churches:		
Disciples of Christ	3	44
Episcopal	3	49
Evangelical	3	45
Friends, Society of	1	20
Independent	1	15
Jewish	1	20
Lutheran	7	108
Methodist	11	196
Presbyterian	15	223
Reformed	1	15
Inter-denominational	2	25
Not specified	4	75
Total	74	1,224
Grand total	116	1,883

It will be observed that only five groups were associated with educational institutions, and that ap-


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
GIRL SCOUT TROOPS
1937
LEGEND
GIRL SCOUTS
BROWNIE PACKS
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
DISTRIBUTION OF
CAMP FIRE GIRLS
GROUPS
1937
Numeral Indicates Number
Of Groups At Location
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ⟵ = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937

proximately two-thirds of the membership was affiliated with religious institutions. Thirty-two community areas of the city had no Camp Fire group within their borders, and an additional twenty areas had only one group as follows:

Community Area	*Number of groups in each*	*Aggregate groups*
8, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 40, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 70, 74	None	0
2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 24, 28, 29, 30, 36, 38, 39, 60, 63, 72, 73, 75	1	20
4, 9, 13, 23, 25, 41, 44	2	14
16, 22, 46, 66, 69	3	15
35, 42	4	8
1, 49, 53, 68, 71	5	25
67	6	6
3	7	7
6	9	9
43	12	12
Total	..	116

In community area 43, South Shore, twelve councils had a total of 195 members, or 5.3 per cent of the total female population between the ages of ten and eighteen. Less than one per cent of the total eligible population of the city is included in the 1,883 members of the Chicago Council of Camp Fire Girls.

Supplementing the regular Camp Fire groups are fifteen Blue Bird groups composed of girls between the ages of eight and ten. The program of these groups, which serve as junior auxiliaries to the Camp Fire Girls, consists for the most part in children's play activity. A total of 250 children are included in these units.

As part of its regular program the Chicago Council of Camp Fire Girls maintains a summer camp, Camp Nawakwa, near South Haven, Michigan. The camp is open to both Camp Fire Girls and non-Camp Fire Girls between the ages of seven and eighteen, with weekly rates of $10.00 for active Camp Fire Girls and $12.50 for non-Camp Fire Girls.

In 1937 the total budget of the Chicago Council of Camp Fire Girls was $9,184, a decrease of approximately $350.00 from the preceding year. Income is derived partly from the Community Fund and partly from contributions.

Girl Reserves

Sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association as an integral part of its national program, the Girl Reserves are organized particularly for the high-school group. In 1937, 343,494 girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen were members of Girl Reserve Clubs in 544 local Y.W.C.A. centers in the United States. Membership in the Girl Reserves is open to any girl of high-school age regardless of race or creed. The program is based upon the national purpose, "To face life squarely; to find and give the best." Because the Girl Reserve movement was established primarily for the high-school girl the trend nationally is for the local high-school unit to conduct its activities in the school building, and for this reason the Girl Reserve Club has become an established extra-curricular activity in many high schools. Frequently a faculty member acts as the official adviser to the club.

In Chicago the Girl Reserve movement was for many years closely associated with the public high schools of the city. In recent years, however, in order to avoid controversy over the religious implications of organizations sponsored by church affiliated groups, the Girl Reserve Clubs in Chicago have no longer conducted their programs in school buildings. At the present time church houses, settlements, and park fieldhouses, in addition to Y.W.C.A. branches, are the locations of the twenty-one active Girl Reserve Clubs in the city of Chicago. These clubs were created at the request of adult members of individual communities within the city, applications from girls in specific areas, or upon the recommendation of school principals. The primary basis for the organization of a club is evidence of active interest within a given district. While each club is a separate entity and determines its own program of activities, the control and supervision of the twenty-one Chicago Girl Reserve Clubs are provided by the Y.W.C.A. through a paid professional staff of five secretaries, supplemented by a clerical force and approximately sixty volunteer workers who act as committee members and Girl Reserve advisers. By means of inter-club councils and a leaders' council meeting in Y.W.C.A. branches in the city, opportunities for exchanging ideas on

programs and projects are provided. With one exception all of the Chicago Girl Reserve Clubs hold their meetings during the afternoon hours. Typical programs consist of activities in arts, crafts and music, discussion of youth problems and trips. Occasionally special events are held by individual groups and by the branch Y.W.C.A.'s; among these are dances at frequent intervals and Friday afternoon school activities using the facilities of the Y.W.C.A. branches.

There are no charges for admittance to club membership in the Girl Reserves, and there is no stipulated national membership fee; the members of each group decide whether any dues are to be assessed and the amount of such fees. A prerequisite to the use of swimming pool and gymnasium facilities of the Y.W.C.A. branches is a medical examination for which a charge of fifty cents is made. To provide an opportunity for summer vacations for members of the Girl Reserve Clubs in Chicago the Y.W.C.A. maintains a Girl Reserve Camp. This camp is approximately thirty-five miles from Chicago, adjacent to the Forest Preserves near Lemont, Illinois. The site, a 200-acre farm, provides facilities for swimming and bathing, as well as games and other outdoor activities. Twenty-five campers can be accommodated during each of the four two-week periods during the camp season. A fee of seventeen dollars is charged.

Largely as the result of severing the Girl Reserve movement from the public school system in Chicago, the number of clubs has declined during the past few years from a total of thirty-three to its present twenty-three, including two suburban units. Based upon registration cards completed by all who participated in any part of the Girl Reserve program during the 1936-37 season, 3,810 individuals took part in some Girl Reserve activity. Of these 1,374 were under sixteen years of age, 2,206 over sixteen, and incomplete registration left 230 unclassified. Parentage of 2,930 participants was classified as follows: Native white parentage, 1,222; foreign born, 65; mixed and foreign (Swedish, Dutch, German, Russian, Czech, Canadian, Hungarian, Scotch, Swiss, Finnish, Danish, Italian, Irish, English, Polish, Norwegian, Lithuanian, Jugoslav, Greek, Mexican and Austrian), 1,117; Negro, 526. Divided according to the Y.W.C.A. branches, the 2,788 club members, as of August, 1937, were grouped as follows:

South Parkway	336	Metropolitan	0
South Side	732	West Side	1,239
Asst. Metropolitan	481		

Cumulative attendance for the fiscal year August 1936-37 interdepartmental activities was:

Clubs	2,461	Dances: men	462
Interest groups	341	Classes	54
Dances: women	470		

According to officials of the organization adjustments have been made to compensate for the lack of public school meeting places, and plans are now under way to further the movement and increase the number of Girl Reserve Clubs throughout the city by utilizing the facilities of religious organizations and other agencies.

CHAPTER VII

NATIONALITY GROUPS

Chicago is sometimes singled out as having more distinctly American features than any other large industrial area in the United States. It is significant that this achievement has been attained by a population with a definite "Old World" background. An analysis of the various population groups composing the 3,376,436 inhabitants of the city indicates that only 28 per cent of the 1930 total may be regarded as American, the great preponderance being composed of those of foreign birth or of foreign and mixed parentage. Indeed, it has been alleged that some of the larger nationality blocs of the city exceed the population of the largest cities in the home lands from which these migrants came. It is because of its diversified population with a fusion of national characteristics, modes of living and national cultures that Chicago has developed its own individuality.

Classified according to the major census divisions, the 1930 population of the city is divided into the following national groups:[1]

	Chicago population	
Nationality	*Number*	*Per cent*
American (a)	943,301	28.0
German (b, e)	433,437	12.8
Polish (e)	401,316	11.9
Negro	233,901	7.0
Scandinavian (d, e)	222,316	6.6
Irish (e)	193,555	5.7
Italian (e)	181,861	5.4
Russian (e)	169,736	5.0
Czechoslovak (e)	122,089	3.6
English (e)	107,623	3.2
Canadian (e)	73,783	2.2
Lithuanian (e)	63,918	2.0
Jugoslavian (e)	32,291	1.0
Hungarian (e)	30,427	1.0
Greek (e)	26,384	0.8
Dutch (e)	25,629	0.7
Roumanian (e)	20,408	0.6
Mexican (e)	19,362	0.5
French (e)	15,352	0.4
Swiss (e)	10,020	0.3
Belgian (e)	7,886	0.2
Luxemburgian (e)	5,273	0.1
Finnish (e)	4,993	0.1
Latvian (e)	3,966	0.1
All others (d, e)	27,609	0.8
Total	3,376,436 (f)	100.0

(a) Includes white persons who are of American or native parentage.
(b) Includes 55,462 Austrians.
(c) Includes 140,913 Swedes, 52,708 Norwegians and 28,695 Danes.
(d) Includes Chinese, Turks, Japanese, Syrians, Indians and others.
(e) Includes persons who are of foreign birth, and of foreign and mixed parentage.
(f) Total for Chicago includes 305,000 Jews, or 9 per cent of total, not shown separately as a nationality. The Jewish Year Book, Volume 33, page 279, estimates the number of Jews in Chicago in 1931 at 305,000.

A study of Chicago's growth from its earliest days reveals that for the first seventy-five years of its history the rapid rise of the city resulted from the influx of hundreds of thousands of immigrants who came to the United States for various economic, political and social reasons; the tide of immigrant population was particularly heavy as the city became established as an industrial center requiring man power for the operation of its machines and the distribution of its products. It was during this period that throughout Europe Chicago was widely known as the "land of opportunity," and impetus was given to the flow of foreign populations to Chicago as the success of the first immigrants became known in their home lands.

In a strange community with the additional handicap of a language barrier the life of the first industrial foreign population of the city was not without its hardships. The exploitation of the foreigner in housing accommodations, wages, hours and other working conditions resulted in the formation of more or less highly organized associations providing fellowship and some measure of mutual aid, financial and political protection. Individual foreign groups drew together in

[1] Frederick Rex, *Population of the City of Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, According to Nationality* (Based on the United States Census of April 1, 1930).

various sections adjacent to the industrial areas of the city, and with the common bond of language and heritage there arose a social and economic life within each group. As their numbers grew and the density of population in their communities increased disproportionately, the life of the districts occupied by the different national groups took on more and more the patterns, characteristics, modes of living, types of amusement and other traits of their home lands. The emergence first of burial and other self-help organizations was followed by the establishment of large fraternal insurance and other fellowship societies.

To the existence of distinct foreign colonies in the city has frequently been attributed the fact that today aliens who have lived in the city for more than a decade are frequently unable to understand the English language. The suggestion has been advanced that strong nationality organizations have been responsible to some extent, at least, for the relatively slow process of assimilation of some foreign groups.

With the exception of Chinatown, which has long been a place of special interest to sightseeing groups, it may be said that the general population of the city has not been particularly aware of the existence of "foreign countries" in Chicago. While the Americanization of the inhabitants of these districts has in a large measure broken down the individuality and distinctive traits of the different groups so that they no longer possess the clear identity of earlier days, nevertheless their shops, social organizations, churches and patriotic and religious observances still set them apart from the rest of the city. Probably no other single agency has been more instrumental than the Works Progress Administration tours (sponsored jointly by the Board of Education) in bringing to the attention of Chicagoans the existence not only of Chinatown but also of the Swedish, Polish, Italian, Mexican, Negro, German, Jewish and other national and racial sections of the city.

This study is confined, however, to the recreational aspects of the foreign-language groups in Chicago. But it should be pointed out that the existence of more or less dominant nationalities in this city has always been a vital factor in its political life, for the major parties take cognizance of this situation in the setting up of "tickets" designed to draw the support of these national groups comprising the majority of the voters.

According to those familiar with the early days of the city, the activities of the Chicago park and playground system showed great variation throughout the city due to the wide range in recreational preferences and types of entertainment and amusement peculiar to individual groups. They point out that in some areas programs were built largely around folk dances and native singing groups, while in others wrestling and other specific athletic sports absorbed the major interest. It was because of this fact that for many years the development of city-wide programs was virtually impossible. Even today certain national groups consistently excel in individual types of competition and attain mediocre accomplishment in others.

Taking cognizance of the sheer bulk of certain nationality groups and their cultural contributions to the progress of Chicago, certain days were set apart during the Century of Progress to honor each of the larger national groups of the city. The specific activities and ceremonies were under the direction of committees composed of leaders of organizations in each group and provided an opportunity for a rapid reconnaissance of the recreational life of the city's racial sectors. An analysis of the national holidays of various foreign groups and other events of special significance to individual nationalities in the city brings to light more than a hundred of these occasions. Many are celebrated by united city-wide programs embracing all organizations in the particular group, while others are of religious significance with their observance on a more limited scale. Almost without exception, however, these festive events provide various forms of social recreation.

The effect of the moving picture and the radio in breaking down the racial barriers in the city and in furthering American ways of living should not be underestimated. Likewise the improvement in transportation facilities during the past quarter-century, particularly the development of the automobile, has eliminated one of the factors formerly contributing to the isolation of immigrant groups. With the rate of immigration greatly reduced by law the major problem of Americanization concerns those now in the United

States who have never availed themselves of citizenship and full participation in American institutions. Within the past few years immigration officials and the Board of Education in co-operation with the Works Progress Administration, have intensified their citizenship programs and are providing more opportunities for instruction in the necessary prerequisites to citizenship. Several thousand are enrolled in free classes of the Board of Education following curricula which include reading, writing and English. Significantly enough, the most recent immigrants to the country are not confronted with the language problem to the same extent as their predecessors, since in most European countries English is now spoken more freely by the population.

Chicago's first foreign-language newspaper was established in 1845 when the first issue of the German *Chicago Volksfreund* was published. By contrast the more than sixty newspapers printed now in twenty-two languages bear eloquent testimony to the extent of the foreign-speaking population of the city today and to the interest of the various nationality groups in their own social, political and religious organizations and events. Some are daily, others weekly or semi-monthly. The largest number, ten, are published in Bohemian, eight in Polish, five in German, four in Slovak, four in Yiddish, three in Danish and Norwegian, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, and Lithuanian, two in Croatian, Czechoslovak, Russian, Slovene and Swedish, and one each in Chinese, Croatian and Serbian, Dutch, Greek, Greek and English, Jugoslav, Norwegian and Swedish and English. In addition to these there are several Negro papers. Some of the papers are political, labor and fraternal; several are published by religious groups; the majority, however, are independent or nonpartisan. The total circulation of these nationality papers approximates 1,500,000. It is generally agreed that publications of this type have a larger number of readers per paper than the average daily newspaper. Only four of the publications were established later than 1920, a fact which at least hints that the Americanization processes have gone so far forward that those who formerly were restricted to their own nationality paper are now able to read the large metropolitan dailies. In recent years, particularly on the smaller local radio stations, a considerable amount of time has been devoted to foreign-language programs including musical and dramatic numbers, sponsored usually by commercial institutions of the city.

As members of the individual nationality groups became more adjusted and improved their economic status, the desire to provide more suitable homes for their families caused large numbers to move from their original domiciles to other sections of the city with more ideal environmental conditions. Indications of these population movements and the succession of racial and national groups in particular districts have already been pointed out in Chapter II. This continuous process of replacement of individual nationalities by others who arrived more recently is still going on even today. However, economic conditions during the past eight years have retarded the process, and in some instances have caused many to return to their former habitats. Under normal conditions it is expected that the migration of population to districts providing more suitable home environments will again be operative. The accompanying map indicates the general distribution of the more numerous nationality groups in the city. Inasmuch as the census includes the Negro population as a separate classification although it is not actually a distinct nationality with a foreign language, and because this particular racial group in many respects adheres to the general pattern of the foreign areas in the city, Negro districts have been indicated on the map.

The organization of this Volume divides the factual material on private recreation in the city according to the functional purposes of individual agencies. Upon this basis all organizations comprising elements in the foreign population of the city would be included in one or another of the individual chapters. Mention has been made in preceding chapters of the extent to which foreign-born population are served by particular institutions. However, in view of the area occupied by some of the foreign blocs in the city and because these groups retain some of their Old World traits and cultural patterns, a brief synopsis of some of the organizations concerned exclusively with specific groups is presented.

With the constant shifting in European borders, the exact nationalistic designations of particular groups is subject to continual change. Based upon common language, for example, the German population of the city is well over one-half million, including the Reich Germans, Austrians, Russian Germans, etc. A conservative estimate of the number of Germanic social organizations places the total at more than 250. Included in this approximation are the various *singvereins*, athletic clubs and fraternal societies. A relatively small number of these organizations have political implications. Each year a German Day is conducted at Soldier Field in which singing, pageantry, and athletic drills are included together with addresses by leaders of the country's Germanic groups. Probably the best known of the German organizations is the Germania Club at 108 Germania Place with a membership of approximately 600. The facilities of this club, which is primarily social and cultural, include three ballrooms, a number of club rooms, six bowling alleys, and dining accommodations. The turnvereins of the city are discussed in Chapter X.

The predominant social groups among the Polish residents of the city are the various fraternal insurance organizations and the church societies. The Polish Arts Club provides concerts, exhibits and lectures; the Polish Singers' Alliance includes twenty-eight senior and four junior choirs; and the Polish Welfare Association, comprising organizations of sixty Catholic congregations, raises funds through an annual charity ball. A Council of Polish Organizations has an aggregate of more than 300,000 in its Chicago member agencies. The Alliance of Polish Falcons, corresponding to the Sokols, and the Polish American Club sustain social athletic groups. The majority of the Polish Catholic churches have dramatic groups, and impetus is given to literary and dramatic efforts of the Polish people through the Alliance of Polish Literary and Dramatic Circles of America.

Each year the numerous Irish organizations of the city collaborate in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day and in other events of significance to this group. Among them may be listed the Irish Fellowship Club, Sons and Daughters of Erin, All Ireland Republic Club, Irish National Club, Shannon Rovers Club, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the United Irish Societies, the Clan-Na-Gael-Guards, Irish American Club of the Chicago Post Office, Harp and Shamrock Club, Irish Society of Drama and Music, Irish Mummers Club, North of Ireland Club. De Denaan Club has 6,000 members in Chicago, all college graduates, affiliated with the universities.

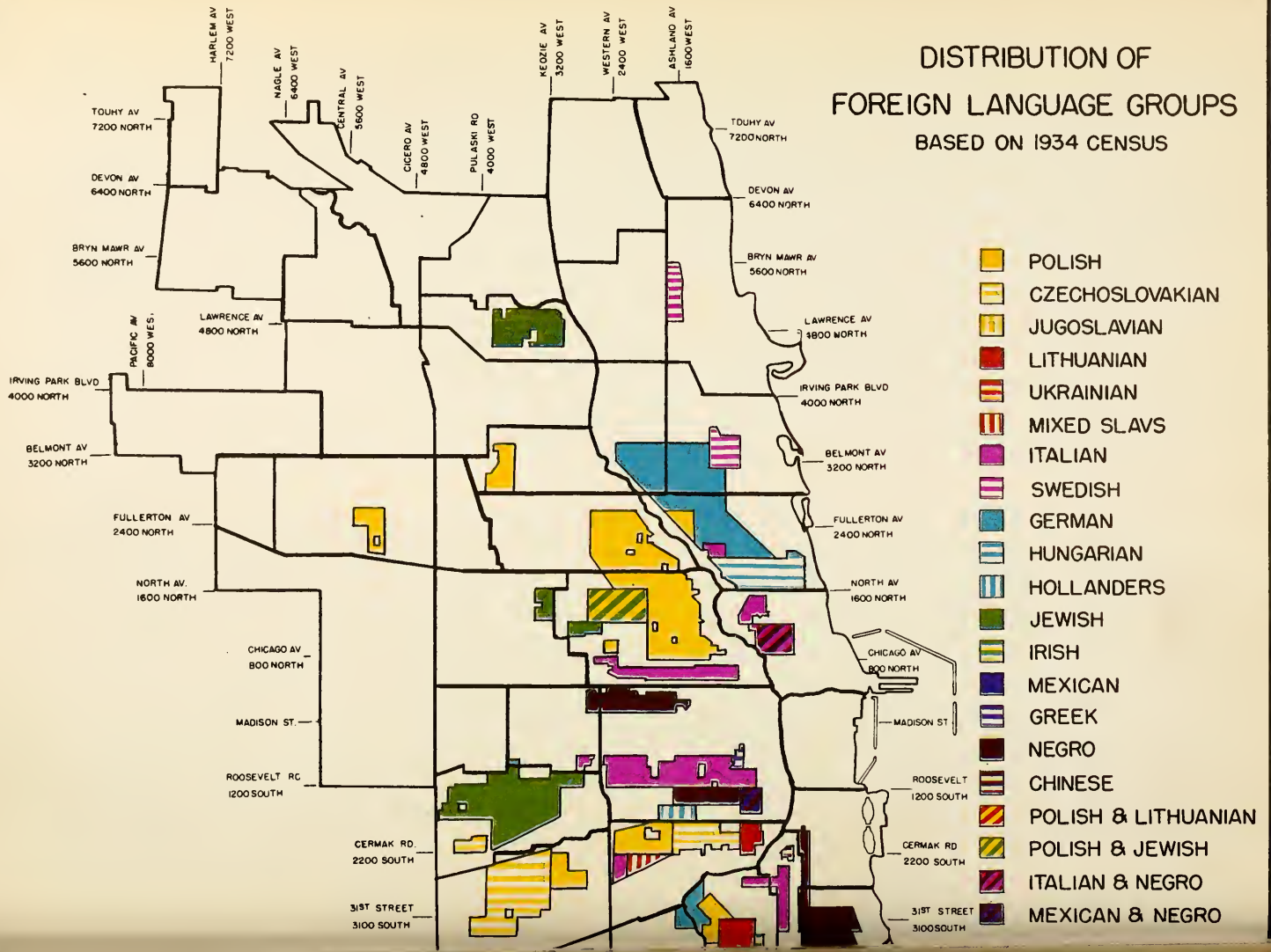
The intense sectional and local interests within the mother country are evidenced in the existence of many organizations among the Italian population of Chicago in which membership is exclusively from one city or from one geographical section of Italy. Among such organizations are the Biscari Club, the Club City di Castel di Sangro and the Aragona Club. Several hundred mutual benefit societies are supported by the Italian population of Chicago. The Italian Roman Catholic churches provide to varying degrees for the social life of their membership and the festivals of patron saints with their colorful pageantry and street fiestas are annual events. Among the larger organizations are the Italo-American National Union, the Union Italian Young Men's Club with 500 members, the Verdi Club, the Mazzini Club and the Philharmonic Society of Nice, Italy. An Italian arts club promotes various cultural enterprises. Bocci is the most popular game among many of the smaller social clubs, particularly those in which the membership is composed of the older section of the population. A considerable number of so-called basement social and athletic clubs are found in the Italian sections of the city.

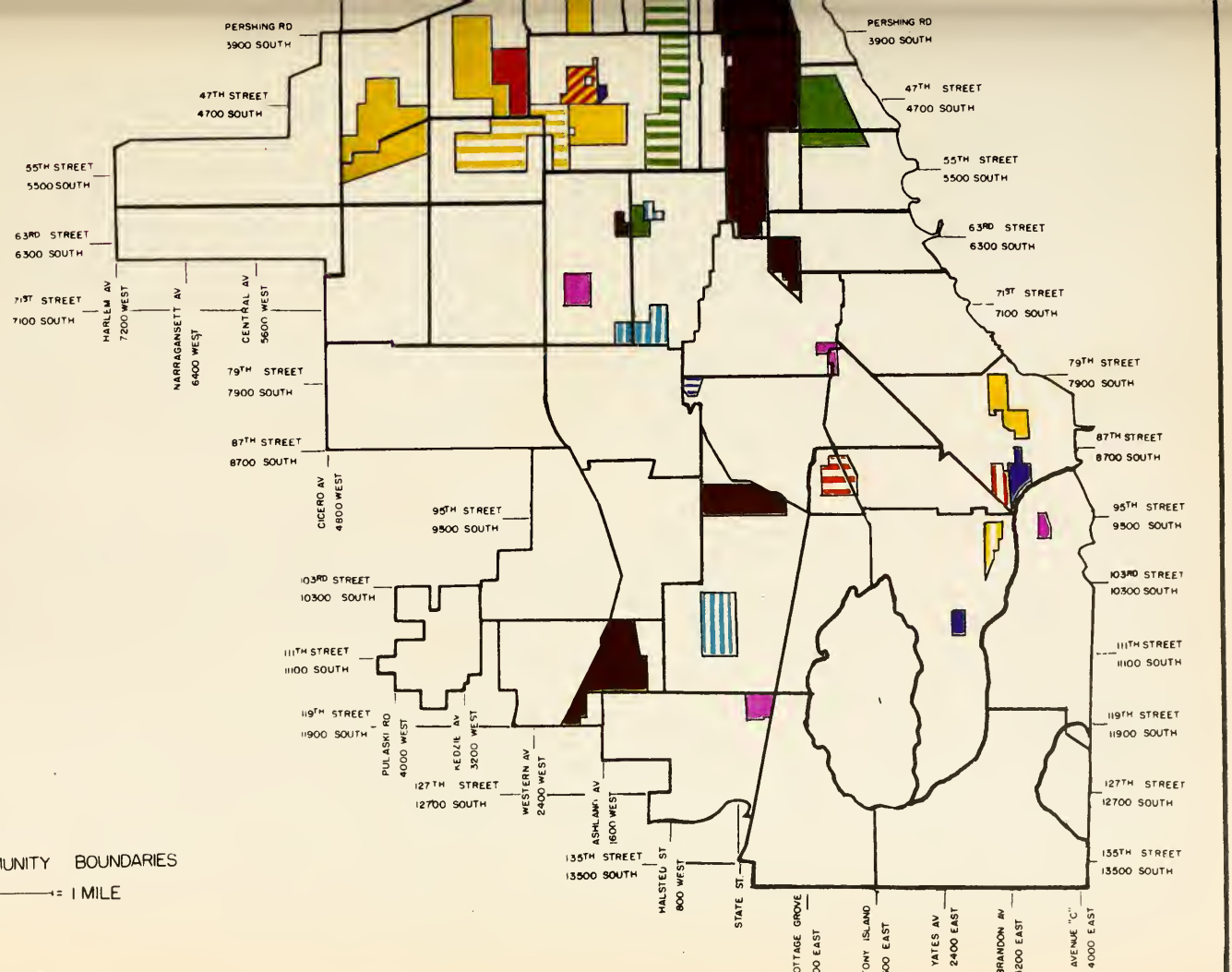
Much of the social life of the Russians is conducted through the various Russian Orthodox churches. The Russian American Club Oasis, which is completely nonpolitical, is generally regarded as the most outstanding cultural, social and charitable agency among this group. Its membership is composed of more than 200 Russian American business and professional men, and its annual dance conducted at one of the larger Loop hotels draws an attendance of nearly 1,000.

Approximately eighty Ukrainian organizations, cultural, social and economic, are represented in the Ukrainian Central Committee of Chicago. The Grand Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago and the Ukrainian Cossack Chorus are among the outstanding singing clubs, and the Ukrainian Ameri-

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE GROUPS

BASED ON 1934 CENSUS





CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937

can Sitch Athletic Association and the Young Ukrainian Nationalist Association promote the development of activities for youth. Building and loan and fraternal benefit associations are quite active among the Ukrainian population of the city.

More than 150 organizations, societies, clubs and associations are listed among the Swedish groups in the city. The Swedish Club at 1258 North LaSalle Street, with a membership of 550 men, was recently host to the Swedish Crown Prince during his visit to America. The Swedish Cultural Society, with 250 members, meets once a month and also works in conjunction with the churches. The Svithiod and the Vikings constitute the largest fraternal organizations. Among other groups may be noted the Swedish American Athletic Association composed of a half-dozen smaller clubs in the Lake View District, and a considerable number of Swedish singing groups.

The Norwegian National League is a federation of fifty-two organizations serving more than 52,000 Norwegians in Chicago. Fraternal societies, literary groups, *danserings* and adults' *leikerings,* together with skating and skiing clubs and societies make up the bulk of this number. Each year Leif Erickson Day is celebrated with a program including the major groups. The Norwegian American Athletic Association, the Norwegian American Ladies' Society and the Norske Club are among the more active groups. Fourteen societies are included in the Norwegian Women's Federation.

More than fifty organizations derive membership from the 28,695 Chicagoans of Danish descent. Church organizations play an important part in the social life of this group, and fraternal insurance societies are quite active. The Danish Workmen's Singing Society has a membership of more than 400, and the Danish Sharpshooters and the Danish American Athletic Club are noted among other organizations.

The extent of Chicago's Czechoslovak population is noted in the statement that there are more Czechs in Chicago than in any other city except Prague. Supplementing the 122,000 within the city are some 60,000 in suburban communities. More than 500 clubs and societies, a hundred of which are building and loan associations, serve this population. They maintain eighteen schools for students of Czechoslovakian ancestry. A total of 20,000 members are affiliated with the Slovak Gymnastic Union Sokol, but others are included in the Bohemian Catholic Sokol Union. The Toman Branch of the Chicago Public Library has on its shelves more than 3,000 Bohemian volumes. The Bohemian Club of Chicago and the Bohemian Singing Central Union are among the larger organizations. The former society is active in the promotion of literature, drama and music. Each year Czechoslovakian Independence Day, October 28, is celebrated by a combination of larger organizations.

Several hundred societies, clubs, lodges and other organizations derive membership from the 63,918 Lithuanians in the city. The Knights of Lithuania, a Catholic fraternal and athletic organization, the Chicago Lithuanian Society and the Lithuanian Youth Society are among the more salient organizations. The Birute and the Pirmyn are reputed to be the outstanding singing societies, with more than ten other choral groups active in the community. Three thousand Chicago members are affiliated with the Lithuanian Alliance of America, a fraternal benefit society.

Forty fraternal societies and sixty clubs, societies, and churches provide recreational opportunities for the Hungarian population of Chicago which in 1930 totaled 30,427. The Hungarian Magyar Club with social fellowship and companionship as its purposes, conducts card parties, concerts, lectures and picnics. Receptions for visiting Hungarians are included in its programs. The Hungarian Athletic Club with 460 members is active in soccer, football, other sports and dances. The Magyar Youth Organization and the First Hungarian Amateur and Young People's Club also serve this group with the latter organization fostering folk dancing. The Hungarian Workers and the Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit groups provide some leisure-time opportunities.

Eighteen cultural clubs, two dramatic groups, six orchestras and bands and a similar number of choral organizations are maintained by the Jugoslavian population of the city. Building and loan associations, Sokol societies, religious festivities and fraternal insurance groups appear among their organizations and activities having some rec-

reational significance. The Branko, Radicevich, Sloboda, and Obilich are among their outstanding singing groups. The Jugoslav Club of Chicago and the American Jugoslavian Society promote cultural activities.

The American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association with 2,000 active male members twenty-one and over is the largest organization among the more than 25,000 Greeks in Chicago. But to this organization should also be credited an additional 200 in its boys' unit, the Sons of Pericles; one hundred in the Maids of Athens, a girls' group; and 300 in the Daughters of Penelope, a women's auxiliary. The Greek American Progressive Association has several hundred members in its two chapters. Much of the Greek social life is centered around the Orthodox churches, with the president in each community and the priest providing the leadership. Young people's societies and men's and women's organizations sponsor dances, parties, picnics and various forms of athletics. A national Greek basketball tournament is conducted each year in the city. Mutual benefit leagues and societies composed of emigrants from particular sections of Greece are numerous.

The oldest benefit society among the 25,000 Dutch in Chicago was organized in 1879. Today the life of this national group is centered around the thirteen Dutch Reform churches and several mutual aid societies. The Knickerbocker Society with a membership of several hundred is regarded as its outstanding social and cultural organization.

The Schweitzer Club Haus at 639 Webster Avenue is the center of activities for the 10,000 Chicagoans of Swiss descent. Its facilities include gymnasiums, ballrooms, club rooms and bowling alleys. More than thirty organizations meet at this center, which is owned by the United Swiss Clubs. Among the social groups are the Swiss Male Chorus, Swiss Turnverein and the Swiss American Historical Society.

Twenty thousand Belgians reside in Chicago. Two groups, the Flemish with a low Dutch dialect and the Walloons of French heritage, make up this total. The goodwill between the two sectors of this group is evidenced in the All Belgians Are Equal Club, with club rooms at 2625 Fullerton Avenue. Other organizations with social implications are the Hand in Hand Mutual Benefit Society, the Queen Elizabeth Club and Drum and Bugle Corps and the Belgian American Athletic Association. The Belgian population is active in the sponsorship of the West Side Concourse, devoted to pigeon racing. Folk dances and the mazurka and shottische appear among the recreational activities of many Belgian groups; and bowls, a game similar to horseshoes except that it is played with a ball, and *pierbooling*, a bowling game with a semi-spherical ball, enjoy a considerable following. Each year the national holiday, Independence Day, July 24, is celebrated by groups under the sponsorship of the United Belgian Society.

The 5,000 Finns in Chicago have access to a Finnish Public Library with 3,000 volumes. This institution is located in the Finnish Workers' Club Building at 2409 North Halsted Street. Another organization at the same headquarters, the We Club, composed of Finnish young people, has a social and dramatic program. The Finnish American Athletic Association is particularly active in long distance running, skiing and skating. The Sibelius Club is well known throughout the city as a result of its frequent concert appearances.

The Club Anahuac is a social club, with its membership including the city's most prominent and influential Mexicans. Other organizations for the 19,000 in the Mexican colonies of the city are the Alianza Fraternal Mexicana, and the Association Catholica de Jovenes Mexicanos. This latter organization for Mexican boys and girls fosters religious and educational studies. The Mexican Workers' League sponsors forums, art and music. In 1935 the Mexican Popular Front was organized as a co-ordinating unit. Each year the "Mexican Fourth of July" is celebrated on September 16.

More than three-fifths of the 5,000 Chinese in the city reside in what is popularly known as Chinatown. This area, located between Archer Avenue and 23d Street from LaSalle to Princeton, is the most distinctive foreign colony in the city. It has been said that more people visit Chinatown than all of the other nationality districts combined. The two major Chinese organizations are the Hip Sing and On Leong tongs, each having social and economic implications. The

Chinese people being by age-long tradition organized around the family as the primary social unit tend naturally even in America to group themselves into associations comprising the membership of individual families. Typical of these organizations is the Gee How Oak Tin Association for the families of Gee How. The Young Chinese Club, 2315 South Wentworth, promotes athletics, reading, education and co-operation. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association at 216 West 22d Street, sponsors a Boy Scout Troop, operates a Chinese school, and encourages dramatic productions. The Chinese Y.M.C.A., originally established by the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, now operates independently and provides a library and supplies charitable assistance to the needy of the district. Among the days celebrated by the Chinese of the city are the May and Autumn festivals and the date of the birth of the Chinese Republic.

The Japanese population of the city is relatively small, fewer than 500 being reported in the 1930 census. Serving this group are the Japanese Women's Club, the Japan American Society, the Japanese Young Men's Christian Institute. When finances permit, doll festivals open to the general public are sponsored by several of these organizations. The birthday of the Emperor, April 29, is the outstanding festival day. Activities for the sixty Koreans in Chicago are centered around the Korean Methodist Episcopal Church.

The 3,500 Filipinos of the city are predominantly Catholic. However, the Filipino Center, 837 North LaSalle Street (see Chapter II), is sponsored by Protestant groups. The Center houses many other organizations. It is estimated that some twenty groups utilize its facilities for various activities. Each year Rizal Day, December 30, is celebrated by a dance at one of the large Loop hotels under the sponsorship of the Filipino Associated Clubs. The major Spanish organization in the city is the Spanish Society, 150 North State Street, whose facilities are open to students in the Chicago schools. The organization provides several picnics each year as well as regular weekly meetings. The 3,500 Armenians in Chicago are divided between the Armenian Evangelical and the Greek Orthodox churches. Most of their holidays are purely religious, with the celebration of Christmas extending from January 6 to 8. This observance is characterized by an interchange of formal home visits. A rich collection of ancient folk music is held by some of the city's leading Armenians. Six hundred Syrians reside in the neighborhood of Douglas Park. The Syrian Men's Progressive League is an educational and benevolent institution with some recreational activities. The Syrian Ladies' Aid likewise has a social program. Syrian church activities are divided among the Roman, Greek Catholic and Mohammedan sects.

Recreation activities among the 25,000 French Canadians of the city are provided through four Catholic churches with a mutual benefit society at each, and through the Canado-Americain which is a purely social national organization. A choral group is included in its activities. A Canadian Club and Post Number 61 of the Canadian Legion are among their other quasi-recreational organizations. The Chicago Alliance Francaise, at 410 South Michigan Avenue, is the major cultural organization among the French people of the city, its membership including students at the various universities and many of the city's society leaders interested in the cultural contributions of the French. The 5,273 Luxemburgers reside for the most part in the section south of Devon Avenue and west of Ashland Avenue. Their primary social activities are promoted through the Luxemburger Brotherhood, a fraternal benefit association. The 3,000 Assyrians in the city comprise the Assyrian National Association, the Young Assyrian Association and the Young Suphurgham Association. Eight hundred Albanians, mostly Greek Orthodox and Mohammedans, manifest at least sufficient community of interest to celebrate Albanian Independence Day at a commercial hall on November 28. The social and nationalistic activities of the 20,000 Roumanians of the city are underwritten mainly by the Jewish synagogues and Orthodox Roman Catholic churches. A Cuban civic club and Moorish science temple are listed among the organizations of these foreign groups with comparatively small representation in the population of Chicago.

The Illinois Latvian Benevolent Society is a fraternal group serving this sector in the population. A Croatian Singing Society and a Croatian

National Sokol Home are maintained by the Croatian population of the city. Combining various Slavic groups in Chicago is the Slavic Alliance of America, which has social, political and cultural objectives.

While the British population in the city is not a foreign-language group, brief mention should be made of the organizations in the city comprising those of English birth or descent. Among these are the British Empire Association with 200 members, the United British Society, Daughters of the British Empire, Daughters of St. John with 750 in the Chicago District, and the British Club. To the activities of the Illinois British Cricket Association, with 250 members, is attributed the interest in this sport out through the state. Lawn bowling is also given support by the city's British population. Seventy-five "Britishers" of the city are affiliated with the Chicago Manx Society which takes its name from the Isle of Man. The city clubs among the 45,000 Scots in Chicago compose the United Scottish Societies with an aggregate membership of 9,000. Among the Scotch organizations are the St. Andrew's Society, the Ancient Order of Scottish Clans, the Daughters of Scotia, the Orkney and Shetland Society. According to reliable reports there are three bagpipe bands in the city. Celebrations of the city's Scots include Robert Burns' Birthday, the Gathering of the Clans and St. Andrew's Banquet.

In the previous paragraphs it will have been observed that many of the nationality groups include adherents of the Jewish faith. It is estimated that approximately one-ninth of the city's residents are affiliated with Orthodox, Conservative or Reform Jewish synagogues, and from the map it will be observed that the Jewish population occupies sizable sections on Chicago's South, West and North Sides. Probably the best-known Jewish section of the city is the Maxwell Street Market, in what is generally termed the ghetto. However, migration of the Jewish population further west and along the main boulevards has left comparatively little impress of characteristic Jewish social life in the district. In Chapter II an analysis of the facilities of the Jewish People's Institute was presented, and in the discussion of the B'nai B'rith in Chapter V the Jewish composition of its membership was indicated. Among other organizations providing some recreational life in the various Jewish communities of Chicago are the Council of Jewish Women, the Sinai Sisterhood, the Jewish Big Sisters, and the Deborah Women's Club. Among fraternal groups for men are the Progressive Order of the West, the Knights of Joseph and the Sons of Benjamin, and the Free Sons of Israel. The Halevi Choral Society, affiliated with the College of Jewish Studies, is one of the leading musical groups, and dramatic activities are centered around the Jewish People's Institute and individual synagogues. The Jewish Youth League has a membership of 1,000, meeting at nine of the public high schools of Chicago. The Deborah Boys' Club, American Boys' Commonwealth, Albany Park Boys' Club and the Boys' Brotherhood of the Republic, included in Chapter IV, serve groups which are predominantly although not exclusively Jewish.

No racial group in the city is so definitely confined within the limits of its own numbers for its recreational outlets as is the Negro. Public tax-supported recreational agencies, which by their governmental status are open to all without discrimination, may be said to present the largest opportunity available to the Negro on a par with the white residents of Chicago. To satisfy his needs for recreational activity the Negro has developed his own commercial recreation establishments (sometimes financed by white businessmen). The various churches in the colored districts make diversified provisions for recreation, likewise a wide range of lodges, fraternal organizations and other social agencies has developed with recreation at least as a by-service. Group work agencies, financed through support of the general community, and such institutions as the Urban League and the Society for the Advancement of Colored People, exert influence not only in improving specific recreational opportunities in the district but in bettering living conditions in general. Within recent years the rise of the Negro in athletics has been outstanding in sports circles. The sponsorship of track and field sports, basketball and boxing by such groups as the Old Tymers Club and the Savoy Athletic Club has done much to enhance the role of the colored athlete in Chicago.

CHAPTER VIII

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Almost all private organizations in which fellowship and social activities are components conform in some measure to the general conception of fraternal organizations. Particularly may this be said of church groups and nationality societies wherein a common bond of religious belief or the same racial antecedents are the basis of organization. To some extent the various unions and labor brotherhoods may likewise be regarded as fraternities.

This chapter, however, is concerned with those agencies and societies which are more specifically designated as fraternal groups. In this category appear at one end the various Masonic orders and at the other a large number of what are commonly known as insurance benefit societies. Some of the organizations conduct secret ritualistic meetings, while a considerably larger number operate with their entire program more or less openly known. Also included in this number are the various Greek letter societies, professional and social, many of which provide living accommodations and social life for college and university students. A wide range of other fraternities and sororities in Chicago comprise individual groups of young professional men and women, and in some instances (although such organizations are usually frowned upon by the authorities) groups of high school students. Alumni members of the various collegiate fraternal organizations frequently have luncheon meetings in Loop hotels and provide social programs.

Alumni of thirty-two national college fraternities are eligible to membership in the Interfraternity Club of Chicago which formerly had its own clubhouse but now occupies space in the Hotel LaSalle. By far the greater number of the Greek letter societies of the city, except those at the University of Chicago and other colleges, including the several medical schools of the city, have neither club rooms nor other facilities. Their activities consist in the main of luncheons, card parties and dances. Although the importance of these organizations for the particular groups which they serve should not be minimized, they can hardly be regarded as significant in the recreational life of Chicago when compared with those organizations discussed in more detail in the following pages.

That the large fraternal insurance groups exert considerable influence throughout the country is attested by the fact that within recent years the National Fraternal Congress has been successful in promoting a fraternal week in which the aims and objectives of this type of organization have been publicized extensively. But the older type of secret order has claimed and no doubt can support the claim to have influenced considerably the history of America and other democracies. However one may judge their net effect upon morals, religion or politics, no one can question the recreational role which these and indeed all types of fraternal orders have played in American social history. Hence it is not surprising that in Chicago approximately one-fourth of all fifth-class halls are licensed by fraternal organizations. This does not in any manner represent the total number of facilities under the jurisdiction of these groups, inasmuch as the use of many clubhouses does not require a city license. Because of the fact that by far the greater number of organizations do not maintain their own club rooms and most of the organizations meet infrequently, it is within the realm of probability that a number of substantial organizations have been omitted in a survey of this type.

Probably the oldest and best known of the fraternal groups in the United States is the Masonic order which in 1937 had a total membership of 2,599,250, distributed among 15,826 individual lodges. Like most other secret fraternal organizations the Masons suffered severe losses in membership during the depression; the 1937 total represents the first upturn since 1930 when 16,579

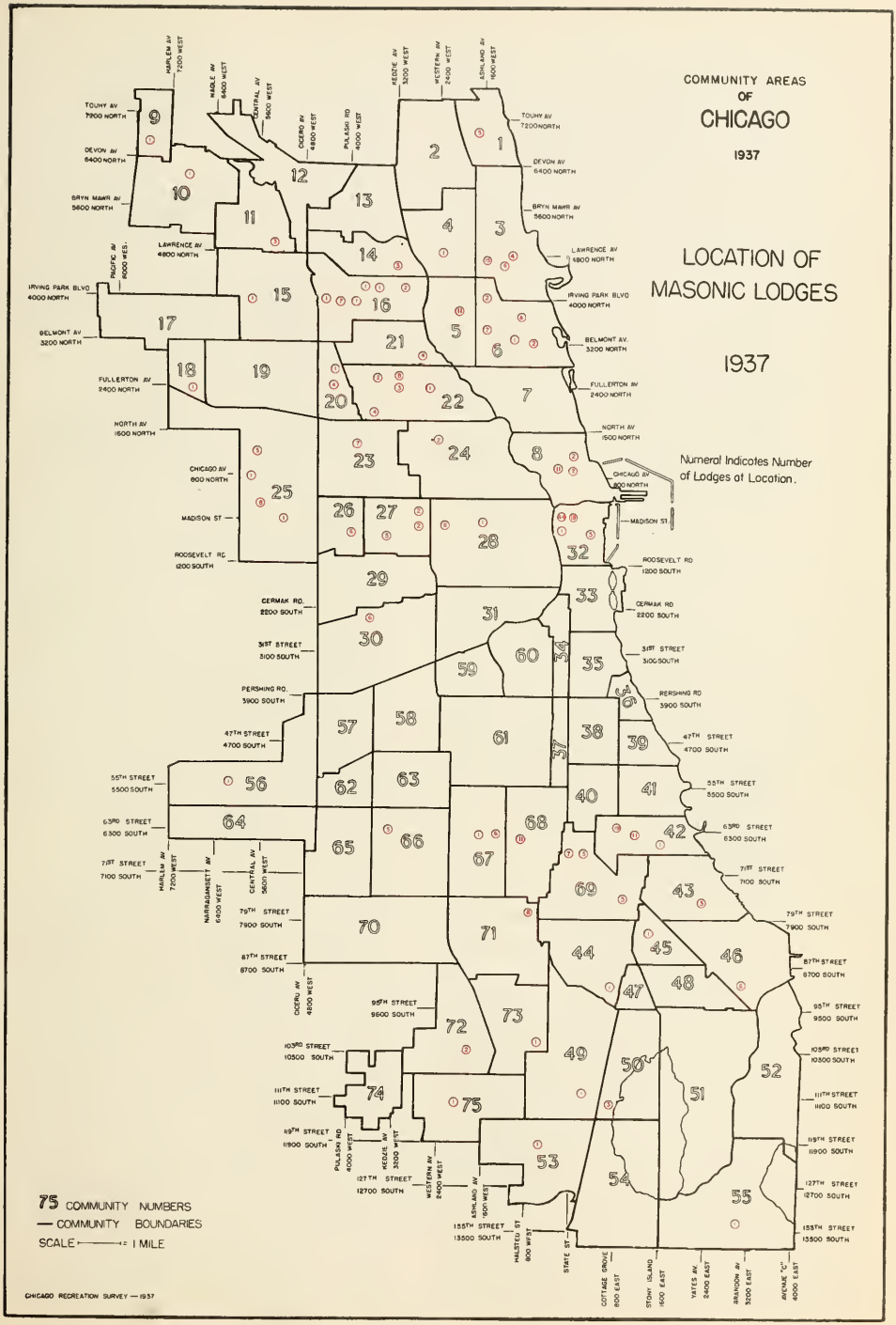
lodges included 3,304,304 members. Of the 209,000 Masons in Illinois in 1937 fifty per cent resided in Cook County; of these approximately 100,000 lived within the city of Chicago.

Masonic groups have occupied a place in the social life of Chicago during almost its entire history. In 1854 the cornerstone of the first Masonic Temple in Chicago was laid on a site on Dearborn between Washington and Randolph Streets. An inventory of the city's Masonic organizations in 1938 reveals a total of 233 individual lodges. These groups meet at 154 locations, with thirty-four lodges conducting their activities in the Masonic Temple Building at 32 West Randolph Street in the Loop. Most of the lodges share their halls, several of which are owned cooperatively by a number of Masonic lodges. In some instances Masonic groups utilized halls owned by other fraternal organizations. In addition to the Ancient Craft Mason Lodges there are ninety-nine fraternal groups in which Masonic membership to varying degrees is a prerequisite to affiliation. This number includes forty-three chapters of the Royal Arch Masons, the sixteen councils of the Royal and Select Masters, sixteen Knights Templar Commanderies, one consistory of the Scottish Rite, several grottoes of the Mystic Order of the Veiled Prophet of the Enchanted Realm and several other groups including the Medinah Shrine.

The recreational programs of the Masonic lodges are directed and controlled by the individual units; there is therefore some variation, depending upon the interests of the members of different lodges. Similarly, the plants and equipment are not in any manner standardized; the more affluent lodges, owning their buildings, provide more adequate facilities. However, a brief analysis of the Logan Square Masonic Temple Building, which houses thirty-eight fraternal organizations, will indicate the general recreational equipment of many lodge halls and temples. A main auditorium with accommodations for 1,200 people, another large room suitable for banquets, weddings, bazaars, etc., and three regular lodge halls are supplemented by club rooms for parties, meetings, cards and bunco and by several private dining rooms and completely furnished lounges. The use of the temple is not restricted to Masonic or other fraternal organizations, but is available for recitals, entertainments, religious services, dances and other functions. Many temples are not so pretentious. However, many include billiard tables for the use of members, and occasionally bowling alleys are provided. Typical recreation programs of the Masonic lodges include parties, smokers, dances, special evenings for wives of members, fathers' and sons' nights, etc. Minstrel shows, community singing, children's parties, golf tournaments and bowling appear on the programs of some individual lodges.

While all of the Masonic lodges include some form of recreational activities for their membership, the Shrine is the Masonic order which devotes itself almost exclusively to providing pleasure for its membership. The Medinah Temple in Chicago, at Ohio Street and Wabash Avenue, is reputed to be the largest and wealthiest in the country. It includes in its membership top ranking Masons representing almost every field in the professional, business and civic world. The building occupied by the 15,000 members of the temple represents a $2,000,000 investment. The program of the Shrine is built around the pageantry and ostentatious Oriental uniforms worn by the members. The recreational activities, many of which are open to the families and friends of the members, include band concerts, choral groups, receptions to the officers and family nights. These latter events provide support for the Chicago unit of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children. The Medinah Country Club maintained by the Shriners, twenty-three miles west of the city, offers facilities for golf, tennis, boating, riding, trap shooting, swimming and winter sports; and each summer a picnic is conducted by the Medinah Temple, open to members and their families.

Two hundred and seventy-four women's Masonic groups may be found in the city of Chicago. More than 60,000 women are affiliated with the 194 chapters of the Eastern Star. These chapters hold their meetings at sixty-three locations, with thirty-seven conducting their activities in the Loop, fifteen in the Logan Square District of the city, and thirteen in Woodlawn. The facilities used by the Eastern Star and other women's Masonic groups are usually located in the lodge halls


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
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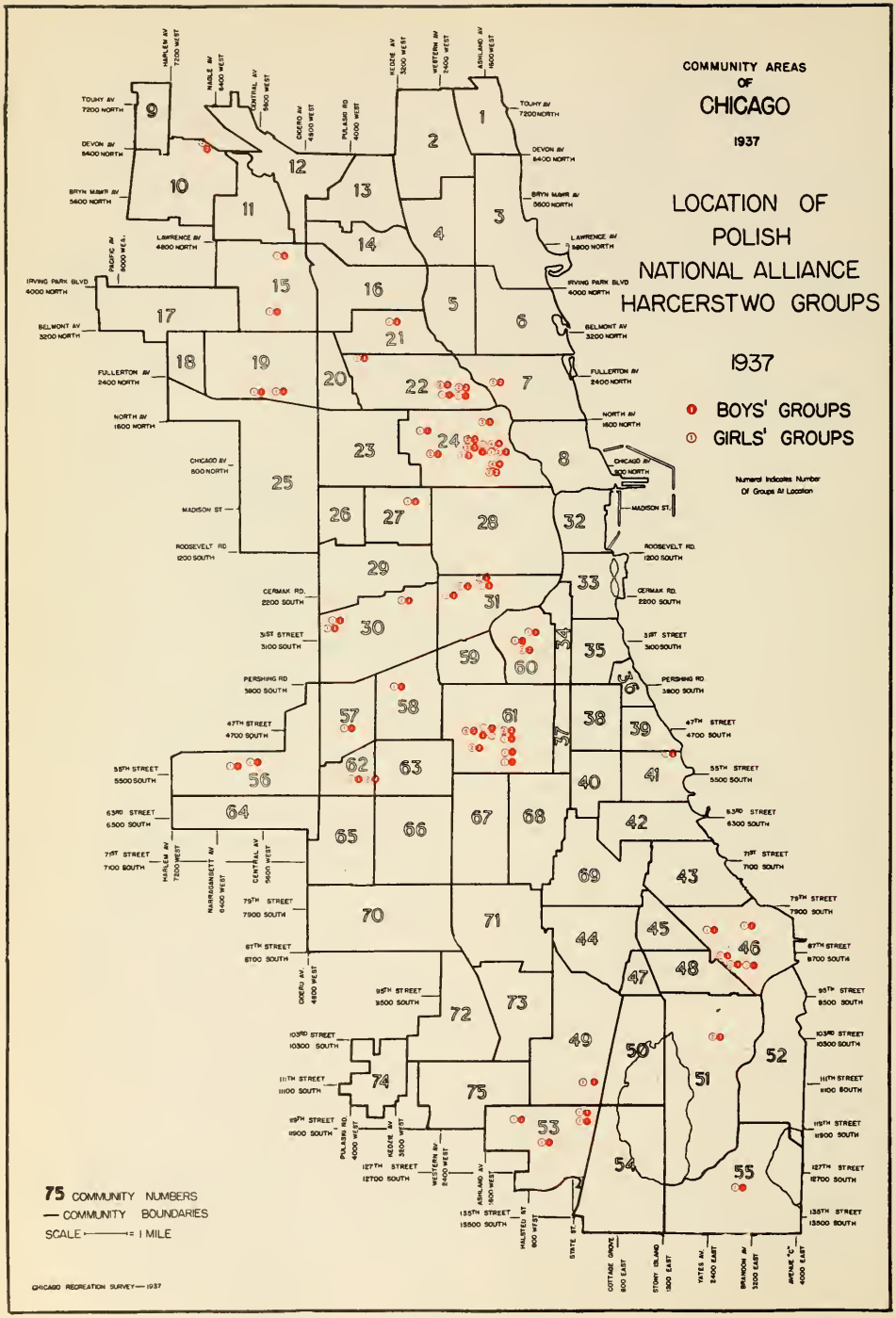
1937
LOCATION OF
MASONIC LODGES
1937
Numeral Indicates Number
of Lodges at Location.
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ⊢——⊣ 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
LOCATION OF
POLISH
NATIONAL ALLIANCE
HARCERSTWO GROUPS
1937
BOYS' GROUPS
GIRLS' GROUPS
Numeral Indicates Number
Of Groups At Location
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ⊢——⊣ = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937

and temples of other Masonic orders and in privately operated fifth-class halls. Besides the Eastern Star, Masonic orders for women in the city include the White Shrine of Jerusalem with five shrines, thirty-four conclaves of the True Kindred of Illinois, twenty-five bethels of Job's Daughters and ten other orders. Activities of the women's Masonic groups include in addition to ritual ceremonies card parties, receptions, suppers, dramatic entertainments, dances, picnics, husbands' nights.

Serving as junior adjuncts to Masonic orders two groups, the Order of De Molay and the Builders, provide fraternal affiliation and training for boys between the ages of 16 and 21 and 14 and 21, respectively. A prerequisite of membership is that the boys must be sons of members of the Masonic order or be endorsed by a Mason. The purposes of the organizations are somewhat similar, the object of the Builders being "to promote the mental, moral, physical and spiritual developments of its members." The activities of these organizations include a substantial proportion of athletic competition with inter- and intra-lodge events in basketball, softball, bowling and other sports. Most of the units provide dances at frequent intervals, and occasionally large city-wide social affairs are sponsored. As of January 1, 1938, there were twenty-eight chapters of the Order of Builders and five chapters of De Molay in Chicago. All of these units were located outside of the Loop District.

The 1938 national membership of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is estimated at more than 500,000, all of whom are located in communities of over 5,000 white inhabitants. Only one lodge is permitted in any city with less than 1,000,000 population. Two lodges of the B.P.O.E. are located in Chicago, one of which, in the Loop, was organized in 1876. The other lodge was established in 1935 in the 63d and Cottage Grove section of the city. The Elks National Memorial Building at Lake View Avenue and Diversey Parkway opposite Lincoln Park is world renowned for its architectural beauty. Many of the Sightseeing Tours of the city include a stop at this Memorial in their itineraries. Both of the Chicago lodges, with a total membership of 1,400, utilize rented facilities which are maintained for the daily use of their members. Lounges and club rooms supplement the lodge halls proper, and provide facilities for dances and smokers, special celebrations and other recreation activities. A fund raising entertainment program is an annual event, through which more than 3,400 Christmas baskets were provided in 1937. An organization for boys and young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one is maintained by the B.P.O.E. The activities of this group include teams in softball and football. Bowling is the major sports of the Elks.

Some forty lodges of the Knights of Pythias are located in the city of Chicago. Of these, two on the South Side occupy their own buildings; the remainder rent halls and other facilities for their meeting places. The Chicago membership approximates 15,000. There is no centrally controlled recreation program; each lodge conducts its own activities. The social calendar of most of the units provides for entertainment, card games, etc., after the regular business and ritual meetings, although certain evenings may be set aside for social meetings, with guest speakers and other features. There are no inter-lodge sports leagues. The majority of the individual lodges engage in bowling, softball and golf competition. The Pythian Sisters, whose program and policies are similar to the men's unit, report 7,500 members included in their twenty-five temples. In recent years the Knights of Pythias has sponsored the formation of a junior unit known as the Princes of Syracuse, 160 members of which are included in the four "boy palaces" in Chicago. Their program includes dramatics, softball teams, debating and other forms of recreation.

It is conservatively estimated that more than 8,000,000 Americans are affiliated with fraternal organizations of the insurance benefit type. These comprise approximately 120,000 individual adult and juvenile lodges. The scope of this study does not permit an analysis nor evaluation of the insurance and other types of financial benefits; it is known, however, that the attitude toward these features shows wide latitude amongst the fraternal orders themselves. In many fraternal insurance organizations recreation programs are provided only as added inducements to attract new members and thus increase the number of insur-

ance policy-holders; in others the insurance phases have tended to recede into positions of minor importance as the social recreation and fellowship interests of the society have become more predominant.

During the past few years the National Fraternal Congress of America has been conducting a survey of lodge activities of fraternal insurance organizations in the United States and Canada. Approximately 92 per cent of the fraternal insurance membership supplied information for this study. The report of the study committee takes cognizance of the fact that the recreational programs of these groups have been subjected to criticism and answers the charge in the brief statement that: "The information furnished this year should put an end for all time to the oft-repeated claim that lodge activities are no more, for the roll call of activities enumerated in our report represents practically every type of social and fraternal endeavor." A wide range of specific types of recreational and educational activities, from civic and political endeavors to classes in social etiquette, hobby clubs, public speaking, folk dancing and athletic contests, is included in the summaries. Among those functions classified as "General Entertainment" which numerically are the most popular appear the following; (The figures indicate the number of societies in which the activity is conducted):

Addresses by men in prominent life 67, amateur talent night 33, anniversary celebrations 97, annual banquets 89, automobile excursions 32, barbecues 24, bazaars 47, beach parties 30, billiard tournaments 5, bingo or lotto parties 64, birthday parties 59, boat trips 44, box socials 29, bunco parties 56, bus trips 47, card parties 101, card tournaments 30, carnivals 22, charity balls 34, checker tournaments 9, chess tournaments 4, Christmas parties 91, circuses 4, clam bakes 23, country store nights 5, corn roasts 16, dances 97, debates 33, dinner dances 50, dinners for athletic teams 37, district or regional gatherings 60, domino tournaments 3, dramatics 48, family nights 49, father and son meetings 32, film strips 32, fish fries 20, food sales 17, former members' programs 12, fraternal nights 45, guest officers' nights 37, hay rides 11, holiday programs 44, home-coming receptions 23, honor nights 27, intercouncil meetings 26, ladies' nights 27, lawn fetes 20, lectures 43, mardi gras 8, marshmallow roasts 14, municipal nights 4, mock indoor field meets 5, mock trials 18, mother and daughter meetings 22, mother and father day programs 21, movies of lodge events 26, movies (professional) 16, mystery trips 6, nationality dinners and suppers 13, nationality programs 18, neighborhood nights 4, new members' nights 42, open house for candidates 30, old clothes socials for charity 14, parents' nights 11, picnics and outings 95, pilgrimages: national and foreign 12, pool tournaments 5, popularity contests 26, public meetings 66, radio parties 11, receptions for new officers 69, receptions for retiring officers 62, receptions for war veterans 13, receptions to governmental officers 7, receptions to soldiers, sailors and marines 2, sisters' nights 2, sleigh rides 20, social game programs 38, spelling bees 18, sport nights 20, steak suppers 16, story-telling programs 12, theater parties 30, turkey nights 13, Valentine parties 43, watermelon parties 11, wiener roasts 40, open house for other societies 11, whist leagues 1, umbrella courts 1, lutefisk suppers 1, annual excursions to Poland 1, indoor picnics 1, fish and venison suppers 1, Easter parties 1, balls 1, ice skating parties 1, intercircle meetings 1, mother and son meetings 1, novelty dances 1, receptions for chaplains and clergy 1, stunt nights 1.

Among those activities grouped as "Sports and Athletics," the following events were included:

Archery 7, aviation club 2, badminton 8, bait and fly contests 1, baseball 70, basketball 55, boating, canoeing 7, bowling (tenpins) 68, boxing 17, carpet bowling 10, cricket 3, curling 4, cycling 4, dart ball 11, fencing 3, demonstrations 20, football 18, golf 27, gymnastic meets 11, handball 15, hikes 27, hockey 7, horseback riding 8, horseshoes 24, ice skating meets 7, lacrosse 2, lawn bowling 10, polo 1, quoits 8, rifle meets 4, roller skating 18, sand bag boards 4, shuffle board 7, skeet shooting 1, ski meets 2, soccer 11, softball 46, squash 2, fishing 19, mushball 7, croquet 1, swim meets 14, table tennis 13, tennis 16, touch football 2, tobogganing 2, track meets 11, trap shooting 3, volleyball 12, walking marathon 2, water polo 1, diving 6, wrestling 10, marble tournaments 1, field meets 1, gymnastic training 1, kiddy kar polo 1, marathon races 1, sport meets and tournaments 1.

In addition, "Miscellaneous Activities" listed luncheon clubs, cartoon drawing, youth athletic leagues and a wide range of other functions which could be interpreted as recreational.

The total national membership in fraternal insurance organizations would indicate that one of

every twenty inhabitants of the United States is affiliated with some type of insurance benefit group. Informed observers suggest that this percentage may be regarded as conservative when applied to Chicago. It is not possible in a study of this kind to make a detailed analysis of the membership, recreation plant and equipment, and leisure-time program of each of the hundreds of fraternal insurance lodges in the city of Chicago. The following paragraphs are not, therefore, to be regarded as an exhaustive or conclusive survey of the city's fraternal insurance groups, but more in the nature of a reconnaissance of this type of social organization.

Fraternal insurance groups may be divided into three major classifications: those in which membership is not restricted to a particular racial or religious group; a second type built around an individual nationality; and a third (which is frequently combined with the second type) in which affiliation with a particular religious sect is a requisite. In the first type are included such organizations as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Woodmen's Circle, the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World, the North American Life Assurance Society, the Royal League and a considerable number of others, many of which have a comparatively limited membership.

According to officials of the organization, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows stresses the fellowship, typified by their three-link symbol which signifies friendship, love and truth. With a national membership estimated at more than 1,500,000, the order has a total of eighty-one sublodges for men, ninety-one Rebecca lodges or women's auxiliaries, three junior lodges and six Theta Rho Girls chapters in the city of Chicago. Many of the lodge halls are owned by individual lodges, and of those without their own facilities the majority usually rent from brother lodges. Typical Odd Fellows halls are equipped with club rooms and kitchen facilities, and provide accommodations for card playing and dances. The recreation program is determined by the membership of each unit. Within recent years bowling and softball have provided league competition for many of the I.O.O.F. lodges.

More than 600,000 members are included in the 1,160 subordinate units or aeries which comprise the Fraternal Order of Eagles in the United States. Of this number approximately 20,000 are in the ten Chicago aeries. While the primary purpose of the organization is to provide various types of financial benefits for its membership, officials indicate that the aeries also "have social programs and entertainments, and take an active part in the life of their communities. Most of them have beautiful homes in which are located social and club rooms, available to both Eagles and their families." Of the Chicago units, the Garfield Park Aerie owns its hall and club rooms. The others use rented facilities. The Garfield Park Clubhouse includes, in addition to the main club room and hall, a reading room and lounging room open daily to the members of the aerie. Literature of the organization publicizing its activities calls attention to its New Year's party as well as other dances and parties. Four of the Chicago aeries have ladies' auxiliaries whose activities nationally include drill teams, marching clubs and musical groups. The policy of the national organization provides that each aerie shall control and develop its own recreation program.

The Loyal Order of Moose in 1937 reported more than 500,000 members in its 1,700 lodges. Of the 1938 membership it is estimated that 80 per cent are wage earners. Aside from the insurance aspects of the organization, the order has for its purposes activities in civic enterprises, fellowship and mutual helpfulness, child care and training. In the interests of the latter objective the organization maintains a notable institution, Mooseheart, near Aurora, Illinois, at which dependent children of deceased members are afforded opportunities for high school, vocational and musical education. Of the eleven Moose Lodges in Cook County five are located in the city of Chicago which include the greater percentage of the county's 11,000 membership. Two of the Chicago lodges are located in the Loop, and one each in the Jackson Park, Albany Park and Roseland sections of the city. There are also several chapters of the Women of the Moose and junior chapters at the same locations. Their rec-

reational activities consist of lectures, forums and picnics. Competition in softball is a comparatively recent addition to the program. The Albany Park and Greater Chicago Lodges each engaged in intra-lodge bowling competition during the past year. The facilities of the lodges vary, the Roseland units including a pool table, cards, checkers and dominoes, in addition to miscellaneous lodge paraphernalia.

The Modern Woodmen of America claim a membership of 438,469 distributed among 10,127 lodges. The Chicago membership of 1,406 divides itself into fifty-two lodges which ordinarily meet twice each month. A national survey of the activities of the Modern Woodmen of America indicates that the recreational program of its individual units is similar to that of most of the other large fraternal organizations, and includes a wide range of sports and athletics as well as the more popular social activities. As inducements to junior members, prizes of athletic equipment and various games are offered to those who secure additional members. During 1937 a baseball league was conducted by Chicago lodges, but it was not continued in 1938. Bowling is the most popular of the sports in the program of the various local lodges.

As of January 1, 1938 the national membership of the Maccabees was 212,320, divided between 3,178 adult lodges and 548 juvenile units. Both men and women are included. Sixty lodges with 8,000 members make up the Chicago totals. A summary of the national social functions and athletic activities of the Maccabees indicates that some of the lodges sponsor baseball, basketball, swimming and other sports as well as handicrafts, reading rooms, nature lore and amateur talent shows, in addition to those more or less standardized dances and parties common to most fraternal orders.

Adult lodges to the number of 1,983, and 267 juvenile lodges constitute the Independent Order of Foresters, with approximately 135,000 men, women and children members. Fifty-two courts, with a total membership of 5,500 represent the Chicago units in this fraternal insurance order. Annually for the past twenty-four years, two picnics at Jackson and Humboldt Parks have been conducted by the Chicago courts, and each winter a city-wide banquet is held at one of the Loop hotels. Several of the lodges have bands which play at the conclusion of meetings, and frequently dancing is provided by children. According to the National Fraternal Congress report, other activities of the order include a weekly newspaper, trips and excursions, dances, Valentine parties, concerts and various forms of athletic competition.

The Woodmen's Circle Benefit Association has a Chicago membership of more than 600 divided among twenty-five groups. Nationally the organization has 133,030 members affiliated with 2,712 adult lodges and 1,759 juvenile lodges. A national inventory of recreational activities of the Circle indicates that its program is primarily social and beneficiary with comparatively little emphasis on athletic or sporting events.

The Royal Arcanum has a total national membership of 70,000 divided into 670 adult lodges. A total of 6,500 men constitute the thirty-five councils in the City of Chicago. Nine of the Chicago units are located in the Loop, eleven on the North and Northwest Sides, eight on the South Side and seven on the West Side of the city. "Membership drive" literature characterizes the organization as "nonsectarian, nonpolitical and thoroughly cosmopolitan in character, all nationalities of the white race being represented in its membership . . . The local councils are the center of social and fraternal activities that bring lasting pleasure to all that attend." Nationally, recreation activities of the Royal Arcanum include banquets, beach parties and picnics, dramatic shows, dinner dances, chess tournaments, card parties, boat trips and such athletics as badminton, basketball, bowling, handball, horseshoes, quoits and softball. Besides these each year the Chicago councils conduct a golf tournament and provide softball and bowling leagues with ten and fifteen teams, respectively.

Slightly less than 45,000 men, women and children make up the national membership of the Woodmen of the World, distributed among 675 individual units or camps of which 479 are adult and 196 juvenile lodges. Fifty camps, with a membership of about 4,500 are located in the city of Chicago. In 1937, eight bowling and a similar number of softball teams competed in Chicago leagues of the Woodmen of the World. The literature of the organization emphasizes the

brotherhood aspects of the society, and points out that the individual camps give opportunity for self-development through forums for discussion and debate on interesting subjects, and "afford a place for wholesome entertainment and recreation."

Seventy-seven councils, more than one third of the lodges of the North American Union Life Assurance Society, are located in the city of Chicago. It is estimated that an even higher percentage of the total national membership of 22,478 men and women are affiliated with these Chicago units. The meeting places of Chicago councils are located in twenty-three community areas, with eight councils conducting their meetings in halls in area 68 and seven in community area 8. Publications of the society include the social calendars of the individual councils and notices of softball tournaments, sewing clubs, picnics, card parties and other types of recreation. Bowling is also sponsored by the organization.

One hundred and thirty-five councils located in nine states comprise the 18,000 members of the Royal League which, in addition to offering its members financial benefits, has for one of its objectives "the purpose of providing an outlet in its members' social instincts." Thirty-five of Chicago's councils are exclusively for men, fourteen for women, and seventeen include both men and women. An adjunct of the association is the Rho-Lambda Fratority, consisting of young men and women between sixteen and twenty-one years of age. The object of the fratority is to provide the "proper environment and the right kind of social activity for young people, and to promote the general objectives of the Royal League." There are three chapters in Chicago. An analysis made by the national headquarters of the organization reveals that most Chicago groups have two socials each month, one of which is held in conjunction with the regular meeting. Among the athletic activities were twelve softball teams, thirty-two dart ball teams, and more than a hundred bowling teams. Intra- and inter-council competition is conducted in most of these sports. The bowling season is culminated in national competition. Each year the Royal League National Golf Association conducts a tournament in which Chicago is represented. Other regularly sponsored activities of the Chicago councils include dances, picnics, dinner, card and bunco parties, and special entertainments for each of the holidays.

The National Union Assurance Society numbers slightly more than 19,000 men members. Twenty-four locals of the organization are situated in the city of Chicago, using hotels and commercial halls as meeting places. Among the recreation activities are smokers, parties, illustrated lectures, talent nights, Christmas parties, women's nights, athletic exhibitions, bowling leagues and picnics.

In the previous chapter the organization and activities of individual nationality groups in Chicago have been considered. It has also been pointed out that a considerable number of the foreign language associations and clubs are of the fraternal benefit type. It would appear that there are fraternal insurance societies for practically every foreign language group in the city of Chicago, and that in addition to providing sick and death benefits some of these organizations make appreciable contributions to the social and recreational life of their members. Space limitations prevent an extensive analysis of all of these groups. A synopsis of the programs and activities of several, however, will illustrate the general characteristics of the nationality fraternal insurance orders.

Approximately one-seventh of all the Polish residents of the city are affiliated with the 320 locals of the Polish National Alliance of America. This represents approximately one-fourth of the 287,463 national membership of the organization. The headquarters, owned by the Alliance, consist of a modern air-conditioned building at 1514-20 West Division Street. Of the Chicago units only two occupy their own property, the remainder rent halls for their monthly meetings. Since 1933 the Polish National Alliance has conducted its recreation program through a sports and recreation department affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union. According to officials expenditures for uniforms and trophies average $25,000 annually. Athletic activities in Chicago consist of the following: baseball: North Side and South Side Leagues, with ten teams each; basketball: North Side, South Side and Southwest Side Leagues, with a total of twenty-three teams; bowling:

men's, ten leagues, sixty teams, 4,200 games; women's, four leagues, sixteen teams, 660 games; softball: three leagues with twenty teams; soccer: one team in International Soccer League; swimming: an annual meet; tennis: one league with six teams; track: an annual meet. For all of these events facilities of public, private and commercial agencies other than the Alliance are used. A library with approximately 18,000 volumes in Polish and 10,000 in English is available to members without charge and to others upon the payment of a deposit fee. An average of 500 individuals each month avail themselves of the library. The Polish National Alliance also maintains a university in Pennsylvania, open to youth of the Polish National Alliance. In 1934 the organization embarked upon a youth movement for boys and girls of Polish extraction. This organization is known as the Harcerstwo. The membership is composed of children up to the age of sixteen whose parents pay for their insurance policies in the Polish National Alliance. In Chicago there are 6,911 active members divided into 212 troops or groups. Activities consist of athletic events, excursions, camping and other forms of social recreation. A summer camp of 325 acres near Palatine, Illinois, is in process of construction.

The Polish Women's Alliance has a membership of 19,000 in Chicago divided among 203 groups of which approximately one-half meet at the main building at 1300 North Ashland Avenue; the remainder conduct activities in other predominantly Polish sections of the city. The program of the organization includes dancing, group theatricals, physical culture, choirs, an orchestra, drum and bugle corps, lectures and calisthenics. Two full-time paid instructors are employed to assist in the direction of the program; and a library with 7,000 volumes, 95 per cent of which are Polish, is maintained at the Ashland Avenue location, open to the public daily without cost.

Organized in 1925, the Order of the Sons of Italy is the largest Italian-American organization in the United States, and has a national membership approaching 500,000. According to officials of the organization, its insurance features are not compulsory. Within the past few years the order has undertaken a recreation and athletic program including softball and baseball league competition, and a boxing tournament. An enlargement of the program to include basketball, soccer, bowling and other activities was contemplated during the summer of 1938. This organization has a Chicago membership of 6,000, divided among thirty-eight lodges.

Another organization serving Italian immigrants and their descendants in the city, namely, the Italo-American National Union, has 45 chapters in Chicago. The majority of its national membership of 4,399 are included in these units. Since 1936 the Italo-American National Union has sponsored the Italo-American Youth Organization, the aims of which are to foster through athletics and games a true understanding of their fellowmen among the Italian-Americans. According to officials of the organization, affiliation with the I.A.N.U. is not required for participation in the youth activities. During 1937 four leagues with 120 teams competed in softball tournaments, and sixty-eight boys took part in boxing activities. Both of these events were approved by the Amateur Athletic Union. Other agencies of a recreational nature within the organization are twelve orchestras, and five bands, with the parent body sponsoring one large official band.

Among the Swedish organizations in Chicago the Independent Order of Svithiod is one of the most prominent, and one-third of its seventy-three lodges are located here. The local membership, all of Swedish extraction, totals 8,000. Many of the lodges own their halls and clubhouses which provide, in addition to lodge halls, diversified facilities for recreation. Included in the functioning of the organization are social activities for children, young people and older groups. Among these are "amateur theatricals, music festivals, chorus singing, band concerts, lectures, sport events, parties, dances, etc., in addition to the regular meetings and get-together events of the various groups. And of course there are the numerous 'smorgasbord' and 'sillfrukost' parties." Since 1933 the organization has fostered a new movement in the Svithiod Junior Clubs of which boys and girls between the ages of five and sixteen constitute the membership. A considerable part of the program of the Svithiod is built around its degree and drill teams. Among the more outstanding entertainment programs have

been the anniversary celebrations with over 5,000 in attendance, witnessing a pageant in which more than 700 amateur players took part, and the annual Svithiod picnics which attract from 25,000 to 50,000 people at a private picnic grove. The Svithiod drum and bugle corps and the Svithiod concert band provide music on these occasions.

The Independent Order of Vikings, with a national membership of 12,230 in 105 lodges, also serves men and women of Swedish descent in the city. Among the activities of the Chicago units are bunco and card parties, baseball leagues, drill exhibitions, picnics, song writing contests and anniversary celebrations.

Among other fraternal insurance organizations whose membership is concentrated in individual nationality groups is the German Mutual Benefit and Aid Society, with a membership of 1,200 in the city divided among twenty-seven local lodges, one of which is devoted to voice culture and another to sports and physical culture. This latter group conducts gymnasium activities at Wicker Park Hall, 2042 West North Avenue, with fencing and swimming included in the winter program.

The Luxemburger Brotherhood of America is a fraternal organization with death and sick benefits, which on January 1, 1938 had a membership of 1,480 in the city of Chicago. While originally the membership was limited to those of Luxemburgian descent, this restriction no longer prevails. The eight sections, the singing society, and an independent club, which make up the Chicago unit, have no clubhouse nor building but meet in rented halls and at the central office. The major events on the social program are the annual Schobermesse, a two-day picnic held in a private grove, bowling and softball tournaments.

A total of 5,600 Lithuanian men and women are affiliated with the Chicago Lithuanian Mutual Benefit Society and the Chicago Lithuanian Society. This organization was established "to further social, moral and intellectual advancement among the people of Lithuanian birth or descent" and to provide various financial benefits. Its major recreation features are a concert and dance. Its dramatic productions are held at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, and its annual picnic is conducted in a private grove.

The activities of the Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit Association include bunco tournaments, dances and picnics. Two thousand adults and a similar number of children are included in the eight Chicago units of the Slovene National Benefit Society. The Danish Brotherhood lodges and the Sons of Denmark, the Unity of Bohemian Ladies and the German Order of Harugaru are among other fraternal insurance societies with lodges in the city. The Tatran Slovak Union, with a membership of approximately 2,000, stages dramatic productions in rented halls about four times each year. It participates in pageants, parades and other civic demonstrations, conducts outings to the Forest Preserves, and sponsors dinner dances several times each winter. That there are a considerable number of other fraternal insurance groups for specific nationalities not indicated in the above paragraphs is known. In general, however, it may be said that the programs, types of activity and facilities available to these organizations parallel those described in the preceding paragraphs, and further elaboration would add little to the findings of this study.

While discussing the Knights of Columbus and the B'nai B'rith in Chapter V mention might have been made that both of these organizations have benefit insurance provisions in their programs. Because of their sponsorship of youth activities and their active support of religious agency recreation movements they generally are classed with such agencies as the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. in preference to inclusion with fraternal insurance societies. There are, however, a considerable number of distinctly benefit and aid societies, associated with individual sects and denominations. Among these are the Catholic Order of Foresters, with a national membership of 138,808 men and boys, and with 20,348 members included in 213 Chicago courts. As expressed by an official of the organization, "these groups, collectively and individually, are active in all types of athletic and social demonstrations such as baseball, softball, basketball, golf, ice skating, track meets, bowling, horseshoes, handball, sport nights, picnics, dances, bunco parties, card parties, card tournaments, banquets, bingo parties, bazaars, glee and choral groups, etc." The individual councils utilize the parish halls of Catholic

churches throughout the city, and in some instances rent commercial facilities. In the conduct of its recreation program the Order divides the city into six associations, half of which are on a geographical basis, the others being determined by the nationality of the membership. Each of the associations sponsors a softball league, conducts a bowling league and tournament, and a golf league. During 1937, 1,500 bowlers participated in the final bowling tournament and in 1938, fifty-four teams competed in softball. An annual picnic sponsored by each association provides funds to defray the expenses of the athletic program. In all sports except bowling participation is open without cost to all members of the order; in bowling the individual participant is required to pay the charge for the use of the commercial alleys. The juvenile membership is designated Boy Rangers, with special competition and a camping program provided for the group.

The Daughters of Isabella, composed of Catholic women between the ages of sixteen and sixty, has a Chicago membership of approximately 4,000 divided among twenty-seven circles which include diversified nationality groups. Individual units of the organzation sponsor a social program in which the following activities are included: lectures, public speaking, dancing, card parties, bowling, hiking, and gymnasium classes. Each circle holds two meetings a month. The individual unit governs its own activities and rents the facilities for its program.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union has a total membership of 44,837 in 609 Chicago lodges. Since 1927 the major recreation activities of the organization have been directed through the Youth and Sports Committee. In Chicago this organization sponsors sixty-eight Scout Troops and supervises leagues and competition in baseball, basketball, softball and bowling. During 1937, six teams competed in baseball, eight in basketball and fourteen in softball. Six women's and ten men's teams were entered in bowling competition. Handicraft, dances, nationality programs, picnics and banquets are included on the social calendar of many of the groups, and a museum and public library are maintained by the Union in its main building at 984 Milwaukee Avenue.

Among other Catholic organizations may be noted, first, the Slovak Catholic Sokol, with approximately 3,000 members in the city. It uses public and private facilities in various neighborhoods for its program which includes a wide range of athletic events. Second, the Knights of Lithuania which has for its purpose to unite the Lithuanian youth of Roman Catholic faith, claims a national membership of slightly more than 1,500 in thirty-seven councils. Its Chicago units are found in six Roman Catholic churches, with a recreation program including a picnic held jointly each year, a Knights of Lithuania choir, a basketball league, lectures, dances and other social recreation.

The Free Sons of Israel have a total membership of more than 1,800 men and women affiliated with the sixteen Chicago lodges. With the exception of one lodge which meets on the far South Side, the Free Sons Club at 316 North Michigan Avenue is the headquarters of all lodges. Its facilities include a large hall with accommodations for 250 and a smaller hall with a capacity of seventy-five people, dining facilities, lounging and reading rooms, and billiard and ping pong tables. Among its activities are a bowling league, glee and dramatic clubs, and frequent dances and parties. According to officials of the organization, future plans include the sponsorage of forums and the installation of light gymnasium equipment in the club's headquarters.

The Concordia Mutual Benefit League has a national membership of about 11,000 drawn from the Lutheran faith. The Slovak Evangelical Union is an insurance society associated with the Slovak Evangelical Church. The National Fraternal Congress lists among other religious fraternal benefit associations the Lutheran Brotherhood with 53,000 members, the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America with 10,000, the first Catholic Slovak Ladies Union of the U.S.A. with 61,220, the Provident Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America with 7,000, the Bohemian Roman Catholic Central Union of Women with 7,639, and the Croatian Catholic Union of the United States with 8,650 members. Greek Catholic and Russian Orthodox Mutual Societies are also included among the reporting agencies. Not all of these agencies offer recreation

to their membership. The activities of some are restricted to provision of insurance for their members, with their meetings limited to business matters. A considerable number, however, use facilities of the churches with which their membership is affiliated and have regularly scheduled programs. Picnics, card parties and dances are frequently included among their recreational activities.

Special mention should be made of fraternal organizations among the Negro population of the city. Leaders in the colored communities of Chicago estimate that more than 15 per cent of the entire adult population are affiliated with at least one fraternal order. Societies of the burial insurance type in particular have long flourished among the Negroes, and fraternal non-religious groups have attracted large memberships. During recent years unfavorable economic conditions have had a marked adverse effect on colored fraternal organizations; many of them have gone out of existence entirely, while others continue but carry a considerable proportion of their membership on a nonpaying basis.

Masonic orders, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, Foresters and a large number of other Caucasian fraternal organizations have their counterparts among the Negro groups. There is, however, no relationship between the groups except in name, or the fact that the rituals frequently are similar. The Negro orders commonly provide the more elaborate ceremonies and more imposing regalia. Frequently the official designation of the organization varies slightly; for example, whereas the white Elks group is known as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks the official title of the colored Elks is the Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World. Similarly, the colored equivalents of the Knights of Pythias are known as the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

The membership of the Negro Elks is divided among four lodges located on the South Side of the city, and their programs, patterned after those of the "White Elks," include, in addition to the ritual, parties, social meetings and dances. The Chicago membership at the present time is approximately 300; the national total 190,000. Two thousand members are included in the fifteen subordinate lodges of the Knights of Pythias, N.A.S.A. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows has a Chicago membership of 500 divided among four lodges, and its activities include monthly meetings, social entertainment and grand lodge sessions. The Ancient United Knights and Daughters of Africa is a fraternal insurance organization with thirteen lodges in the city of Chicago. There is no regular recreation program for its 400 members, but the activities frequently include socials and lectures sponsored by individual lodges. The membership of the colored Masonic orders of the city is not ascertainable. Several leaders in fraternal affairs on the South Side estimate that a total of more than 4,000 have been affiliated with the Chicago lodges; however, the total number of active paying members at the present time is generally regarded as very much less than this number. Twenty-eight hundred women are included in thirty-two lodges of the colored Order of Eastern Star. This organization has frequent parties, picnics, and each year its charity ball is regarded as one of the high-lights of the social season.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL CLUBS

Clubs may be defined for purpose of this study as associations of persons for the promotion of some common object such as literature, science, politics, or good fellowship. It will be observed that most of the organizations discussed in previous chapters conform in a considerable degree to this designation. For example, practically all of the various fraternal and insurance societies specify fellowship as one of their objectives. Certainly the youth agencies mentioned in Chapter VI are intended to provide enjoyment and pleasure through participation in common interests. Most of the above groups, however, have long been identified as specific types of institutions with an individuality of their own.

While to most people the term club applies to private membership groups, it has been pointed out in Volume II that the commercial health club operates primarily with the profit motive foremost. The difficulty today of determining the exact character and function of a particular group by its mere name may be observed for example in the several yacht clubs operating in Chicago. Most of these groups are concerned with aquatic activities; one, however, is a night club. Several hundred of the city's retail liquor establishments are designated as clubs, and although their patronage brings together those who have a common interest, they do not conform to the generally accepted meaning of the word club.

There is an increasing number of organizations not included in the previous chapters which make varying provisions for the recreational life of their membership. Most of these organizations comprise individuals on the same economic level who are brought together through the desire for fellowship, because of common business, professional, neighborhood or religious interests, or because they wish to participate in certain forms of recreational activity. The functions of many of these clubs are not confined to recreation; on the contrary, it would appear that to the membership of most of these groups the statement that they are of recreational significance would come as somewhat of a surprise. In the following pages brief mention is made of some of the types of organizations which to varying degrees conform to the general pattern of social clubs.

Women's Clubs

One can do little more than hazard a guess as to the number of women's organizations in Chicago. Because the greater percentage of such groups have no permanent headquarters but conduct their meetings in homes of individual members and in rented facilities of commercial halls, hotels and other institutions, even a block by block canvass of the city would not reveal the extent of such organizations. Comparatively few, and these only the larger women's clubs of the city, are affiliated with the Chicago and Cook County Federation of Women's Organizations and the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Sixty-two individual clubs, with an aggregate membership of approximately 100,000 are associated with the former organization, and an estimated 80,000 club women from the entire state are members of the clubs included in the Illinois Federation.

The Chicago and Cook County Federation of Women's Organizations was established in 1923 through a reorganization of the Chicago Federation of Women's Organizations. Its purpose is: "To bring into communication with one another various organizations in Cook County, Illinois, for the purpose of co-operating in their work and rendering assistance to each other in their various activities." Twenty-six standing committees aid in the development of specific phases of women's club programs. These are: American Home, Art and Literature, Auditing, Citizenship, Civic, Civil Service, Conservation, Education, Historical, House, Humane Education, Institutions, Legislation, Membership, Motion Pictures, Music, Publicity and Printing, Program, Public Health,

Public Welfare, Radio, Recreation, Reception, Resolutions and Revisions, Safety, Ways and Means. It will be observed that in addition to a specific committee for recreation the Cook County Federation includes other groups devoted to specific leisure-time cultural interests. At eight regular monthly meetings of the organization during 1937-1938 the programs included music recitals and lectures on motion pictures, art, the American home, and public safety. Each year the Cook County Federation takes an active part in the *Chicago Tribune* Women's Congress, the Chicagoland Music Festival and the Paint-up Clean-up Drive during Youth Week. Under the leadership of Mrs. Walter Hermsdorf, a member of the Chicago Recreation Commission, the organization has been particularly active in working toward the provision of more adequate play facilities for Chicago children and in the wider use of the school plant.

The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs is organized on a congressional district basis, with district chairmen and county presidents elected in each area. To assist individual clubs in the development of their programs and to co-ordinate activities of the organization throughout the State, special committees for American citizenship and American home, art, civil service, conservation, education, gardens, Indian welfare, international relations, junior club women, law observance, legislation, literature and library service, motion pictures, music, press and publicity, public health and child welfare, public welfare, radio and club institutes, function as departments of the state organization, and suggested outlines covering each one of these phases of the club programs are prepared for the guidance and instruction of individual clubs. A program bureau assists in recommending artists, speakers and entertainers, and in the development of special program suggestions.

The Council of Catholic Women of the Archdiocese of Chicago has a membership of more than one thousand clubs with a cumulative total of 400,000 women. It is primarily a social service organization, one of its objectives being "aid in providing an adequate recreation program that will shield Catholic girls from the temptations of modern life." The sponsorship of the Catholic Girl Scout movement in the area is one of its activities. Many of its affiliated groups do not have their own club facilities, but meet in Park District fieldhouses, hotels and commercial halls. The Illinois Club for Catholic Women, one of the larger social bodies comprising members of this religious denomination, has a membership of approximately one thousand seniors and an additional two hundred juniors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six. Committees of the organization include social, educational and recreational groups. Activities of the senior section of the organization include several benefit affairs, usually card parties, each year; the younger members have a regular schedule of bowling, a sewing club, and several informal dances each month. At one time the organization occupied its own million dollar clubhouse; it now utilizes rented facilities in a near North Side hotel. A country club at Michillinda, Michigan, is maintained by the organization.

More than one hundred clubs are affiliated with the Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations, which has for its purpose: "To expedite work of common interest along the lines of social service, religious, cultural, educational, civic improvements, city, state and national legislation." The Federation operates through twenty-one committees including those for education, school affairs, motion pictures and social relations. Of the various Jewish women's groups, the Chicago Women's Aid, with a membership of 1,100, is quite active in movements looking toward the provision of adequate public recreation facilities throughout the city.

Chicago's most prominent women's organization with a civic purpose is the Chicago Woman's Club, founded in 1876. Occupying a five-story clubhouse at 72 East Eleventh Street, it has a membership of more than one thousand with a junior auxiliary of fifty members above eighteen years of age. The majority of the members are "home women," but some professional women appear in the membership. Each week a program, usually of an educational nature, is presented. In addition various groups within the club promote lectures and recitals on art, literature and music, and are active in education and public welfare. Several times each year the organization sponsors dramatic productions for philanthropic purposes,

churches throughout the city, and in some instances rent commercial facilities. In the conduct of its recreation program the Order divides the city into six associations, half of which are on a geographical basis, the others being determined by the nationality of the membership. Each of the associations sponsors a softball league, conducts a bowling league and tournament, and a golf league. During 1937, 1,500 bowlers participated in the final bowling tournament and in 1938, fifty-four teams competed in softball. An annual picnic sponsored by each association provides funds to defray the expenses of the athletic program. In all sports except bowling participation is open without cost to all members of the order; in bowling the individual participant is required to pay the charge for the use of the commercial alleys. The juvenile membership is designated Boy Rangers, with special competition and a camping program provided for the group.

The Daughters of Isabella, composed of Catholic women between the ages of sixteen and sixty, has a Chicago membership of approximately 4,000 divided among twenty-seven circles which include diversified nationality groups. Individual units of the organzation sponsor a social program in which the following activities are included: lectures, public speaking, dancing, card parties, bowling, hiking, and gymnasium classes. Each circle holds two meetings a month. The individual unit governs its own activities and rents the facilities for its program.

The Polish Roman Catholic Union has a total membership of 44,837 in 609 Chicago lodges. Since 1927 the major recreation activities of the organization have been directed through the Youth and Sports Committee. In Chicago this organization sponsors sixty-eight Scout Troops and supervises leagues and competition in baseball, basketball, softball and bowling. During 1937, six teams competed in baseball, eight in basketball and fourteen in softball. Six women's and ten men's teams were entered in bowling competition. Handicraft, dances, nationality programs, picnics and banquets are included on the social calendar of many of the groups, and a museum and public library are maintained by the Union in its main building at 984 Milwaukee Avenue.

Among other Catholic organizations may be noted, first, the Slovak Catholic Sokol, with approximately 3,000 members in the city. It uses public and private facilities in various neighborhoods for its program which includes a wide range of athletic events. Second, the Knights of Lithuania which has for its purpose to unite the Lithuanian youth of Roman Catholic faith, claims a national membership of slightly more than 1,500 in thirty-seven councils. Its Chicago units are found in six Roman Catholic churches, with a recreation program including a picnic held jointly each year, a Knights of Lithuania choir, a basketball league, lectures, dances and other social recreation.

The Free Sons of Israel have a total membership of more than 1,800 men and women affiliated with the sixteen Chicago lodges. With the exception of one lodge which meets on the far South Side, the Free Sons Club at 316 North Michigan Avenue is the headquarters of all lodges. Its facilities include a large hall with accommodations for 250 and a smaller hall with a capacity of seventy-five people, dining facilities, lounging and reading rooms, and billiard and ping pong tables. Among its activities are a bowling league, glee and dramatic clubs, and frequent dances and parties. According to officials of the organization, future plans include the sponsorage of forums and the installation of light gymnasium equipment in the club's headquarters.

The Concordia Mutual Benefit League has a national membership of about 11,000 drawn from the Lutheran faith. The Slovak Evangelical Union is an insurance society associated with the Slovak Evangelical Church. The National Fraternal Congress lists among other religious fraternal benefit associations the Lutheran Brotherhood with 53,000 members, the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America with 10,000, the first Catholic Slovak Ladies Union of the U.S.A. with 61,220, the Provident Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America with 7,000, the Bohemian Roman Catholic Central Union of Women with 7,639, and the Croatian Catholic Union of the United States with 8,650 members. Greek Catholic and Russian Orthodox Mutual Societies are also included among the reporting agencies. Not all of these agencies offer recreation

to their membership. The activities of some are restricted to provision of insurance for their members, with their meetings limited to business matters. A considerable number, however, use facilities of the churches with which their membership is affiliated and have regularly scheduled programs. Picnics, card parties and dances are frequently included among their recreational activities.

Special mention should be made of fraternal organizations among the Negro population of the city. Leaders in the colored communities of Chicago estimate that more than 15 per cent of the entire adult population are affiliated with at least one fraternal order. Societies of the burial insurance type in particular have long flourished among the Negroes, and fraternal non-religious groups have attracted large memberships. During recent years unfavorable economic conditions have had a marked adverse effect on colored fraternal organizations; many of them have gone out of existence entirely, while others continue but carry a considerable proportion of their membership on a nonpaying basis.

Masonic orders, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, Foresters and a large number of other Caucasian fraternal organizations have their counterparts among the Negro groups. There is, however, no relationship between the groups except in name, or the fact that the rituals frequently are similar. The Negro orders commonly provide the more elaborate ceremonies and more imposing regalia. Frequently the official designation of the organization varies slightly; for example, whereas the white Elks group is known as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks the official title of the colored Elks is the Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World. Similarly, the colored equivalents of the Knights of Pythias are known as the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

The membership of the Negro Elks is divided among four lodges located on the South Side of the city, and their programs, patterned after those of the "White Elks," include, in addition to the ritual, parties, social meetings and dances. The Chicago membership at the present time is approximately 300; the national total 190,000. Two thousand members are included in the fifteen subordinate lodges of the Knights of Pythias, N.A.S.A. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows has a Chicago membership of 500 divided among four lodges, and its activities include monthly meetings, social entertainment and grand lodge sessions. The Ancient United Knights and Daughters of Africa is a fraternal insurance organization with thirteen lodges in the city of Chicago. There is no regular recreation program for its 400 members, but the activities frequently include socials and lectures sponsored by individual lodges. The membership of the colored Masonic orders of the city is not ascertainable. Several leaders in fraternal affairs on the South Side estimate that a total of more than 4,000 have been affiliated with the Chicago lodges; however, the total number of active paying members at the present time is generally regarded as very much less than this number. Twenty-eight hundred women are included in thirty-two lodges of the colored Order of Eastern Star. This organization has frequent parties, picnics, and each year its charity ball is regarded as one of the high-lights of the social season.

the biology departments, garden clubs, and general student assemblies. To increase interest in gardening among the youth of the city a junior garden club movement is also sponsored by the Park District. Records of attendance at the various special tours of the Park District and schedules of speaking engagements of staff horticulturists indicate a total of more than forty organizations specifically designated as Garden Clubs. The following represents a partial list of such groups. Included are many garden clubs outside of the city limits of Chicago which availed themselves of the Park District services.

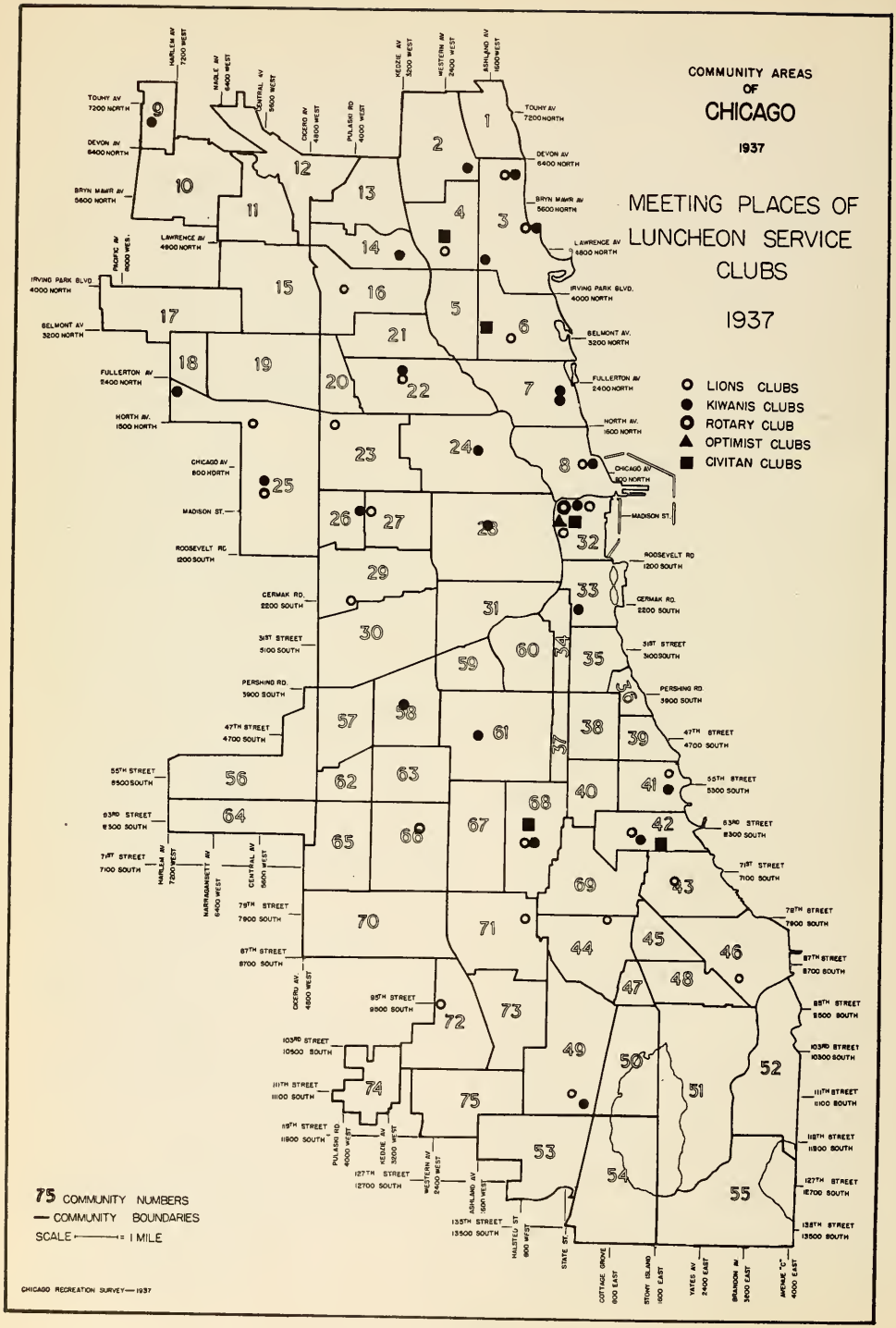
Garden Clubs

Arlington Heights Garden Club
Aurora Garden Club
Bellwood Garden Club
Beverly Garden Club
Calumet Garden Club
Chicago Cactus Society
Chicago Garden Club
Chicago Woman's Club, Garden Section
Community Garden Club of Highland Park
Dever School Garden Club
Dundee Garden Club
Edison Park Garden Club
Garden Club of Hinsdale
Garden Club of the South Shore
Glen Ellyn Garden Club (Rose Chapter)
Greater Garden Club
Hamilton Park Garden Circle
Hawthorne Garden Club
Hazelcrest Garden Club
Hermosa Park Garden Club
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, Garden Department
Illinois Garden Club
Lake Bluff Garden Club
Lincolnwood Garden Club of Evanston
Mayfair Garden Club
Maywood Garden Club
Men's Garden Club of Chicago Region and Aurora Region
Midwest Horticultural Society
Morgan Park Garden Club
National Association of Gardeners, North Shore Branch
Niles Center Garden Club
Norwood Park Garden Club
Oak Park and River Forest Garden Club
Park Ridge Garden Club
Portage Park Garden Club
Ravinia Garden Club
Sauganash Garden Club
Villa Park Garden Club
Waukegan Garden Club
Western Springs Garden Club
Wilmington Garden Club

Fifty-two other organizations indicated an interest in gardening by attendance at the tours and through sponsorship of gardening lectures. Thirty-one of these groups were individual women's clubs, several were district groups of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, one tour party was sponsored by the City and State Colored Federation of Women's Clubs, while the remainder represented churches, mothers' clubs, a musical guild, Municipal Art League and a Kiwanis Club. The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs has within its organization junior and senior garden departments, the purposes of which are: "To beautify home and city." A three-day school of horticulture for both of these groups is conducted each spring in a downtown hotel. Mention should also be made of the Society of American Florists, the Central States Dahlia Society and the American Iris Society which co-operate in the sponsorship of flower shows and the dissemination of information on particular fields of gardening.

Men's Organizations

When compared to women's organizations the number of men's groups devoted exclusively to social objectives does not bulk very large. This is not to be construed as indicating that men are less gregarious than women; no conclusive studies have found the opposite to be true. That there are fewer men's social organizations can be attributed to the fact that in general men have less free time, primarily because of the necessity of earning a livelihood. While by far the majority of women's organizations meet during the afternoon, men's groups must perforce conduct their activities in the evenings or less frequently by means of luncheon meetings. Previous chapters have shown how various men's groups affiliate with religious agencies in which recreation and fellowship play an important part. Similarly, many of the fraternal groups and insurance benefit societies provide organizations in which leisure-time activities occupy positions of varying importance in the program. In many of the local community areas throughout the city organizations


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
MEETING PLACES OF
LUNCHEON SERVICE
CLUBS
1937
LIONS CLUBS
KIWANIS CLUBS
ROTARY CLUB
OPTIMIST CLUBS
CIVITAN CLUBS
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937

with civic objectives are composed predominantly of men. In almost every instance whether the major function of the agency is neighborliness, civic betterment or reform, some social recreation features such as lectures, smokers and athletic exhibitions are provided. Of greater significance to recreation in the city is the active interest on the part of many of these groups in movements to secure adequate public provision of parks and playgrounds in their respective neighborhoods. Most of the men's recreational organizations, aside from those already mentioned, are groups brought together because of a common interest in a specific form of recreation such as golf or tennis or one of the constantly increasing types of hobbies. These clubs will be discussed in succeeding chapters.

Because of the fact that the larger part of a man's normal waking life is devoted to his business and occupational interests, it is not surprising to find within our intricate industrial pattern hundreds of groups comprising employees of individual or related establishments. The extent and varied activities of such groups are included in the analysis of industrial recreation in a later chapter. Here, however, it should be pointed out that these groups are essentially social recreation agencies. In addition to the organizations composed exclusively of employees and members of individual business establishments there are an ever increasing number of clubs in which one's profession is the basis for membership. Typical of the hundreds of such groups are the Advertising Club of Chicago, the Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Medical and Dental Societies, the Builders Club, the Engineering Club, Newspaper Men's Club, the Chicago Oilmen's Club, Chicago Linotype Society and the Architects Club of Chicago. Several of these organizations have their own club facilities, some occupy rented hotel headquarters, while many having no permanent offices or club rooms, meet in downtown hotel banquet and dining rooms.

The Chicago Association of Commerce and its adjunct Junior Association of Commerce represent the largest business groups comprising all types of professional, industrial and commercial interests. The senior organization has a membership of 4,000. While its major activities are centered around business in general and on specific problems related to individual branches of industry, the organization takes an active part in civic betterment movements. It is also the leading agency engaged in the promotion of Chicago as a convention center. For this latter objective its publications and bulletins not only stress the hotel and convention hall accommodations, but point out the city's recreation advantages, public as well as commercial. The Junior Association of Commerce with five hundred members is one of the groups sponsoring the Chicago Area Project. In all of the larger shopping districts throughout the city merchants organize themselves into local businessmen's associations. Like the Association of Commerce these groups conduct luncheon meetings, usually with guest speakers, and in addition to considering common business problems provide some forms of social recreation. Many of these associations, because of their nearness to the local community, take active part in efforts to secure more adequate public play facilities; in several instances neighborhood businessmen's groups have assumed the lead in eradicating unsocial features of retail liquor establishments in their shopping districts.

In the business organizations and associations discussed in the preceding paragraphs social activities and other forms of recreation have occupied positions of relatively minor importance. There are, however, a substantial number of businessmen's groups in which the primary function is essentially to provide fellowship and leisure-time opportunities for the membership. The majority of these clubs are located in the downtown section of the city, and their membership includes a wide range of executives and professional men. Many of these organizations have their own distinguishing characteristics with special emphasis on particular common interests. Some of the downtown clubs of this type have long been prominent in the city's social life; for example, the Chicago Club was organized in 1869; the Iroquois in 1880; and the Standard Club, the city's outstanding Jewish social club, began in 1867. The Union League Club, founded in 1879, may be regarded as somewhat typical of the larger and more influential of the downtown clubs. Many of the city's leading business men are included in its

3,000 members. Its civic and patriotic purposes may be discerned in its sponsorship of the Civic Plan for Chicago and the America Wake-up Crusade. The physical plant and equipment of this club differ little, if at all, from the facilities of the athletic clubs in the downtown district. Physical recreation activities include swimming, gymnasium groups, badminton, squash, handball, fencing, golf instruction and similar sports. Game rooms, billiard and pool tables, special facilities for hobby groups supplement the club rooms, lounges, dining rooms and ballrooms. During the winter months special dates are set aside as ladies' nights, and each Saturday afternoon from November through April lectures and entertainments for families are scheduled on the club calendar. A 10,000 volume library is available to the membership, and residential accommodations include 200 rooms for members and guests.

The University Club of Chicago numbers more than 3,500 members, the vast majority of whom are university or college graduates. It occupies its own building at 76 East Monroe Street, with facilities for swimming, racquets, squash, billiards and card playing. Several dining rooms with distinctive architectural features are included in the plant and equipment, together with lounges, club rooms, and living accommodations. The club provides a regular schedule of social events including Saturday afternoon lectures and entertainments for members and their families, dinner dances, New Year's parties, and the like.

The Cliff Dwellers Club, 220 South Michigan, is primarily a social organization for authors, artists and musicians, with business and professional men interested in these subjects included in the membership. The Tavern Club occupies facilities at 333 North Michigan Avenue. Its membership is somewhat similar to that of the Cliff Dwellers. In the Loop district may be found also the Adventurers Club at 14 North Michigan Avenue, and the Four Seasons Sportsmen's Club at 360 North Michigan. This latter organization comprises fishermen, hunters and other amateur sportsmen. Its club rooms are decorated in rustic style. Daily luncheons with an average of more than fifty members in attendance provide informal discussion of the "bull session" type. Monthly parties and an annual banquet with speakers and motion pictures are included in the program. Information, books, magazines, etc., on adventure, travel, nature study and resorts are available in the club library.

It will be observed in succeeding chapters that there are a considerable number of special recreational interest clubs in which the membership is exclusively male. Unlike most of the business clubs, the membership of some of these organizations reveals a wide range in economic status and cultural backgrounds, the specific hobby or cultural interest eliminating class distinctions. A businessman's symphony and the Businessman's Art Club are actively engaged in encouraging participation in these cultural fields on an avocational basis. The rise of camera clubs and the continued growth in stamp collecting have increased the number of men's organizations devoted to these activities.

Luncheon Service Clubs

The first club of Rotary International, the pioneer service club, was organized in Chicago in 1905. By March 15, 1938 there were 4,577 clubs throughout the world of which 2,933 were located in the United States. The national membership approximates 130,000. The purposes of the organization are to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, with particular emphasis upon the development of acquaintances, the promotion of high standards in business, the application of the ideal of service to personal, business and community life, and the advancement of international understanding. Only one Rotary Club may be established in each business community, and the membership is restricted to a representative from each distinct business or profession. Activities of Rotary Clubs are developed under four major committees: the Club Service Committee concerned with fellowship aspects and functioning of the individual club; a Vocational Service Committee; an International Service Committee; and a Community Service Committee which fosters interest in civic affairs including social, cultural and recreational activities of the community. For the past twenty years official recognition has been given by the international body to boys' work activities of Rotary Clubs, and the national organization has promoted this work through the dissemination of informa-

tion to the boys' work committees of the individual clubs. In Chicago 670 members of the Rotary Club meet each week for luncheon at the Hotel Sherman. The programs include outstanding speakers on a wide range of topics. The Rotary Club of Chicago has been active in the promotion of Youth Week, and boys' work in Chicago, and recently has provided financial support to the youth hostel movement. Assistance in the planning of programs is provided through the secretariat of the Rotary International and by suggestions in the *Rotarian,* official publication of the international organization.

In June 1938, the 1,980 clubs of the Kiwanis International, located throughout the United States and Canada, had a total membership of 101,000. Of these Chicago has twenty-three clubs with a membership of 1,322. These organizations are quite generally distributed throughout the city and hold their luncheon meetings in hotels, Y.M.C.A.'s, athletic clubs, church houses and a social settlement. Most of their meetings are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Like the other service luncheon clubs the program usually includes guest speakers on varied topics. The sponsorship of Boy Scout Troops, assistance to Y.M.C.A. organizations, and aid to the underprivileged through financial support of charitable institutions and various types of boys' and girls' work appear in the activities programs of some of the Chicago units. As with the Lions Clubs, a wide range of entertainments and benefits aid in providing the funds necessary to carry out the philanthropic endeavors of Kiwanis.

The International Association of Lions Clubs, "an association of civic service luncheon clubs," embraces a membership of more than 105,000 in its 3,000 affiliated clubs. The organization, in addition to providing social activities for its membership aims to accomplish civic and community betterment through the instrumentality of youth. Activities of Lions Clubs include, according to publications of the organization, "sight conservation and blind work, boys' and girls' work, citizenship, community betterment, civic improvements, education (including a character education code and textbooks), health and welfare, safety." Twenty-three Lions Clubs function in that many districts in the city of Chicago. Noonday luncheon meetings are held weekly with guest speakers and a wide range of special events. An analysis of the programs of the Chicago units is included in the 1937 annual report of the Lions International. Many of the organizations sponsor Boy Scout Troops and provide financial support to Y.M.C.A.'s and other agencies, particularly in the underprivileged areas of the city. Braille books and white canes for the blind, and scholarships for the same handicapped groups are among the philanthropic endeavors of most of the Chicago units. Similarly, the Lions Clubs co-operate in providing transportation and other assistance for the annual orphans' outing in Lincoln Park. The greater part of the funds necessary to finance the charitable program of the organization is derived through various entertainments, parties, theatrical performances, auctions, minstrel shows, etc. While each club devises its own social program, the national body assists in providing information, and suggestions of the Club Activities Department "cover practically every aspect of community work from conducting an Easter egg hunt to building an airport." Some of the local clubs sponsor bowling, softball and golf competition. Glee clubs, community sings and "an annual smelt festival" are among the activities listed. The interest of the organization in recreation is indicated by a comment in the report of the Committee on Education of Youth: "The leisure-time program today is of paramount importance for a boy or a girl. Misdirected or misguided leisure in a single afternoon after school, can tear down all of the good work done in school for an entire week."

Five organizations, with an aggregate membership of more than 250 in Chicago, comprise the city's representation of the Civitan International. The major objectives of this organization are: "The curbing of crime and the elimination of tuberculosis." To aid in the accomplishment of these objectives some sixty projects are provided as a guide for each club. The international body has over three hundred affiliated clubs. Publications of the organization indicate the interest of the membership in youth problems by pointing out: "Civitans recognize that it is infinitely cheaper to advance the development of the youth of our Nations through such agencies as the Boy and Girl Scouts, Boys' Clubs, Junior Civitan

Clubs, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., Girl Guides, etc., than it is to support them in institutions of correction or increase the burden of our courts." In Chicago the Lake View unit has been active in co-operating with the Y.M.C.A., and on the South Side the South Shore unit joined in a fight against taverns in the district. Luncheon meetings of the organization are held weekly.

Ten thousand members are affiliated with the Optimists International, established in 1911. Chicago's Optimists Club numbers seventy-seven men who meet each Friday noon at one of the Loop hotels. Its activities follow the general pattern of luncheon club programs. Philanthropic efforts of the organization provide for camping periods at Arden Shore for underprivileged boys, and Christmas baskets for needy families.

Somewhat similar to the Rotary Club in that its membership is composed of only one representative of each particular occupational classification of businesses or professions, the Altrusa International is a service club for women executives. Among its objectives are the promotion of educational and cultural training and improvements. The Chicago Club of the organization, known as the Chicago Altrusa Club, has a membership of forty. Its bi-weekly dinner meetings are conducted at the Allerton Hotel, 701 North Michigan Avenue. This group is particularly active in sponsoring vocational guidance and in studies of the unemployment problems of older women.

Approximately 4,000 women are included in the various clubs affiliated with Zonta International. Of this number two Chicago units, a downtown club and another group in the Sixty-third and Cottage Grove district on the South Side, include memberships of eighty-five and thirty-five, respectively. Meetings of the clubs are similar to those of most luncheon and service clubs, with prominent guest speakers. The downtown Zonta Club assists in the provision of scholarships for high-school and college students.

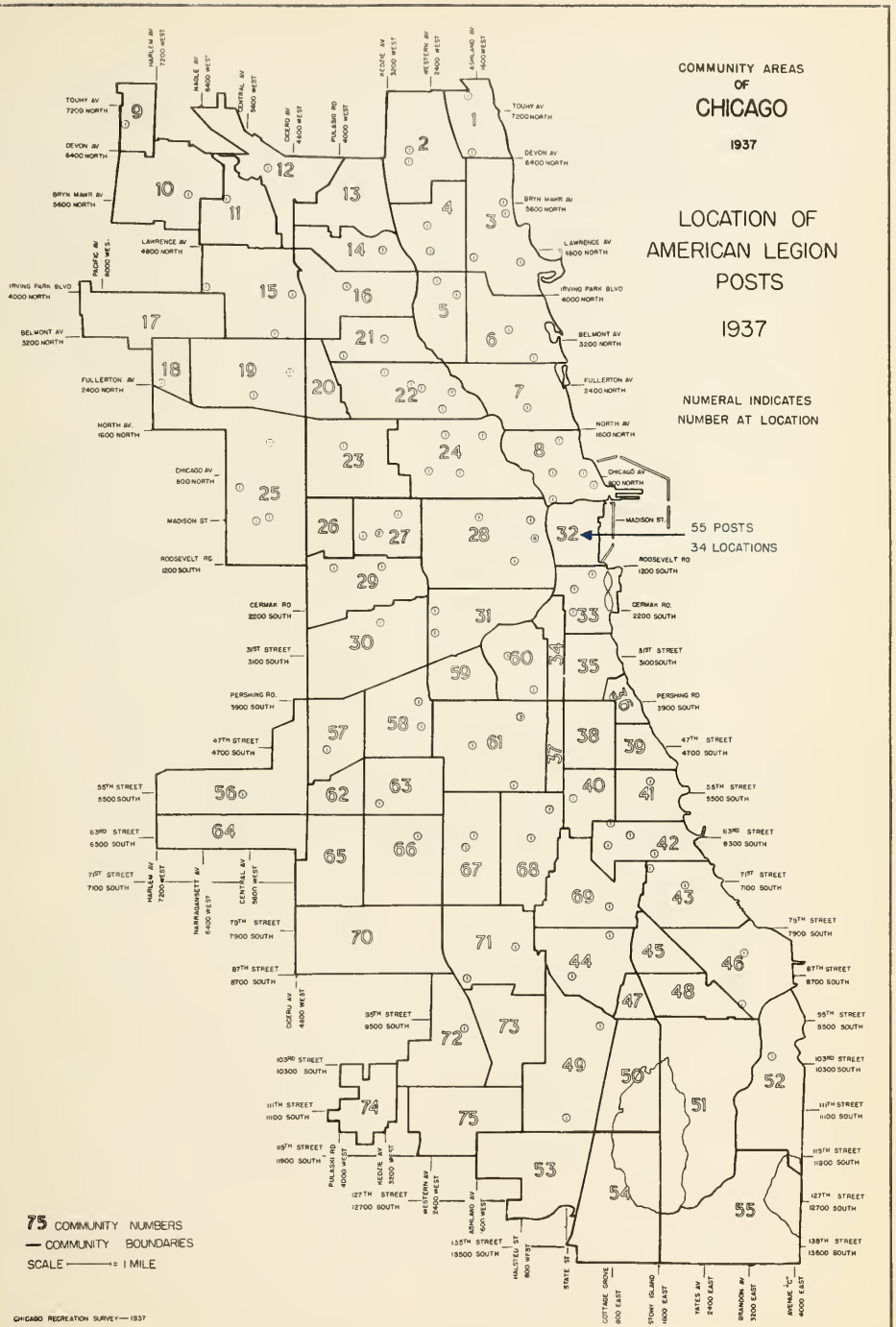
The Chicago unit of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs conducts its luncheon meetings at a Loop restaurant. The purpose of the organization is to help women of limited means and arrange holidays for needy business and professional women. The membership comprises business and professional women of the city.

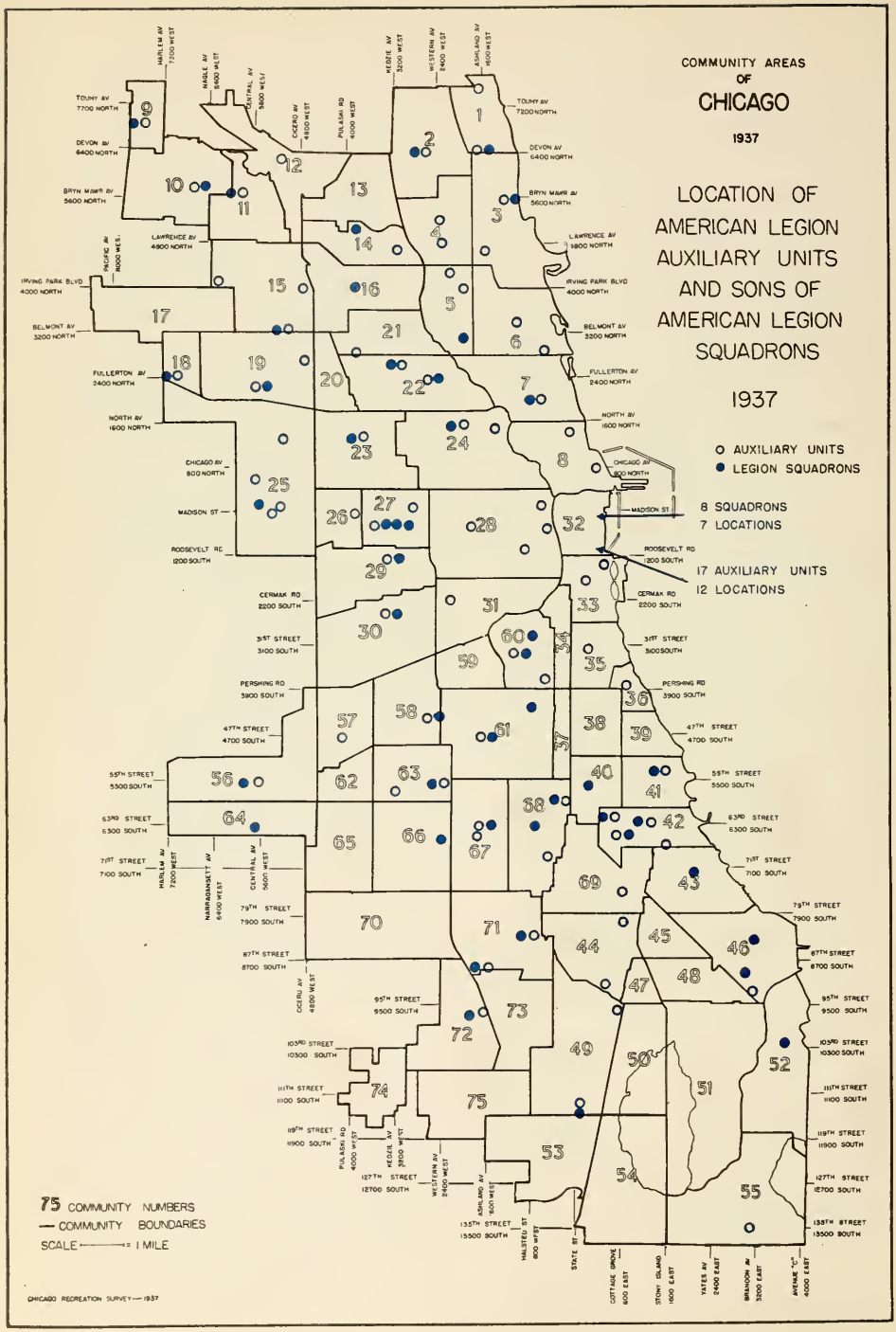
American Legion

The American Legion was established shortly after the World War, and was incorporated by an act of Congress September 16, 1919. The objects of the organization are: "To uphold and defend the constitution of the United States; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a hundred per cent Americanism; to combat autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and goodwill on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity principles of justice, freedom and democracy and to sanctify the comradeship of the war by mutual helpfulness." Membership is open to all who served honorably in the World War in various branches of the United States military, naval and marine forces.

Two hundred and twenty-eight Posts comprise the Cook County Council of the American Legion. Of these approximately 80 per cent, with a membership of over 30,000, are located in the city of Chicago. While the only county-wide recreation activity of the American Legion is the annual fourth of July celebration in Soldier Field, all Posts are encouraged and expected to take an active part in civic activities and in the promotion of youth programs in their respective communities. Participation in Memorial Day parades, the sponsorship of Armistice Day commemoration services and aid to the disabled veterans from Hines and North Chicago Hospitals are activities common to most Posts. In the accompanying map it will be observed that fifty-five Posts conduct their activities at thirty-four Loop locations. For the most part these units are composed of veterans employed in large industrial and commercial establishments in the district, or associated with the several governmental agencies. Most of the meetings of these groups are conducted in the larger downtown hotels; several, however, have their own permanent club rooms. With the exception of the Loop Posts the various Legion groups show a wide distribution throughout the city with practically every community having at least one Post.

Ninety-four American Legion Posts have women's auxiliaries which, according to a bulletin


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
LOCATION OF
AMERICAN LEGION
POSTS
1937
NUMERAL INDICATES
NUMBER AT LOCATION
55 POSTS
34 LOCATIONS
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ——— = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
LOCATION OF
AMERICAN LEGION
AUXILIARY UNITS
AND SONS OF
AMERICAN LEGION
SQUADRONS
1937
AUXILIARY UNITS
LEGION SQUADRONS
8 SQUADRONS
7 LOCATIONS
17 AUXILIARY UNITS
12 LOCATIONS
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY—1937

of the national organization, "are establishing community center buildings, working for good roads, obtaining playgrounds, beautifying parks, sponsoring units of Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scouts, aiding Boy Scout work, sponsoring the establishment of libraries and night schools, conducting health clinics and aiding hospitals. Scores of different kinds of activities which build up the communities and strengthen the bodies, minds and morals of the citizenship are being carried out." The organization includes mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of legionnaires, and provides the recreation program for its membership in addition to furthering community leisure-time activities.

Within recent years the American Legion has created a subsidiary agency known as the Sons of the American Legion, comprising sons of legionnaires. Squadrons of this organization, the majority of which meet weekly or semi-monthly, provide athletic activities as well as inspirational and patriotic programs. Fifty-six squadrons are affiliated with Chicago Legion Posts. Among other boys' activities conducted by the Legion on a nation-wide scope are annual "boys' states," which in 1938 were conducted by nineteen state departments. A program designed to educate the youth in the functions of the city, county and state government is supplemented by various types of recreation and by educational tours. A large percentage of the 1,400 in attendance at the boys' state of Illinois held at the state fairgrounds at Springfield represented youth sent by Chicago Legion Posts. The National American Legion Junior Baseball Tournament, conducted with the co-operation of newspapers throughout the country, is generally regarded as providing a major impetus to the development of the game among youth under the age of seventeen. In Chicago the tournament is conducted with the co-operation of the *Chicago Daily News,* and the local champions have made consistently favorable records in the national competition.

With a wide range in plant and equipment and with the recreation program of the Legion for the most part determined by the individual Post, it would be difficult to characterize a "typical" American Legion Post in Chicago. An analysis of Rogers Park Post Number 108, however, will serve to illustrate the facilities and activities of the more progressive units. Organized in 1920, the Post has a membership of 256, most of whom are between thirty-seven and fifty years of age. A women's auxiliary of seventy-five members and a Squadron of the Sons of the Legion with an equal number serve as adjuncts to the Post. The clubhouse is a remodeled theater building with a large hall which can also be used as a gymnasium. A permanent stage, several small club rooms and a kitchen which accommodates 300 are included in the plant and equipment. A drum and bugle corps occupies a prominent place among the organizations within the Post. The 1937 program of the Post included a minstrel show, community basket picnics, smokers, several dances, bowling and golf tournaments. Participation in parades and other celebrations in the community and financial assistance to the needy in the district may be noted among other activities. Use of the hall without charge is permitted for community enterprises. Many of the Posts have no permanent club rooms, using commercial halls, hotel dining rooms, and other facilities. An analysis of the 1937 meeting places reveals that twenty-six Legion Posts and nineteen Legion auxiliaries utilized facilities of the Chicago Park District.

While all American Legion units provide recreational opportunities, the Forty and Eight, or La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, has within the purview of its functions "fun in a big and serious way." Organized in 1920, the Forty and Eight derives its membership from a selected group "who have earned the right to play by hard work for the Legion." Each year the annual national convention of the American Legion is enlivened by the enthusiastic antics of the various units comprising the 120,000 "voyageurs" of the Forty and Eight. The Chicago unit of the Forty and Eight has a membership of more than five hundred legionnaires. Its headquarters are located at 127 North Dearborn Street in the Loop. Among its activities are several dinner dances, parties and banquets, and a golf tournament. Three "wrecks" (initiations) provide the major highlights. A fifty cent annual assessment provides funds for direct relief to children through the National Child Welfare Division of the Legion.

Veterans of Foreign Wars

Sixty-three Posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States are located in thirty-seven community areas of the city. The purposes of the organization are: "fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational." All of the Posts are active in charitable work in their communities, and several sponsor benefit performances to assist in their programs. Participation in various parades throughout the year is included among the activities of the majority of the Posts. Annual picnics, Christmas parties for children, banquets and dinner dances are also listed in addition to the provision of entertainment at the veterans' hospitals along with the distribution of cigarettes, magazines, etc. Several of the Posts sponsor Boy Scout Troops and take an active interest in other types of youth work. Women's auxiliaries provide "social events" for the wives of members, and assist in the charitable and philanthropic efforts of the Veterans of the Foreign Wars.

Miscellaneous

Of comparatively little significance in the recreation picture of the city as a whole, because of the limited number participating in their activities, are the various social organizations comprising what is sometimes known as Chicago's "society set." To be sure certain "leagues" and clubs with highly exclusive membership qualifications are to be found in Chicago. Most "society life," however, manifests itself not in organized clubs but rather through a wide range of more or less private parties, benefits, sport shows, etc. A considerable portion of the social recreational life of the younger set is served through formal debutante parties, and the opera has long been the happy hunting ground for social ambition and display. Within recent years the growing popularity of night clubs as a means of entertainment among "socialites" has led to the designation of habitual attendants at this type of establishment as "cabaret society." In general it may be said that today the boundary lines of a definite society set in Chicago are less clearly marked than formerly.

Brief mention should be made of the constant growth in a relatively recent addition to the club movement in Chicago, namely, the privately promoted play club. These clubs conducted on a fee basis are located largely in the more affluent sections of the city, and provide a wide range of recreational and educational activities. Separate divisions for boys and girls are included among the play clubs with most of the patronage or membership ranging in age from seven to fourteen. In addition to organized games, frequent trips are taken to the city's museums and to commercial entertainment attractions. The supervision and direction of this type of organization is usually provided by college students, but the more prominent clubs are operated by skilled group work leaders. These clubs function the year around, with the program conducted in the late afternoon and on Saturdays during the school terms.

CHAPTER X

ATHLETIC ORGANIZATION

It is significant that had this Volume been written a quarter-century ago practically the entire content would have been concerned with athletics and sports, with perhaps only a small section devoted to the growing playground movement. Today, with the conception of recreation so broadened in the public mind that such cultural fields as art, music and drama are regarded as necessary components in recreational provision for the use of leisure time, athletics and recreation are no longer regarded as synonymous. It is not implied, however, that the importance of athletics as a form of recreation has diminished nor that sports have receded into the background in recreational preferences. On the contrary, statistics and other factual data presented in previous volumes of this Survey and in the introduction and other chapters of this Volume bear out the claim that while the popularity of particular types of games and activities is subject to change, the total number of those taking active part in all athletics as well as those enjoying sporting events in the role of spectators constantly rises. Even during the past decade when unfavorable economic conditions have seriously hampered the individual in his choice of recreation, and many of the agencies associated with the promotion and development of particular sports have failed to survive because of financial difficulties, the aggregate of those competing in all sports in the United States has continued to show steady gains.

An accompaniment of this continuous growth and, in a degree at least, a contributing factor to it, has been the increased provision of facilities and equipment by public, private and commercial organizations. During the past four years through the co-operation of the federal government, areas and buildings for sports and athletics have been added to communities all over the country. Thus in Chicago the Park District has been enabled to engage in a considerable extension and renovation program.

It is not the purpose of this chapter to present a detailed analysis of every athletic activity or a description of the plant and equipment and programs of all organizations related to sports in Chicago. Most of the preceding chapters have mentioned the participation of individual organizations in one sport or another, and the provision of facilities for these activities. Similarly, the extent of leagues, tournaments and annual meets has been commented upon particularly in discussing nationality groups, religious agencies and fraternal organizations. There are, however, some organizations definitely labeled as athletic clubs which have not so far come in for specific discussion. It should be pointed out that the use of the term *athletic club,* like other phrases formerly used to designate definite types of institutions, has been distorted so that today an athletic club may be a "handbook" for horse race bets, a tavern or other drinking establishment, or a "poker club." In the following pages mention will be made of some of the bona fide athletic clubs in order to offer a general reconnaissance of various types of agencies sponsoring athletics in the city. To furnish a general picture of the extent of participation in particular sports a brief synopsis is included for many games and other athletic endeavors enjoying a substantial following.

Amateur Athletic Union

The controlling body in most of the city's amateur athletic competition is the Central Amateur Athletic Union affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. This body claims jurisdiction in the Chicago area over the following: all track and field events, basketball, boxing, gymnastics, handball, swimming, tug-of-war, wrestling, weight lifting, volleyball, indoor baseball, code ball, field handball and ice hockey. The purposes of the parent national organization, as indicated in its publications, are:

1. The encouragement of systematic physical exercise and education in the United States.

2. The improvement and promotion of athletic sports among amateurs.

3. The promotion of the civic interests of the nation by the country-wide education of all classes of individuals in the benefits, physically, morally and mentally, to be derived by participation in athletics and wholesome recreational sports, and the dedication of all our efforts to the attainment of this desired end.

4. The union of all eligible amateur athletic clubs, organizations or groups in the United States into such separate associations, with active membership and representation in this Union, as may, from time to time, be deemed best adapted to advance the cause of amateur athletics throughout the United States, and to foster and promote the interests of the several members.

5. The establishment and maintenance, by allied membership or otherwise, of alliances with associations of general or special jurisdiction, and composed of clubs or otherwise designated bodies of individual members, devoted wholly or partially to physical culture or to some specialty in athletics.

6. The establishment and maintenance throughout the United States of a uniform test of amateur standing, and uniform rules for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction.

7. The institution, regulation and awarding of the amateur athletic championships of the United States.

8. The promotion of National, State and local legislation in the interest of the institution of public playgrounds, gymnasia, baths and fields for amateur sport in the United States.

9. The institution of a Bureau of Records covering all branches of amateur sport in the United States.

Membership in the Association is "limited to bona fide clubs, educational institutions or other organizations of a permanent character actively promoting or participating in amateur sports and games." An organization whose interest in amateur sports is purely commercial is ineligible for membership, and income from the promotion of sporting events must be used for the further development of amateur sport, for charitable purposes, or for the general welfare of the sponsoring organization. All athletes competing in sanctioned meets of the Amateur Athletic Union must be registered with the Association; a fee of twenty-five cents is charged. Regulations of the organization provide for the disbarment of athletes for violation of eligibility rules. According to its official definition, the Amateur Athletic Union regards an amateur as "a sportsman who engages in sport for the pleasure and physical, mental or social benefits he derives therefrom and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation." The Amateur Athletic Union has always taken a lead in the organization and financing of American representatives in the Olympic games. Membership in the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union is held by the individual sections of the Chicago Park District, the Bureau of Parks and the Board of Education, and by the promotional sports groups of the city's newspapers under whose auspices much of the athletic competition is provided. The University of Chicago Athletic Department, Chicago Athletic Association, Illinois Athletic Club, Lake Shore Athletic Club, Madison Athletic Club, Medinah Athletic and Medinah Country Clubs, Midwest Athletic Club and Union League Club appear in the list of individual private groups affiliated with the central body. Among the industrial units the Acme Steel Company Good Fellowship Club, the Rand McNally Athletic Association, the Hawthorne Club of the Western Electric and the Curtis Candy Company Athletic Association are members. Such nationality groups as the German American Athletic Association, Polish Veterans Alliance, Council of Polish Organizations, Polish Falcons, Italo-American Youth Organization, Irish American Athletic Club, Polish Roman Catholic Union, Swedish American Athletic Association, Norwegian American Athletic Association and the Slovene Progressive Benefit Society are registered. Such youth and religious groups as the Boys Club of Chicago with its six units, Jewish People's Institute, the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, the National Walther League and the St. Sabina Community Center also hold membership in the Association. The Savoy Athletic Club and the Old Tymers Club of Chicago, the two major colored athletic groups in the city, the Lincoln Belmont Athletic Association, and the Interfraternity Club are among other affiliates. The Chi-

cago Weight Lifting Club, the Illinois Western Skating Association, the Illinois Division of the National Cycling Association, the Central Horseshoe Pitching and Social Club are typical of special interest athletic groups belonging to the Amateur Athletic Union, and the Chicago membership is completed by two Kiwanis Club groups, the George F. Barrett Club, the Southtown Sportsman Club and the Venetian Union. Membership in the Amateur Athletic Union is not a requisite for competition in playground or interplayground competition. Playground athletes are only required to register when competing in open events sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Major Athletic Clubs

To most people the phrase "athletic club" implies an organization in which the membership is intensely interested in the promotion of and participation in some generally recognized major sport such as football, baseball, basketball, track and field or swimming. The facilities necessary for the conduct of such sports activities would seemingly be a requisite of agencies of this type. However, an analysis of the city's most prominent downtown athletic clubs indicates that the term, as used by these organizations, is not limited to the common definition, since none of the organizations engage in extensive competition in the city's athletic program. Indeed, an inventory of their facilities makes clear that none have under their control any provisions for outdoor athletic training and that the development and promotion of indoor track activities would require the use of facilities of public agencies, various universities and other educational institutions of the area.

While several of these groups were originally established for athletic purposes and these clubs played prominent parts in the development of particular sports in the earlier athletic history of the city, the social aspects of their programs have gradually superseded competitive athletics, until today athletic teams play an insignificant part in the activities of the organizations. Their physical recreation equipment is now generally utilized on an individual basis, and sports requiring a minimum number of competitors such as handball, squash or badminton, lead in preference. Hence it will be observed that the facilities, membership and types of programs of several major athletic clubs are practically the same as those in some of the city's leading downtown clubs discussed in the preceding chapter, and that they also have much in common with the commercial health clubs included in Volume II.

The Illinois Athletic Club occupies its own nine-story building at 112 South Michigan Avenue, overlooking Grant Park; its membership approximates 2,500 men. Facilities of the I.A.C. include three floors of living quarters, several gymnasiums, a swimming pool, various types of baths, handball, squash and golf practice courts, dining rooms, lounges, club rooms and other general equipment of a "first-class club." The recreation program lists in addition to individual use of the club's athletic facilities boxing shows, lectures, dinners, dances, book reviews for ladies' groups. The Illinois Athletic Association was for many years one of the foremost organizations in National Amateur Athletic Union swimming, track and field competition, and it was usually represented in the Olympic games. Through a change of policy in 1929, however, the inter-club athletic program is now limited to a water polo team composed of former collegiate players.

The Chicago Athletic Association, also located opposite Grant Park, occupies its own club building at 12 South Michigan Avenue. Its facilities are very similar to those of the I.A.C. and its program follows the same general pattern of the downtown athletic clubs. Like the Illinois Athletic Club, the "Cherry Circle" (as the C.A.A. was known), formerly sponsored some of the country's outstanding track and swimming teams, thereby stimulating intense local rivalry. During the past decade, however, the club's program has made no provision for representation in extra-club competition.

The Lake Shore Athletic Club is located at 850 Lake Shore Drive overlooking Lake Michigan. Its athletic facilities include a gymnasium, two swimming pools, three each of badminton, squash and handball courts, two golf practice nets, a rifle range, fencing salon, facilities for table tennis, eight bowling alleys and four billiard tables, provisions for sun bathing and special health lamps, massage and steam rooms and other athletic equipment. Among its other facilities are a li-

brary with 5,000 volumes, private card rooms, permanent and special dining rooms, ball rooms and residential accommodations with complete hotel service. Its membership runs just over 1,700, with resident club dues of slightly less than $100 per year. Activities of the Lake Shore Athletic Club provide for individual use of its athletic and gymnastic equipment, and include weekly forum programs, book reviews, travel talks with sound movies and lectures, ladies' day programs, and Saturday morning sports and recreation activities for sons and daughters of members. Until recently the Club sponsored the leading men's and women's swimming teams of the city, both of which achieved national rating in Amateur Athletic Union competition. Within the past year, however, the club has withdrawn to some extent from this field.

The Medinah Club, located at 506 North Michigan Avenue, was established in 1929 by Masonic groups of the city, but as the result of financial reorganization its facilities are no longer restricted to Masons. The present membership is estimated at more than 4,000. The forty-two story building represents an expenditure of more than nine million dollars; its plant and equipment parallel the general facilities ascribed to the preceding downtown clubs. Five hundred guest rooms are among its accommodations. The club has recently embarked on an intensive swimming program with a women's team as its representative in A.A.U. competition. The Medinah Club pool was the scene of the 1937 national indoor women's swimming meet.

The Midwest Athletic Club occupies its own clubhouse at 6 North Hamlin Avenue, opposite Garfield Park on Chicago's West Side. It provides virtually the same type of facilities as the downtown organizations with boxing, volleyball, badminton, swimming and calisthenics among its athletic activities. The social program includes bridge parties for women, dances, group socials and splash parties. The club is a member of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Women's Athletic Club of Chicago at 626 North Michigan Avenue provides facilities for swimming, gymnastic activities, badminton and squash. The membership of the organization includes many of Chicago's society leaders.

Although not so well known as the major downtown clubs, several athletic organizations of the city participate more actively in amateur sports. Among these is the Norwegian American Athletic Association, organized in 1885, which occupies its own clubhouse at 3435 Wabansia Avenue. Its facilities include gymnasium, club rooms, lounges, dance halls and dining room. Its membership approximates 225 ranging in age from sixteen to seventy-six. A boys' group was organized in 1933, and a junior girls' group in 1934. Activities of the organization include a soccer team, boxing matches, wrestling tournaments, gymnasium exhibitions, gun club, bicycle team, baseball, basketball, ping pong and horseshoe pitching. The Swedish American Athletic Association, founded in 1910, occupies quarters at 901 Fletcher Street. In addition to soccer football, which rates as its major sport, it includes wrestling, boxing, softball, bicycle racing, track and bowling in its athletic program. Through the years its teams have gathered in more than one hundred trophies in track and field, wrestling and soccer. The organization has a membership of approximately five hundred, with a ladies' auxiliary. It has no gymnasium equipment within its building. The Savoy Athletic Club at 4753½ South Parkway has a small clubhouse equipped with a training room for boxers on which major emphasis is placed. It is recognized as one of the outstanding boxing organizations of the city and includes in its membership many of the leading colored amateurs and professionals. The Old Tymers Athletic Club at 4725 South Parkway is another outstanding Negro organization in the city with track and field athletics and basketball as major interests. Mention has been made in Chapter III of the numerous church athletic groups throughout the city and the sponsorship of athletic programs by such denominational associations as the Walther League. In Chapters VII and VIII are noted activities of the various nationality and fraternal groups including athletic and sports clubs.

Other Athletic Clubs and Associations

The discussion in Chapter V has included comment on the extent of athletic competition provided by such organizations as the Catholic Youth Organization, the B'nai B'rith and the Young

Men's Christian Association. It will be recalled that facilities of the various Catholic churches and parochial schools provide the units around which the C.Y.O. program is built, and that the Center in the Loop district acts not only as a hub around which the program revolves, but provides special facilities and instruction in certain sports, notably boxing. The B'nai B'rith including an increasing number of Jewish organizations in its athletic program does not use religious agency equipment to the same degree, but conducts many of its activities in individual parks. The Y.M.C.A., with its many intra-unit athletic activities and a large number of neighborhood and community leagues functioning within its buildings, also provides city-wide competition with championships in many sports. In the main it may be said that the bulk of privately sponsored athletic competition in the Chicago district, exclusive of intercollegiate and interscholastic sports, is sustained by the above three organizations. The influence of the promotional athletic ventures of the Chicago newspapers in developing interest in specific sports and in providing large spectator athletic events cannot be overlooked in this connection. The reader will recall the detailed discussion of some of these activities in the chapter on "Newspaper Promotional Activities," in Volume II.

During recent years, particularly since 1934, athletic competition on both a community and city-wide basis has become an important part of the service of the Physical Activities Division of the Chicago Park District. This program has been concerned primarily with wide participation at individual units rather than the development of a few teams composed of exceptional athletes. This represents a distinct change from public agency practices during the past; however, it appears to be more consistent with the functions of a public agency in a democracy. To a lesser extent playgrounds of the Board of Education and the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation contribute to the athletic program of the city. Physical limitations of plant and equipment are said to be a handicap in the development of some forms of athletics by these groups. It is not possible in a study of this type to present in detail an analysis of the hundreds of independently organized leagues and the thousands of "scrub teams" distributed throughout the city. None of these groups are affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union; in some instances, however, members of individual groups by means of participation in activities of the public agencies are registered with the Central Amateur Athletic Union. Most of the competition of the independent groups is confined to football, basketball, baseball and softball; within recent years this last named sport has been the major event in the programs of most organizations, supplanting baseball in this respect. Many of the independent organizations are subsidized in part by community merchants and politicians who derive returns in the form of advertising.

Basement Social-Athletic Clubs

Included among the organizations sponsoring teams in league competition in various sports are several hundred independent unsupervised social-athletic clubs. Because for many years organizations of this type utilized as headquarters rooms on the ground floor of residential and store buildings, many are known as "basement" social clubs. These social-athletic clubs usually include youth ranging in ages from seventeen to thirty-five, with the greater proportion of the membership between twenty and thirty years. Plants and equipment vary considerably; in general, however, all of the indoor activities are conducted in one or two club rooms, with lounges, tables, radios, card tables, a piano and occasionally a billiard table or two among the facilities. Bars were observed in the club rooms of some of these groups. With few exceptions basement clubs have no indoor nor outdoor facilities for major athletic sports, utilizing vacant lots, school yards, public parks and playgrounds, and in some instances the indoor gymnasiums of settlement houses.

Activities of the organizations consist of weekly meetings, with the club rooms of many open each night for card games and general divertissement of their membership. Dances and other forms of social recreation are included in the programs of almost all of the basement athletic clubs, and serve incidentally as a source of revenue; frequently raffles and athletic programs containing advertising of neighborhood merchants are employed in the fund-raising program of the agencies. One of the larger and more progressive

of the clubs, occupying a store as a temporary club room, sponsors baseball, wrestling and boxing teams, conducts bunco and dancing parties. An annual splash party at a neighborhood Y.M.C.A., a beach party each summer, and a Thanksgiving banquet are also to be noted. This particular group with a membership of eighteen between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, boasts an eight-piece orchestra. Many of the basement organizations have initiation fees of from five to ten dollars, and dues of one dollar per month and up are not uncommon. Information provided by a considerable number indicates that retail liquor establishments encourage the formation of these groups by renting space in their buildings to social-athletic clubs, "giving them a break on rent in consideration for their drinking patronage." It is not to be inferred that all basement athletic clubs and organizations of this type are unsocial influences in their communities; however, complaints are occasionally brought to the attention of the authorities regarding noisiness, drunkenness and immorality. In some instances police investigations have resulted in the closing of particular clubs. Several of the city's most scandalous trials have involved serious sex crimes committed in this type of club.

The following pages present brief synopses of the activity in individual fields of athletics. These summaries are not to be regarded as all-inclusive, but are intended to indicate the extent of interest and to suggest wherever possible the organizations providing the major opportunities for participation. For the convenience of the reader this material is arranged alphabetically by sports.

Archery

For several years past archery as a sport has made tremendous gains in the number of both men and women participants in the Chicago region. The inclusion of this sport among women's physical education activities in leading universities has done much toward the increased interest; however, in Chicago the instruction provided by the Park District in co-operation with clubs utilizing its facilities has given major impetus to the movement. Today the following parks have archery clubs: Washington, Lincoln, Columbus, Douglas, Independence, Portage, Jefferson, Palmer, Ridge and Gompers. Targets and other equipment are provided by the Park District's Production Shops; the necessary bows and arrows range in price from $7.50 to $100.00 but frequently these are made by the individual participant in the craft shops of the Park District. Supplementing the above mentioned clubs, several of the country clubs in the Chicago district include archery among their sports. Indoor archery is provided in many park fieldhouses, and both indoor and outdoor tournaments are conducted by the Chicago Park District Archery Association.

Badminton

Recently badminton has achieved great popularity in the Chicago region. Today the large athletic clubs, health clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s, and many other agencies provide for this activity. According to reports of the Chicago Park District fifty-seven of the units under its jurisdiction have a total of seventy-nine badminton courts and instruction in the game is included in the physical education program for both men and women. The Lawson Y.M.C.A. is generally regarded as one of the foremost proponents of badminton, having won several city and state championships during the past few years. Instruction for both beginners and semi-advanced students is included in its activities. Frequently exhibitions are given by the Lawson Badminton Club, both at the home courts and at other locations, the purpose being to promote badminton throughout the district.

Baseball

While the rapid rise of softball has to some extent supplanted baseball among many groups, it is not to be inferred that this activity is being relegated to the realm of forgotten sports. In Chicago the number of baseball teams still overtaxes all facilities. Approximately 125 hardball diamonds are provided by the Chicago Park District. This number is supplemented by twenty-three under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation, and seventeen on property of the Board of Education. The leading amateur organization in the development and promotion of the sport in Chicago is the Chicago Baseball Federation, associated with the Chicago Park District. This body, comprising 223 teams and 3,207 players, is divided into leagues with a

final championship round culminating the season play. A few of the larger industrial organizations of the city, notably several of the steel companies, conduct their league competition on their own baseball diamonds. While at one time the practice of employing baseball players because of their athletic ability was reputed to be quite common, the trend today is definitely away from this policy; most of the industrial baseball teams of the city are now composed of men engaged because of occupational rather than athletic ability. The Junior American Legion Tournament, conducted with the co-operation of the *Chicago Daily News*, has done much to encourage youthful participation in "hardball," and the instruction provided under the sponsorship of a national business agency has attracted large numbers interested in learning the fundamentals of the game. Complete interscholastic schedules are played by the various public and parochial high schools of the city in the different parks or in commercially owned stadia.

Basketball

Basketball is probably the most popular of those indoor sports which require group playing. But the extent to which the game is played is evidence not of the total present interest in basketball but rather only of the degree to which existing facilities can accommodate those who wish to follow this sport. During the winter season all of the park fieldhouse gymnasiums are used to their utmost capacity, and since basketball is but one of the scheduled activities, only a limited time can be allotted to it. Similarly, most of the Y.M.C.A.'s, settlements and other organizations with indoor athletic courts report that basketball leagues and tournaments alone could easily overtax their gymnasium accommodations in the evening hours. In the analysis of church recreation in Chicago it was found that basketball is by far the most predominant indoor sport. Not only are church gymnasiums used for athletic groups belonging to the individual church, but frequently leagues and tournaments revolve around various churches. Those church groups without their own facilities are frequently entered in Park District leagues and in tournaments of Y.M.C.A.'s and other group work agencies. During the past decade a large number of women's teams have discarded the special women's rules and are now playing in conformance with the official men's regulations. The number of women's groups competing in basketball has shown large increases; this puts additional pressure upon the limited facilities. While occasionally high-school gymnasiums are rented to private organizations for basketball matches, there is no general community-wide use of these facilities due to the adverse attitude on the part of the Board of Education. It is exceedingly difficult to distinguish between admittedly professional basketball teams and those groups competing in the most prominent "amateur league" inasmuch as the latter players frequently compete against professional groups. The largest basketball tournament in the Chicago District is conducted under the auspices of the *Chicago Evening American*, with special divisions for women, church groups and industrial establishments. The winning teams usually represent the city in the National Amateur Athletic Union meet.

Bicycling

For many years bicycling was a prominent amateur athletic sport in the city and reckoned such organizations as the Swedish American Athletic Association, the Norwegian American Athletic Association and the Belgian American Athletic Association among its major sponsors. In recent years the Catholic Youth Organization has adopted cycling, and its teams are frequently entered in competition in the Chicago district. Road racing from Elgin and Milwaukee is noted in metropolitan sports columns, and cycling meets under the auspices of individual clubs are conducted each summer in several of the West Side parks. The Humboldt Park Bicycle Bowl is utilized both for practice and for cycling meets, the *Daily Times* six-day amateur bike races being housed in this rink. The major interest in cycling lies, however, in its purely social appeal and in the healthful exercise derived from it at comparatively little expense. But by very reason of its popularity, accident hazards created on the public highways because of cycling have given police officials and safety organizations great concern, as witness a special session devoted to the subject at the recent National Safety Council meetings.

Bowling and Billiards

In the study of industrial recreation in the Chicago district, made as part of this Survey, it was found that no other type of recreation approaches bowling in popularity among the activities provided for employees of industrial and commercial concerns. Similarly, the various fraternal and fraternal insurance groups specify bowling as the most common form of recreation conducted by their individual units. In general it may be said that the number of bowlers in the United States is constantly increasing at a rate disproportionate to available facilities. Although thirty-five Chicago churches provide a total of 115 alleys and several of the larger fraternal groups likewise have their own facilities, bowling essentially a private recreation, is still dependent mainly upon commercially promoted accommodations. More than fifteen hundred such alleys were licensed in the city during 1937, and according to recent estimates one out of every seven inhabitants of the city played the game regularly or indulged in the sport at irregular intervals. More than nine hundred leagues with nine thousand teams, most of which represent industrial and commercial organizations in the city, compete on regular schedules.

While billiards is not so popular as bowling in competitive sports, participation in billiards and pool is more widespread. Because less space is required for this game and also because the financial outlay for billiards is considerably less than bowling, the number of commercial billiard establishments is much larger. Of even more significance from the private recreation standpoint is the fact that whereas relatively few individuals and noncommercial organizations maintain bowling alleys, hundreds of homes in the city as well as most of the leading clubs include billiard equipment. It will have been observed that among the so-called "basement" athletic clubs billiard tables are among the few types of recreation facilities included.

Boxing and Wrestling

The major impetus to amateur boxing in Chicago is provided by the *Chicago Tribune* Golden Gloves Tournament and by the Catholic Youth Organization and the Savoy Athletic Club. Many downtown athletic clubs sponsor boxing nights at which leading amateurs affiliated with the major youth groups of the city compete in exhibition bouts.

In contrast to the theatrical aspects of professional wrestling in Chicago, amateur wrestling is concerned more with the scientific phases of the sport. Major activity is centered in the various high schools competing in the interscholastic leagues, in the universities of the area and in certain of the athletic clubs, notably the Swedish American Athletic Association, comprising six clubs, and the Norwegian American Athletic Association. Various branches of the Y.M.C.A., boys' clubs, and settlements also offer this activity.

Casting Clubs

Four clubs in Chicago with an aggregate membership of approximately one thousand are associated with the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs, which has sixty-five affiliates throughout the United States. Their primary objectives are "to promote interest in and appreciation of scientific angling through tournament or contest casting; to perfect universal rules governing tournament casting; to encourage the formation of clubs devoted to scientific angling and the art of fly and bait casting; to promote and maintain a high standard of true amateur sportsmanship among anglers; to lend moral support to all moves toward true sportsmanship in all sports; to establish a proper demarcation between amateur and professional tournament casters; to assist in the propagation and protection of game fishes and influence legislation toward this end; and to promote such social conditions as are incident to the sport of angling and of tournament casting."

The four Chicago clubs occupy areas in individual parks, namely, the Chicago Fly Casting Club, which has a 120-foot diameter pool in Garfield Park; the Lincoln Park Bait and Fly Casting Club, with a platform extending into one of the lagoons in Lincoln Park; the Illinois Casting Club in Washington Park; and the Jackson Park Bait and Fly Casting Club in Jackson Park. In addition to the active membership of the organizations, officials of the clubs indicate that many individuals unaffiliated with the groups frequently utilize the facilities. Free instruction is avail-

able to the general public by club members at all four locations. Approximately one-tenth of all fly-casting enthusiasts are women. The first tournament for accuracy was held at the World's Fair in 1892, and the last national tournament in Chicago was conducted in 1933. Each year a feature of the national boat and sports show at Navy Pier is an indoor fly-casting tournament in which classes for women, boys and girls under sixteen and unaffiliated fishermen are included. National champions give exhibitions and instruction. In addition to the regular program of the Chicago fly-casting clubs, which includes tournaments throughout the season, fly casting is carried on during the winter months in the fieldhouse of the University of Chicago.

Cricket and Rugby

Five clubs in the city, the Chicago and the Lake Shore Cricket Clubs, both of which have as their home grounds areas in Lincoln Park at Wilson Avenue and the Outer Drive, the Hyde Park Cricket Club with a playing field at 48th and the Outer Drive, and the Melbourne and Washington Park Cricket Clubs in Washington Park represent the Chicago groups engaged in league competition in this sport. The Chicago Cricket Club, organized in 1876, is the oldest organization in the Western Cricket Association. In addition to those groups whose home grounds are situated within Chicago, four others are located in the Metropolitan Chicago district, namely, the Lake Forest, Oak Park, River Forest, and Winnetka clubs. They are affiliated with the Illinois Cricket Association and compete in regular schedules each year. A detailed description of the game and the various groups associated with it is included in the *Illinois Cricket and Rugby Annual* published by K. A. Auty.

There are four rugby clubs in the Chicago district, members of the Illinois Rugby Football Union, Incorporated, which is affiliated with the United States Rugby Football Union. These groups are the Chicago Southern, the Garfield Western, the Chicago, and the Chicago American Rugby Football Clubs. The major competition in the Chicago area is conducted outside of the city at the New Trier High School field in Winnetka. Each year an all-star Chicago team competes with a visiting group, usually composed of Canadian all-stars. The Chicago contingent frequently includes postgraduates of the intercollegiate type of football besides those who learned the rugby game at Eastern universities.

Equestrian Organizations

Equestrian activities in the Chicago region are carried on by means of privately owned horses and those which are the property of commercial stables. In discussing the golf and country clubs later in this chapter it is indicated that at least three such organizations, namely, Onwentsia, South Shore and Olympia Fields, have riding stables. At several of the commercial riding stables of the city common interests in horsemanship have resulted in the formation of clubs composed of patrons of the establishments, and frequently these groups develop programs of riding parties and social events. Occasionally horse shows are included in their activities. The Town and Country Equestrian Association is composed of riders of more than sixty various equestrian clubs and stables in the district. Riding is among the most popular outdoor recreational activities of Chicago's so-called "society groups," and the exclusive clubs in the northern and western suburban areas conduct regular equestrian programs including riding to the hounds. These clubs frequently participate in horse shows sponsored for charitable purposes. The International Stock Show provides the most outstanding horse show each year. During 1938 the South Shore Country Club revived its annual summer horse show for the benefit of several South Side welfare groups. Other shows are held at Hinsdale, Fort Sheridan and Dunham Woods. In 1938 the Town and Country Equestrian Association sponsored a three-day one hundred mile track ride in which sixty-eight took part. The growing interest in both indoor and outdoor polo has already been noted, but renewed attention may be called to the various teams competing at the Lake Forest Polo Club, the North Shore Polo and Hunt Club, the Oakbrook Club, Olympia Fields, Onwentsia, Lincolnshire, as well as in the indoor arena at the 124th Field Artillery Armory, 5256 Cottage Grove Avenue.

Fencing

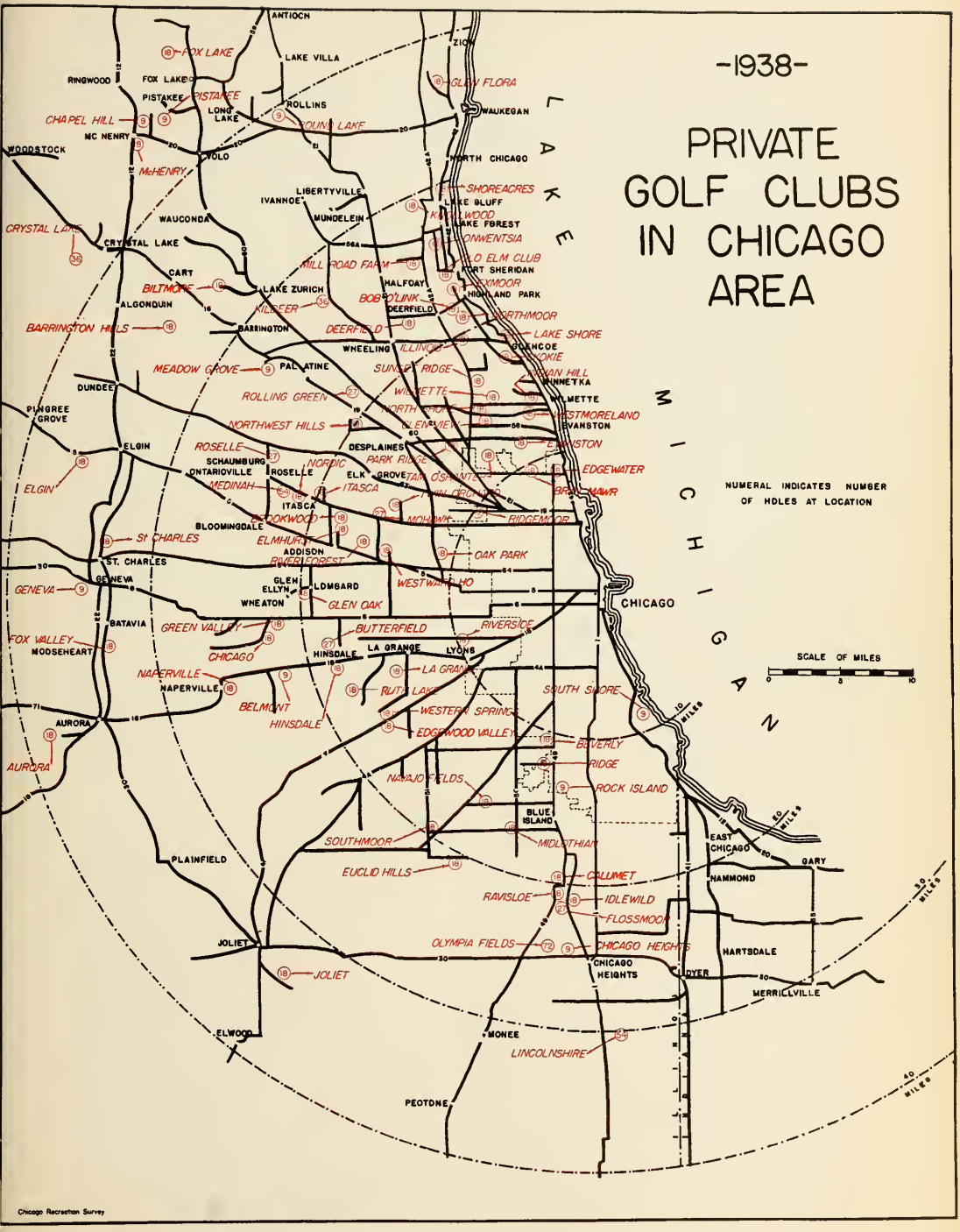
The promotion and development of fencing in the Chicago area is divided between the Illinois Fencing Association and the Chicago Park District. Most of the leading collegiate and high-school champions are affiliated with the former body, which each year provides a regular series of matches and tournaments culminating in the State championships in foils, sabers and epee in both men's and women's divisions. Through in-training courses many of the physical education staff of the Park District are able to provide instruction in fencing. Most of the contestants in Park District fencing competition are novices or those who formerly were active in the sport in colleges and high schools. A regular schedule of both team and individual competition for men and women is provided by the Park District Fencing League in which the following parks are represented: Gompers, Blackhawk, Kosciusko, Almira Simons, Kelvyn, Gage and Palmer.

Golf Clubs

In the two preceding volumes of this Survey the extent of municipal tax-supported and commercial daily fee golf courses has been accorded considerable attention. It was also pointed out that the private golf course, or country club, as it is generally known, includes most of the golfing facilities in the United States, for 67 per cent of all golf courses are operated by private membership clubs with an affiliation of more than 80 per cent of the country's golfers. The first golf course in the Chicago area, the Chicago Golf Club, was incorporated in 1893; today ninety-five private membership clubs are located within a forty-mile radius of the city. The application of national averages to private golf clubs in metropolitan Chicago indicates that there are approximately 33,000 members, about a third of them women; that they pay three and a half million dollars in dues, while club restaurants collect another two and a half million. The payroll for an estimated 2,200 employees, exclusive of caddies, is well over a million dollars. An aggregate of more than forty-five square miles is occupied by public, private and commercial golf courses within a radius of forty miles of Chicago. The sizableness of this total can be readily appreciated when it is declared to cover more than one-fifth of the total area of Chicago, some two hundred and twelve square miles.

Initiation fees vary considerably, the general range being from one hundred to eight hundred dollars. During the years preceding the depression these fees in some instances ran up to between three and five thousand dollars. The average annual dues in the Chicago area are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars, likewise considerably less than those in effect in the pre-depression years. Daily green fees for guests average between one dollar and one dollar and fifty cents, with higher charges in effect on Sundays. The membership at individual private clubs ranges from several with a minimum of slightly over one hundred to the South Shore Country Club which has 2,250 members.

The Lincolnshire and Medinah Clubs have three eighteen-hole golf courses and Olympia Fields has four. Fifty-five clubs in the Chicago area are affiliated with the Chicago District Golf Association which acts as a co-ordinating unit, conducts tournaments and provides an organization to assist in the development of the sport. According to Mr. Joe Davis, who has been secretary of the Association for many years, golf clubs in the Chicago district are gradually increasing their facilities to provide opportunities for participation in other sports. Approximately one-fourth of the private clubs have swimming pools, and the number rapidly increases. Similarly, within the past several years the number of clubs with tennis courts has shown a tremendous gain. Many of the leading tennis tournaments and exhibitions are centered in some of the country clubs where tennis instructors as well as golf professionals are included on the staff. Four member clubs of the Chicago District Golf Association have gun clubs and meet in regular league competition, and Onwentsia, South Shore and Olympia Fields have riding stables. Winter sports are a growing feature of country clubs which for many years were open only during the summer months. Tobogganing, skiing and ice hockey are included in the program of some clubs. Skokie, Exmoor, Indian Hill



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and Glen View are prominent in the provision of winter programs.

In the preceding chapter the statement was made that several of the country and golf clubs in the Chicago district are exclusive society organizations. That the typical golf club is more than an organization providing mere facilities for playing golf is clear from the statement in a national golf trade publication, which points out that in estimating the cost of operation of private clubs the expenditures for nine-hole clubs "run very much lower than for eighteen-hole layouts due principally to lesser emphasis on social activities." A notable exception to this is the South Shore Club with by far the largest membership in the Chicago district, although its golfing facilities are limited to a nine-hole course.

The typical clubhouse activities include dinner parties, card parties, dances, fashion shows. Regular schedules of bowling are provided in some clubs with this type of facility, and the annual special days set aside as fellowship tournaments are not restricted to golf competition, but include banquets and special entertainments. Women's tournaments, fathers' and sons' contests, etc., are noted in the programs of many of the clubs. In the Chicago area the eighteen-hole Mill Road Farm Course at Lake Forest is the only club owned by one individual for private use.

Gun Clubs

Early historical records of Chicago reveal that hunting as a sport was one of the most popular forms of recreation, and that coincidental with this activity informal target practice along the lake shore and in the wooded areas of the city was a common occurrence. This interest led to the development of gun clubs from time to time in various sections of the city. According to recent reports, Illinois ranks second only to Ohio in the interest in shooting as a sport. National estimates place the number who participate in rifle practice and the various types of gun practice (skeet, traps, pistol and rifle) at more than five million. The number of licensed hunters was slightly under six and a half million in 1930. The major organization devoted to shooting in the Chicago area is the Lincoln Park Gun Club, occupying its own clubhouse and shooting grounds at Diversey Parkway and the lake on property of the Chicago Park District. The facilities, with an estimated value of $50,000, include the clubhouse, eight straight traps, a joker trap and two skeet fields. Established in 1921, the club reached its peak membership of over nine hundred in 1927. In 1937 and 1938 the membership was 334 and 273, respectively. According to close followers of the sport this does not indicate a decline in the popularity of shooting, but reflects the general unfavorable financial conditions. Membership charges include a ten-dollar initiation fee and annual dues of five dollars. The lease from the Lincoln Park District, the predecessor of the Chicago Park District, provides that the club be open seven days each week with an instructor and trap boys on duty. The public is permitted the use of the various traps and fields without charge, the only expense being $1.50 a round for twenty-five targets and shells; members in the club enjoy slightly lower rates. It is estimated that twenty-five hundred shooters utilize the club facilities annually. Each year several of the outstanding shooting events of the United States are conducted at the club. The 1938 schedule included the Grand Chicago Handicap in which ninety-four shooters took part, the Illinois Skeet Shoot, the Fall Festival and numerous inter-club events. Several of the country clubs affiliated with the Chicago District Golf Association have gun clubs, and a regular schedule of matches is conducted under the auspices of the Country Club League of Trap Shooters. Public provision for shooting is afforded by a gun club at Calumet Park and one in Austin Town Hall which has an indoor range used as headquarters for a number of amateur gun clubs. Several of the major athletic clubs in the Loop and the Union League Club have rifle ranges. In its employees' recreation program the Illinois Bell Telephone Company includes an indoor rifle range. The various high-school R.O.T.C. units list gun practice among their activities and are represented in national competition. The University of Chicago Rifle Club each year conducts an invitational tournament in the fieldhouse with more than five hundred of the country's outstanding marksmen in competition.

It will have been observed that among the facilities of some of the Y.M.C.A.'s and other athletic clubs rifle ranges are listed. Both the Chicago Park District and the city of Chicago maintain pistol ranges for the use of their police forces. Several commercial shooting galleries should be included in existing facilities. Other groups in the Chicago region include the Skyline Gun Club, the Elgin Trap and Gun Club and the Blue Park Gun Club. National tournaments are conducted under the auspices of the Amateur Trap Shooting Association. It is estimated that while one-tenth of skeet shooting devotees are women, they comprise less than one-tenth of one per cent of the trap shooting enthusiasts.

Handball

Handball has long been one of the most popular sport preferences at the leading athletic clubs, health clubs and Y.M.C.A.'s throughout the city. It rates high particularly among businessmen, because it is reputed to be an excellent physical conditioner. In addition to courts provided by the Chicago Park District, there are twenty-seven indoor handball courts at nine units of the Young Men's Christian Association. Handball competition is one of the major activities in the Central Amateur Athletic Union, with intense rivalry for both individual and team championships.

Horseshoes

The game of horseshoe pitching is essentially a neighborhood diversion which, although generally associated with rural communities, is played to a considerable extent in metropolitan industrial regions. In the inventory of public recreation facilities included in Volume I, it was noted that practically every public park and playground provides for this sport. An annual tournament is conducted by the Board of Education, with the cooperation of the *Chicago Daily News*, and keen rivalry is evidenced in many of the parks throughout the city where horseshoes is a popular evening pastime. Many of the public courts are floodlighted for night play. Horseshoe pitching appears among the games under the jurisdiction of the Amateur Athletic Union, and an annual tournament is fostered for both men and women by the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association, which has its own official publication. In Chicago the Central Horseshoe Pitching and Social Club is affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union. In a block by block analysis of recreation in the city a considerable number of horseshoe courts were observed, and many of the vacant lots in the clearance program sponsored by the Chicago Recreation Commission have been converted to this use. In some instances groups of individuals provide benches and flood-light equipment. Among such groups is the North Austin Horseshoe Club with three courts at 5221 West North Avenue. Fifty members comprise the organization, established in 1926. Inasmuch as the majority of the membership are business and professional men, night play predominates. Tournaments within the organization and inter-club competition are included in the program as is a social meeting once each month in homes of individual members. No gambling is permitted, nor are any prizes awarded, the purpose being "strictly pleasure." An initiation fee of one dollar and dues of twenty-five cents per month are assessed. The Keeler Horseshoe Club and the Wabansia Club are somewhat similar organizations. Many of the social and athletic clubs include horseshoes in their activities.

Ice Sports

In spite of the handicap of unsuitable weather conditions considerable interest is shown by Chicagoans in social ice skating, ice hockey and skiing. The provision commercially of artificial ice rinks by the Chicago Arena, 333 East Erie Street, and the Chicago Stadium, 1800 West Madison Street, has supplied locations whereon ice skating and hockey can be conducted irrespective of atmospheric conditions. The use of park lagoons as skating arenas and the flooding of playgrounds and vacant lots provide spasmodic opportunities for skating. Competition in ice skating in the Chicago district is conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Skating Association, a member of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States and of the Amateur Athletic Union. The following organizations are affiliated with the skating body:

Austin Sportsman
Bidwell Skating Club
Bureau of Parks, Recreation and Aviation
Catholic Order of Foresters
Catholic Youth Organization

Chicago Arena
Chicago Park District
Chicago Tribune
Midwest Athletic Club
North West Skating Club
Olympic Athletic Club
Sleipner Athletic Club
South Shore Skating Club
Walton Skating Club

Other cities in the State sponsor tournaments in which the Chicago organizations are entered as competitors, namely, Elgin, Aurora, Glen Ellyn. An aggregate membership of about five hundred are included in organizations sponsoring skating teams. The *Chicago Tribune* conducts the outstanding amateur skating event, the Silver Skates Derby, with the Illinois Skating Association as co-sponsor. During the 1937-1938 season, which officials of the organization regard as the best in its history, fifteen skating derbies were conducted; ten of these were held in the city. Of the member organizations of the Association, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Catholic Youth Organization and the Chicago Park District are the only groups which have club or fieldhouse facilities. Most of the active skating groups operate only during the skating season and have no other activities. During 1938 the National Indoor Speed Skating Meet and Ice Pageant was held at the Chicago Arena under the sponsorship of the Catholic Youth Organization. This latter group and the North West Skating Club are the two leading organizations in the field at the present time. Development of figure skating in Chicago has received considerable impetus through the rise of the Chicago Figure Skating Club, which conducts its activities at the Chicago Arena. As a result of local rivalry in speed skating, Chicago is usually well represented in international skating events. For many years the Norwegian American Athletic Association had outstanding skating teams. For several years, however, it has been somewhat inactive in competitive skating, although it has assisted in the sponsorship of several ice carnivals at the Chicago Stadium.

The Norge Ski Club, with its slide at Cary, Illinois, is the major organization in the promotion of this sport in Chicagoland. This group is closely allied to the Norwegian American Athletic Association, its membership being derived chiefly from that nationality group. In the discussion of winter sports in the previous volume mention was made of the growth in the two major classifications of skiing, cross country and jumping, and the development of the "ski train" as a result of and contributing to this increased interest.

Within recent years ice boating has developed as one of the activities of the Chicago Park District, with the building of the equipment as one of the features of the program. Through the organization of the Chicago Ice Yacht Club a regular program of ice boat racing has been provided at Wolf Lake at the southern tip of the city. Many of the resort lakes of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin are also used by Chicagoans for ice boating.

La Bocce

In the analysis of the recreation programs of the various nationality groups and fraternal insurance organizations of the city, it was brought out that la bocce, or bocci, as the game is sometimes known, is extremely popular, particularly among the Italian groups of the city. Many of the social clubs and social-athletic clubs have facilities for it adjacent to their clubhouses or other headquarters. A considerable number of vacant lots are devoted to this game. Provision for it is also made at several Chicago parks, notably Altgeld and Armour Square. A conservative estimate of the locations at which the game is played would place the number at several hundred.

Lawn Bowling

The game of bowling on the green is still in its infancy in the United States, although in England, Scotland and Australia there are over seven thousand lawn bowling greens, and in Canada more than eight hundred. Development of the sport in the United States is fostered by the American Lawn Bowling Association. In Chicago three private clubs, the Lakeside at 59th Street and Lake Michigan in Jackson Park, the Washington Park Club, 53d and Cottage Grove, and the Columbus Park Club on the West Side of the city, compete on property of the Chicago Park District and conduct frequent intra- and inter-club tournaments. According to officials of these organizations the general public is welcome at all times and assistance is given by the membership in teaching newcomers the game. Both men and

women are affiliated with the various clubs; while those of the upper ages now predominate, a considerable number of younger people are taking up the game.

Ping Pong

It will have been observed in the equipment of many of the group work agencies and the private athletic clubs that facilities for ping pong are quite numerous. Frequently tournaments are conducted by these agencies and by groups utilizing public facilities, and Chicago is always represented by its leading table tennis players in state, national and international competition.

Roque

Most of the facilities for the playing of roque are located in three Chicago parks: Lincoln, Washington and Garfield. The third location, besides providing four outdoor courts, is the site of the only indoor roque court in the city. At all three locations most of those who patronize the facilities are regular users. The Garfield Park Roque Club, with a membership of approximately forty, sponsors activities at that address. The organization is a member of the American Roque League and has membership dues of five dollars per year. It sponsors intra-club tournaments, and also competes against clubs at the other parks. During the winter a program of card parties and other events is scheduled.

Soccer Football

Between seventy-five and one hundred teams in Chicago and suburbs are members of the Chicago Soccer League, affiliated with the Illinois State Soccer Football Association. Each year competition involves one thousand amateur players and an additional one hundred professionals. During the 1938 season the Sparta Team, Chicago champions, was successful in winning the national title. Soccer football is also played by the various high-school teams of the city, most of which use fields of the Chicago Park District.

Softball

Restricted in its growth only by the limited number of locations at which the game may be played, softball has become one of the most popular recreational pursuits in the Chicago district, far surpassing league baseball in this respect. Although all of the parks and playgrounds of the city make some provision for the sport, the demand for softball diamonds far exceeds the supply available through public agencies. The vacant lot clearance program of the Chicago Recreation Commission has made several hundred additional plots suitable for this sport; in many neighborhoods private groups have assumed the responsibility for clearing and conditioning land for softball purposes. Today there is hardly a neighborhood in the city where softball is not being played either in organized leagues or by independent sand lot teams.

In an analysis of industrial provisions for recreation it was found that next to bowling, softball is the most popular sport. Organized industrial and commercial leagues, either created by industries themselves or built up by the Park District, Y.M.C.A.'s, neighborhood business associations and the like are numbered in the hundreds. Competition in this sport by religious agency groups has been pointed out in Chapter III. A general picture of the extent of softball competition in Chicago may be derived from the *Chicago Evening American* Softball Tournament in which many of the city's outstanding teams are entered. More than six hundred individual locations were specified as the home diamonds of individual teams. The following table shows the distribution of these playing fields by community area, according to the various classifications of the tournament.

Area	*Men's Free Lance*	*Boys under 18*	*Boys under 15*	*Fraternal and Church*	*Commercial*	*Girls' Free Lance*	*Girls' Novice*	*Men's Free Lance 12" Ball*	*Girl's Novice 12" Ball*	*Free Lance 12" Ball*	*Total*
1	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
3	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
4	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6	7	6	2	..	8	1	2	4	..	..	30
7	4	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	11
8	4	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	13
11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
13	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
14	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
15	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
16	2	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	9
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
19	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4

Area	Men's Free Lance	Boys under 18	Boys under 15	Fraternal and Church	Commercial	Girls' Free Lance	Girls' Novice	Men's Free Lance 12" Ball	Girls' Novice 12" Ball	Free Lance 12" Ball	Total
20	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
21	1	4	1	4	3	1	..	1	..	..	15
22	4	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	12
23	6	6	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	20
24	6	4	6	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	23
25	5	6	2	2	..	3	1	1	3	1	24
26	1	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	7
27	4	1	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	1	16
28	10	6	3	4	12	1	2	..	..	..	38
29	11	6	5	5	11	..	1	..	..	..	39
30	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
31	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
32	2	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	23
33	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6
34	10	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
35	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
36	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
38	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
39	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
40	3	5	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	20
41	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
42	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5
43	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
44	..	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	10
45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
46	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
47	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	6
51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
52	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
57	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
58	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
59	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
60	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
61	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
63	4*	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
66	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
67	2	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	12
68	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
69	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
71	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
72	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
73	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
75	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Not specified	6	4	5	3	37	..	4	7	1	1	68
Out of city	2	6	2	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	17
Total	164	108	66	51	137	19	21	29	9	5	609

*Two playing fields used by one team counted as one. Note: Community areas 9, 10, 12, 18, 48, 50, 54, 55, 56, 62, 64, 70, and 74 have no playing fields.

Mention has been made in Volume II regarding the development of softball parks with seating accommodations and provisions for night play. Typical of this type of agency is the Charles H. Weber Park at Ashland and Wellington Avenues. Usually three games are played nightly with admission charges of twenty cents. Many of the teams represent commercial establishments, although in most instances the players are not employed by the organizations. The National Softball Tournament is conducted each year in Chicago under the auspices of the *Chicago Evening American*, with the finals played at Soldier Field.

Swimming

In addition to the public provision of swimming pools, natatoriums and bathing beaches described in the initial Volume of this Survey, the plants and equipment of certain large athletic clubs and social groups with their own clubhouses include swimming facilities, as do some of the city's residential hotels. In earlier chapters of this Volume the extent of swimming facilities in the various group work agencies was set forth. Fourteen pools were noted for Y.M.C.A.'s, two at Y.W.C.A.'s, four for Boys' Clubs and one at the Jewish People's Institute.

Each summer the *Chicago Tribune* conducts swimming competition with preliminaries at several locations in the parks and Forest Preserves; the finals usually are held at one of the larger park lagoons. Classes for men, women and boys, both novice and championship, are included. Competitive swimming events are also included in some of the special aquatic days on the calendar of events of the Park District. The major competitive swimming organization in the Chicago district now is the Medinah Club Girls' team. The Lake Shore Athletic Club formerly had a top-ranking aggregation in the Women's Division as well as one of the nation's leading men's swimming teams; both groups won national championships. In the main, except for high-school interscholastic competition, swimming in the Chicago district is more social than competitive. Learn-to-swim campaigns in the parks and at the various private group work agencies are decreasing the number "who go to the beach but not into the water." The most outstanding competition in aquatic sports in Chicago is in the Chicago Water

Polo Association, which annually conducts the largest water polo tournament in the United States. The use of park swimming pools and facilities provided by educational institutions and private athletic clubs affords opportunity for extended competition in this sport throughout the winter months. Individual parks, Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, the Jewish People's Institute and Shawnee Country Club are among the members of the Water Polo Association. The two universities, together with the University of Illinois, have dominated intercollegiate competition in the sport since water polo was introduced into the Western Conference. The championship team usually competes in the National Amateur Athletic Union meets. One of the country's outstanding water polo teams is that of the Illinois Athletic Club, composed for the most part of leading college players.

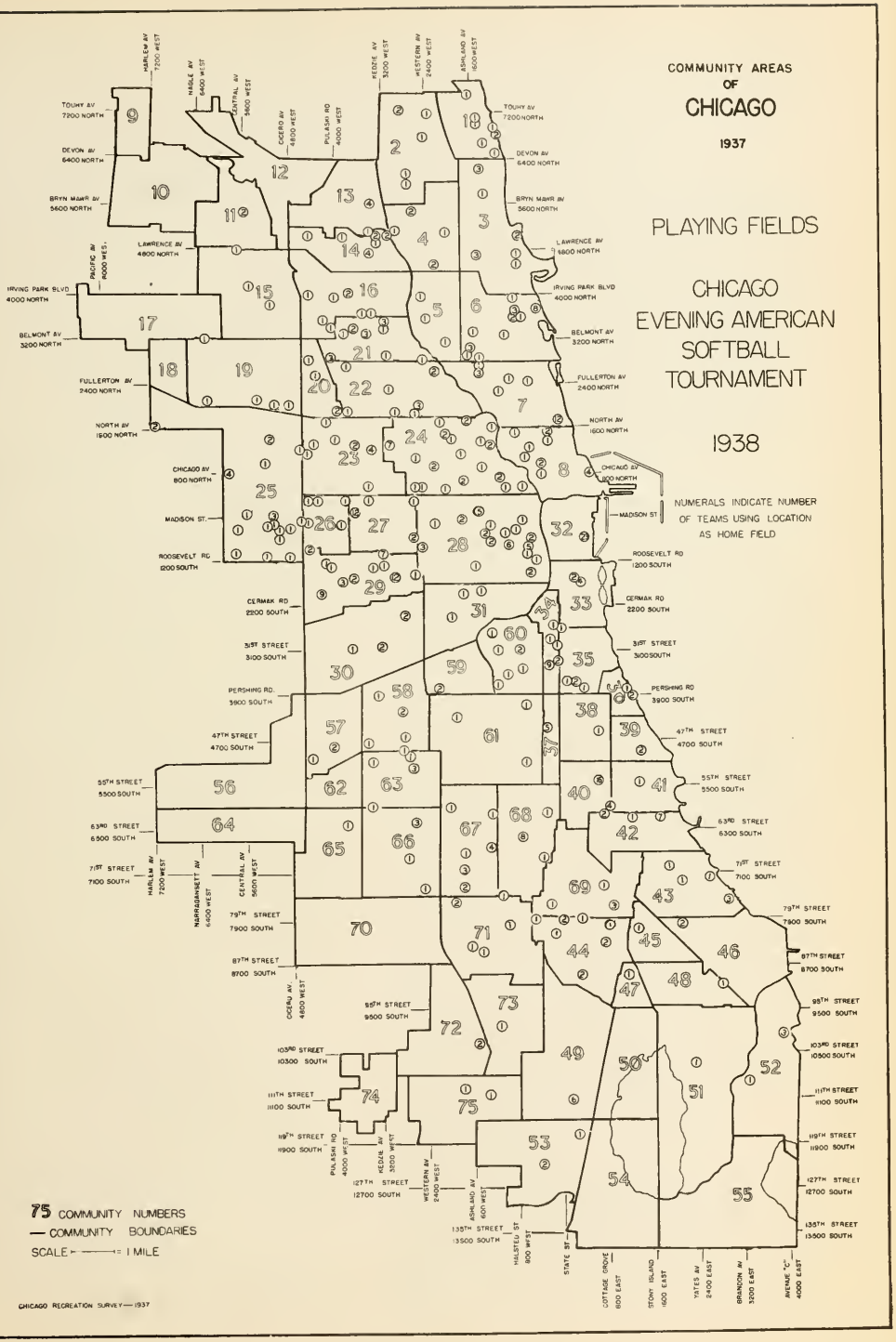
Tennis

Most tennis facilities in Chicago are under the control of the Chicago Park District with more than 550 courts divided among eighty-seven parks. Thirty-eight parks support groups organized into tennis clubs, eighteen of which are class "A," twenty-eight "B," twenty "C" and twenty-six women's. These organizations, with a specific recreational interest, are accorded much of the credit for the increased activity in tennis in the Park District and in the general improvement of the calibre of play. It should be pointed out that resurfacing of the tennis courts at many locations has also been a factor in raising the number of users. Each year the Park District tennis clubs compete in intra- and inter-club tournaments with city-wide championships. The *Chicago Herald and Examiner* co-operates with the Park District and the Public Parks Tennis Association in the sponsorship of the Chicago tournament to select the city's representatives in the National Public Parks Tennis Association Meet. A regular schedule of classes under the direction of the athletic instructors is given to beginners in many of the Chicago parks, and special instructions for young business and professional women are offered in Grant and other parks. Several armories also provide indoor tennis facilities.

Thirty-eight private clubs are affiliated with the Chicago Tennis Association. The majority of these tennis clubs are located in Chicago suburbs or are affiliated with the various country clubs in which golf is the major activity. Among the Chicago organizations with membership in the Association are the Allerton Tennis Club, Huron and St. Clair Street; the Beverly Hills Tennis Club, 71st and Hamilton Avenue; the Town and Tennis Club, 1925 Thome Avenue; the Fullerton Tennis Club, 942 Belden Avenue; the Illinois Bell Telephone Club in Lake View; the Rogers Park Tennis Club, Morris and Glenwood Avenues; the South Shore Country Club, South Shore and 71st Street; and the University of Chicago Clubs, 60th and Ellis Avenue. The Chicago Lawn and Tennis Club is generally regarded as having some of the finest courts in the United States. Sixteen clay courts, two squash courts, a badminton court, game rooms, billiard rooms, dining and banquet facilities, and a swimming pool are included in the property of the club. A membership of approximately 250, divided into three types (voting at $120 a year, seasonal at $75 and social privileges at $60), provides the financial support of the organization. A wide social program supplements the tennis and other athletic features. In addition to maintaining opportunities for social games of tennis and intra- and inter-club play, many of the clubs, notably the Chicago Lawn and Tennis and the Oak Park and River Forest Clubs in those suburbs, are frequently the site of city, state and national tennis meets. In the block by block inventory of Chicago's recreational assets a considerable number of smaller tennis clubs with one or two courts were discovered. Many of these are to some extent commercial in that the facilities are open to all who can afford to pay the fees which range upward from a minimum of twenty-five cents per hour for singles. The University of Chicago courts and the Northwestern University courts in Evanston are likewise frequented by tennis enthusiasts, as they are generally regarded to be among the best conditioned courts in the area.

Track and Field

In listing facilities of some of the major Loop athletic clubs earlier in this chapter, the absence of equipment for outdoor track and field activities and the lack of adequate provisions within the buildings for indoor track sports were mentioned.


COMMUNITY AREAS
OF
CHICAGO
1937
PLAYING FIELDS
CHICAGO
EVENING AMERICAN
SOFTBALL
TOURNAMENT
1938
NUMERALS INDICATE NUMBER OF TEAMS USING LOCATION AS HOME FIELD
75 COMMUNITY NUMBERS
— COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES
SCALE ⊢——⊣ = 1 MILE
CHICAGO RECREATION SURVEY — 1937

It was pointed out that for many years the Illinois Athletic Club and the Chicago Athletic Association dominated competition in these sports and manifested intense rivalry, but that changes in policy by both organizations have eliminated track from their programs. Whereas formerly outstanding collegiate athletes were frequently induced to compete for these organizations, today the situation is completely changed, and no club in the city assists the postgraduate track athlete by securing employment and other advantages. The situation in Chicago is somewhat in contrast to that in New York and San Francisco, where the New York Athletic Club, the Curb Exchange and the Olympic Club have the strongest amateur athletic groups in track and field competition. To some extent compensation for this void has been provided through the rise of such youth associations as the Catholic Youth Organization, the B'nai B'rith and the Italo-American Youth Organization. The consolidation of the parks of the city into the Chicago Park District, resulting in uniform instruction and the engaging of specialists in the Physical Education Division, has also served to stimulate interest among the younger athletes in track and field. However, while many of the parks provide excellent facilities for outdoor running events, in few instances do the fieldhouses include any facilities for running. The constant use of the gymnasiums for other activities such as basketball, gymnastics or volleyball precludes the possibility of practicing for field events such as jumping, pole vaulting and the shot put. Many of the high schools of the city include facilities for indoor track, and several with athletic fields have running tracks and jumping pits. Others utilize the facilities of neighboring parks and in some instances the fieldhouse of the University of Chicago and the gymnasiums of other private educational institutions. Indoor high-school meets are usually conducted in the University of Chicago fieldhouse, the armories and Loyola gymnasium. Inasmuch as the school buildings are not open for community-wide use in the evenings, those beyond high-school age who are interested in track have no opportunities for training in these public buildings.

To this lack of adequate indoor facilities and to the rise of other sports superseding track in the interest of athletes may be attributed the decline in Chicago's ranking in these events. Some have explained the lack of interest in track and field athletics by pointing out the need for constant training for these events and the fact that the rise of softball and other sports has provided more potent attractions for youth; similarly, that comparatively little is done by industrial organizations to promote these forms of athletics in the United States, in contrast to European nations where working men constitute the major part of Olympic track teams. The European dictatorships, notably Italy and Germany, are laying great stress upon these field sports, partly as a preparation for military fitness. But whatever the reason, Chicago has had little representation in Olympic track and field competition within the past decade.

The major track event of the Chicago season is the indoor meet sponsored by the *Chicago Daily News*, which is conducted at the International Amphitheater. Through extensive publicity given to the entrance of some of the country's outstanding track athletes the event has drawn capacity crowds each year. By contrast the Western Conference Indoor and Outdoor Track Championships when they are held at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University attract comparatively slim attendance. Inter-playground meets sponsored by the various public recreation bodies culminate in the Central Amateur Athletic Union Novice Track and Field Meet, which is restricted to boy and girl athletes who have not achieved ranking in major competition. The B'nai B'rith, the Catholic Youth Organization and the Italo-American Youth Organization sponsor track competition for their membership, using Park District facilities. During the past several years the Old Tymers Club, which includes in its membership some of the leading Negro track athletes of the city, has conducted a Central Amateur Athletic Union meet.

Weight Lifting

Weight lifting is generally regarded as a muscle and body building activity; hence equipment is frequently included among the facilities of athletic clubs, Y.M.C.A.'s, commercial health gymnasiums, etc. In Chicago competition is provided for it as one of the sanctioned amateur

sports under the jurisdiction of the Central Amateur Athletic Union. The leading organization devoted to the sport is the Chicago Weight Lifting Club, occupying a brick and frame store building at 3345 North Clark Street. Between thirty-five and forty members, ranging in age from seventeen to fifty, are affiliated with the club, annual membership dues in which are twenty-five dollars. Several social events during the winter season and bi-weekly picnics during the summer supplement the gymnasium activities of the organization.

Yachting and Other Types of Boat Racing

The year 1938 marked the eightieth anniversary of the first sailing regatta in Chicago Harbor, the first competition having been inaugurated September 11, 1858. Since that time interest in the sport has shown continual progress; notwithstanding the decline of commercial sail boating through substitution of more modern means of water transportation, sail boating as an avocational recreational pursuit has grown in popularity. Today the sport represents one of the most popular exclusively private means of recreation in Chicago, for while anchorages and harbors are public almost all sailing vessels are owned individually or by private groups. In an earlier Volume, the extent of various types of yachting activities in the Chicago district is presented in considerable detail. More than one thousand boats, power as well as sail, are moored or anchored in the eight public harbors, six of which are under the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District. The following organizations affiliated with the Lake Michigan Yachting Association sponsor most of the racing competition: Chicago Corinthian Yacht Club, Chicago Motor Yacht Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Columbia Yacht Club, Jackson Park Motor Boat Club, Jackson Park Yacht Club, South Shore Power Boat Club. The majority of the sailing enthusiasts of the district belong to these clubs. Membership fees vary between ten and sixty dollars; several of the clubs have initiation charges of twenty-five dollars.

Many special yachting events occur throughout the summer. Junior yacht clubs, organized by the Chicago Park District into a "Rainbow Fleet," comprise boys between the ages of fourteen and seventeen with a regular program of competition in ten-foot Rhodes dinghies. Most of these craft are constructed by the boys themselves. The major outboard event of the year is the Hearst regatta in Burnham Park Lagoon, with several hundred thousand spectators in attendance. Canoe and shell races have been conducted in the past through the Lincoln Park Boat Club, but this organization no longer has available to it the park lagoon which is now being filled for use as a roadbed. Model yachting is generally classed as a hobby. Provisions for it are made by the Park District at 51st Street and Leif Erickson Drive, and several clubs sponsor the construction and racing of model sail and motor boats.

Sokols

In contrast to the general American philosophy of recreation whereby the individual attempts to excel in individual games and sports, two organizations in the city, the Sokol and the Turnverein, with "old world" backgrounds, function with the European mass drills, calisthenics and apparatus work as the basic components of their physical recreation programs. Founded in Czechoslovakia in 1862, the Sokol movement is based upon the foundation of equality for all, not merely in physical drill, but including life in general. The objective of the organization is "to train and preserve the nation in physical, mental and moral strength. It concerns itself with both body and mind, never losing sight of the inseparable character of the two." To achieve this purpose physical training is employed as the major instrument. In line with the basic philosophy of the Sokol, that the full implications of the socializing aspects of the organization may be realized, its physical training program is applicable to all classes of society irrespective of age or sex. The program is carried out collectively so that the individual member "learns to live in society and work for it." The major emphasis in the program is placed upon all-around development. More than 600,000 members are now included in the 3,192 branches of the organization throughout the world, and at six-year intervals a Sokol Congress is held in Czechoslovakia in which representatives of American Sokols take an active part. In the United States the American Sokol Union comprises 102 Sokol units in twenty-one states. One of the requisites for membership is that the

individual must be a citizen of the United States or have declared his intention.

In Chicago the adult membership of the American Sokol Union approximates 1,800, with 1,268 men and 530 women. The juvenile membership, divided into children and intermediate classifications, is considerably less than this number. Twenty-one groups comprise the membership in Chicago and its suburbs. The Chicago units, seven men's and three women's groups, are located at the following addresses: 2345 South Kedzie, 1643 North Cicero, 2619 South Lawndale, 48th and Honore, School Street and North Pulaski, 1126 West 18th, and 1814 South Ashland. Gymnastic drills are conducted four days each week, with special classes for women and children. Fees ranging from fifty cents per month for children to one dollar a month for adults prevail.

Several other groups with the same general type of program supplement the membership of the American Sokol Union in the city. The Slovak Gymnastic Union Sokol of the United States is a Sokol organization with fraternal insurance provisions, organized in 1918. Its 1938 membership is slightly less than 20,000, that is, 13,122 adults and 6,236 juveniles; 436 unclassified do not participate in the insurance features. The Chicago membership is estimated at six hundred, with more than one-third affiliated with Local 39, 2456 South Pulaski Road. Other units are Local 40 at the same address; 179 at 503 East 103d Street; 191, Damen at 51st Street; Slovak American, Willard Street and Milwaukee Avenue; and Sokol Kriven at 4952 Lawrence Avenue. The latter two have no insurance provisions.

The Union of Catholic Sokols was established in 1908. Present membership is three thousand men, women and children. The aim of the organization is: "To work for the spiritual and physical development of men, women and children; to educate the people on the basis of a universal Christian concept into well informed Catholics, patriotic Czechs, and loyal citizens of this country." In Chicago a membership of three hundred comprises councils at the following churches: Blessed Agnes, Central Park Avenue at 27th Street; St. Procopius Church, Allport Avenue at 18th Street; St. Ludmilla's Church, Albany Avenue at 24th Street; St. Vitus Church, Paulina Street at 18th Place; and SS. Cyril and Methodius Church, Damen Avenue and 52nd Street. The Chicago groups are organized into the Sentinel of Catholic Sokols. The junior divisions of the councils are known as Falcons.

Several chapters of the Bohemian Workers Union and the Croatian National Sokol Home at 1903 Racine Avenue also provide Sokol activities in Chicago.

Turnvereins

With aims and objectives somewhat similar to those of the Sokol organizations are the Turner societies, better known as the Turnvereins. As indicated in a publication of one of its units, the Turnverein is "a society of health and physical education, advocating 'a sound mind in a sound body'." This is accomplished through organized classes for men, women and children in calisthenics, and gymnasium routines, and through a social recreation program.

In his 1926 study of recreation in Chicago, Professor Burgess listed sixteen active Turnverein units in the city. In 1938 the number had declined to six. This decrease has been attributed in part to the unfavorable financial situation during the past eight years, and to some extent to the fact that the German population of the city is now less concentrated in specific areas than formerly. The six Turner societies within the city are: Chicago Turngemeinde, 4217 Lincoln Avenue, which is the oldest of this type of organization in Chicago; Lincoln Turnverein, 1019 Diversey Parkway; the Turnverein Vorwaerts, 2431 West Roosevelt Road; Turnverein Eiche, 165 East 115th Street; Social Turnverein, 1659 Belmont Avenue; and the Schweitzer Turnverein, 935 Webster Avenue. This latter unit is composed chiefly of Swiss residents of the city. The total paying membership of the Chicago groups affiliated with the Illinois district of the American Turnerbund is 1,600, with an additional 2,400 participating in the activities of the societies. The National organization, established in 1849, has 33,000 members divided into eighty-five societies in twenty-nine states. Membership is not restricted to any creed or nationality group; of the Chicago members 30 per cent were born in Germany and an additional 50 per cent are of German

descent; the remainder are of varied nationalities.

The American Turnerbund is affiliated with the American Athletic Union. In addition to calisthenics, gymnasium classes and other mass drill activities, programs of Chicago Turners include competition in sports, and singing and dramatic groups, lectures, forums, etc. In several of the local clubs activities begin in the early afternoon and extend into the late evening, with the gymnasium classes divided into the following groups:

Male		*Female*	
Children	up to 14	Junior	14 to 18
Junior	14 to 18	Regular	18 to 35
Active	18 to 35	Senior	over 35
Senior	over 35		

Competition within the individual society and also between the various units is conducted in all of the above classes. In addition, inter-society basketball and volleyball leagues are included in the schedule of events. During 1937 a swimming meet with eighty-five participants was scheduled.

The Lincoln Turnverein, at 1005-19 Diversey Parkway, is reputedly one of the best equipped Turner halls in the United States. The facilities of its two-story brick building include a gymnasium, swimming pool, club rooms, restaurant and lounges. A calendar of activities indicates, in addition to the gymnasium and swimming classes, a water polo team, card games and a drum and bugle corps. Fencing, boxing and wrestling also are scheduled in the program. Many of the facilities of the organization are open to the general public upon a fee basis. While the equipment of the other Chicago units is not so elaborate, all include facilities necessary for the gymnastic and calisthenic activities. Supplementing the various Turner halls in the city, the American Turnerbund maintains a 120-acre camp near Fox River Grove. Its plant and equipment comprise 320 cottages, a large dining hall, four children's dormitories and an old people's home. Handicraft, calisthenics, swimming and a wide range of sports appear among the activities of the camp. An average of more than a thousand adults and children are in attendance during the summer months. The camp also provides a winter sports program.

CHAPTER XI

ART, MUSIC, LITERATURE AND DRAMA

Human nature is still by no means a finished product, and civilization is in process, very far indeed from ideal achievement. Hence on the one hand a preoccupation with what have sometimes been called "spinal cord" interests and activities, emphasizing physical satisfactions; and on the other hand "culture," the assumed interest of man's higher cerebral centers. In any event, as the great mass of facts already brought out regarding patronage of various types of public, commercial and private recreation have demonstrated, interest in and support of genuine cultural activities are slender indeed when compared with the support given to the grosser forms of amusement. One single example will suffice: Chicagoans spend nearly thirty dollars a year on liquor but only twenty cents on higher forms of music. Hence it is not surprising to discover a great disparity between the membership and investment in recreational agencies, social clubs and the like which include a wide range of activities within their programs and the comparatively few organizations devoted to the cultivation of such specific cultural fields as art, music, literature and drama. To be sure some organizations such as the women's clubs of the city, have done yeoman service in the effort to maintain a balanced culture diet for the community by including these fields in their programs. Previous chapters have made brief analyses of the varied programs not only of women's clubs, but of nationality groups, church organizations and fraternal societies. In this chapter the discussion is confined primarily to agencies outside the scope of previous sections; while the treatment is not all inclusive the following pages should serve to point out the place occupied by specific organizations devoted to these aspects of the cultural and recreational life of Chicago.

Art

The first evidence of art interest in the city of Chicago dates from 1855, with the opening of the city's first art center, a "shop devoted exclusively to the making of picture frames and the selling of chromos to be framed." Eleven years later the founding of the Chicago Academy of Design reflected the increasing art consciousness of the community. After the Chicago fire this organization was renamed the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, which in 1882 became the Art Institute of Chicago. This Institute which, in addition to providing an art museum, now has the world's largest art school, has already been described in the analysis of public agencies in Volume I. The World's Fair of 1893, with its art exhibits from all over the world, did much to encourage the development of art in Chicago and the establishment of other organizations devoted to art activity.

As pointed out in the introductory paragraphs of this chapter, art, along with music, drama and literature, stands to the fore in the programs of women's clubs and a wide range of other organizations in the city. There are, however, a significant number of clubs, societies and associations whose primary interest is art, its development and promotion. Many of the art clubs of the city and other groups with art departments are affiliated with the Municipal Art League of Chicago, which provides several art programs monthly and maintains headquarters in the Art Institute. Its activities, in addition to the promotion of art projects, include compilation and dissemination of information on all art exhibits in the city. Among the more prominent members of the League is the South Side Art Association, organized in 1923, comprising amateur and professional artists and patrons residing on the city's South Side. Approximately one hundred and fifty professional and two hundred amateur pastel, oil and water color artists, cartoonists and etchers and fifty art patrons make up the membership. According to the definition employed in determining types of membership in the organ-

ization, "an artist must have work recognized by a museum in America before being stamped as a professional." The purpose of the organization is to promote art and stimulate its cultural aspects, and in general to stand back of all movements for the benefit of the South Side in matters of music, art, etc. According to Mrs. Albion Headburg, a leader in the Association (also a member of the Chicago Recreation Commission), it attempts to educate the public to the advantages of art as an avocational interest, in that "the nearer one stays to beauty in color and music the lovelier and richer his life becomes." Until his death Lorado Taft was honorary president. The association meets monthly, maintains regular galleries at the Auditorium and Sherry Hotels, with a scheduled program of exhibits and twilight musicals, also sponsors exhibits of individual artists in the Fairfax, Drake and other hotels. In 1937 ten one-man exhibits were opened under its auspices. The loan of pictures to the Chicago public schools, annual exhibits at the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs Convention, and frequent special displays at several of the downtown department stores are listed among other activities. The Association is a unique feature of the Chicago art world in that it provides insurance for the works of its artists not only during exhibits but in transit. Outside juries assist in the judging of pictures in competitive displays. The annual membership fee of the South Side Association is five dollars for patrons, while lay members and artists pay two dollars. It is affiliated with the various branches of the national and state women's clubs federations.

The extent of the interest of these club federations in the promotion of artistic activities may be inferred from the functions of the Art Department of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs: "(1) Make club women more art conscious; (2) engage artists for club programs and purchase work; (3) donate to Penny Art Fund, which provide prize awards for the School Children's Art Contest; (4) promote contests; (5) secure books on art for headquarters; (6) plan art tours, exhibits and Fine Arts Festivals; (7) study history of art and art appreciation; (8) study origin and development of industrial arts and crafts." The Tudor Gallery of the Chicago Woman's Club was established more than twenty years ago. As it is operated on a philanthropic basis, Chicago artists may exhibit at the gallery without fees or commission. A wide range of artists and their work is brought to notice since every two weeks throughout the year the exhibits are changed. In the spring of 1938 the Chicago Woman's Club took the initiative in the establishment of a "society for the preservation of works of art and architecture in Chicago and vicinity." The function of the organization, as expressed by one of its officials, is to serve as an advisory council and clearing house. It proposes to operate through the organizations included in its membership and through various neighborhood historical societies. In itself the agency is not concerned with the raising of funds to preserve objects of artistic or historical significance, this responsibility being left with individual groups to which specific artistic objects are of special significance.

Among other organizations of artists and those particularly interested in this cultural field are the All Illinois Society of Fine Arts which offers several exhibits each year including an annual water color display; the American Artists Professional League which provides exhibits in stores and public places to make America art conscious (this agency has a membership of approximately one hundred and fifty in the Chicago district); the Art Guild of America; the Artists Union Gallery; the Association of Arts and Industries; Association of Chicago Painters and Sculptors; Association of Etchers; the Chicago Artists Group Gallery; the Chicago Society of Artists; the Archaic Club; the Illinois Arts Club; the Lorado Taft Association; the Outdoor Art League; the Palette and Chisel Club; the No Jury Society of Artists; Northwest Art Association; the Galleries Association; a miniature painter's group; and such nationality groups as the Swedish Art Association, Association of Swedish Painters, the Italian Arts Club and the Polish Arts Club. Many of these organizations have their own galleries with continuous exhibits throughout the year. In some instances, however, the individual groups exhibit at commercial galleries and in downtown hotels and private clubs. Comparable to the Businessmen's Symphony Orchestra is the Businessmen's

Art Club comprising bankers, lawyers, engineers, merchants, physicians, university professors, etc., interested in "self expression in painting." This group puts on an annual exhibit at a downtown store, and occasional exhibits elsewhere, maintains a club room and studio, and conducts classes in drawing, painting and etching.

Art is only one of the cultural activities of the Arts Club of Chicago; however, its galleries constantly display the works of its own artist members and of leading modernists from Europe as well as America. Occasionally these exhibits are open to the general public.

One of the most highly publicized annual shows is the exhibit of the janitors of the Art Institute. It presents the work of students at the Art Institute School who are employed in the maintenance division of the Institute. Each year the work of art students in the Chicago public schools is prominently displayed. De Paul and Northwestern Universities also sponsor downtown exhibits of students in their art classes.

Supplementing the different galleries maintained by the various clubs, most of which are operated on a non-profit basis, must be reckoned the commercial art galleries of the city. Many of these are distinct entities in themselves; others are sections of downtown department stores. In addition to the general exhibits maintained for prospective purchasers of *objets d'art*, most of these shops include frequent special showings of the works of individual artists, or offer particular types of paintings, etchings or sculpture to attract attention. Occasionally several of the galleries have turned their more outstanding exhibits into special shows for charitable purposes under the auspices of "society" groups.

Several innovations in Chicago art exhibits have done much to encourage general public interest in artistic works. One of these, the Annual Outdoor Exhibit, was begun in Grant Park; it now occupies a full block along the south bank of the River for approximately a month each summer. Between one thousand and fifteen hundred pictures representing forty-five exhibitors were on exhibition during the 1938 display. While the chief purpose of the display is to sell pictures which range in price from less than one dollar to fifty dollars, its location on the sidewalk provides an easily accessible art gallery to passers-by. The annual Navy Pier exhibit occupies the half-mile exhibition hall on the north side of Chicago's Navy Pier. It is conducted with the co-operation and under the sponsorship of many of the city's leading art and civic groups, and all Chicago artists are asked to display their works; consequently a wide range in type and quality is in evidence. Admittance to the exhibit is open to the public without charge.

According to leaders of several Chicago art groups avocational activity in various forms of art is steadily increasing, while at the same time the number who rely upon the production of art works for a livelihood has diminished. Several factors seem to have contributed to this situation. The generally unfavorable economic conditions have reduced the number of potential purchasers; likewise the apparent conflict between radical modern art and works of the older tradition has led to great confusion and bewilderment on the part of the general public. Since people usually buy pictures for two motives, namely, because they get pleasure from seeing them and want to have that continual source of pleasure right in their own homes, or because they consider them as good investments (not perhaps so good as diamonds, but still fairly safe and liquid), it is not surprising that the vast array of uninspired experiments which pass for modern art fails to command a generous buying market. The taste for these art forms is so far confined largely to a small group of technicians and the "initiated," most of whom are not in the moneyed class. Those who are able to buy seem unable to forecast the future worth of these works even after heavy persuasive bombardments by critics, dealers and museum experts. The Federal Art Project of the Works Progress Administration has done much, however, to make it possible for artists to earn their living in their own profession. Their work has entered into the permanent cultural life of Illinois (and throughout the nation) through mural decorations in schools, hospitals and other public institutions, exhibits of paintings, sculpture and drawings, and architectural embellishments. Chicago has shared in this acquisition.

The display of significant samples from these works by the Illinois Federal Art Project con-

ducted under the auspices of the Art Institute of Chicago has been a revelation of both artistic ability and the value of public encouragement to artists at this critical juncture.

In addition to the private commercial art schools and academies of the city and to the art classes provided by the public schools and the Works Progress Administration in their education programs, several of the settlements and other group work agencies, notably Hull-House and the Jewish People's Institute have long provided instruction in this subject. Hull-House now has a permanent room, the Benedict Gallery, devoted to exhibits of the work of residents, staff and students. It honors by its name the artist who for nearly forty years has directed the major art activities of the House.

The traditional graphic and plastic arts do not exhaust the sum total of art activity. For example, recent interest in the artistic values in photography has led to a large number of photographic displays. Many of these are provided by camera clubs to encourage photography as a hobby; however, several of the outstanding exhibits have been sponsored by art groups. During 1938 the cultural contributions of photographic art were recognized in the exhibit of newspaper color photography held at the Art Institute with the co-operation of the *Chicago Tribune*. To encourage interest in art this newspaper has reproduced in natural color some of the outstanding paintings from the treasures of the Art Institute.

Music

Were this Survey to include an analysis of home recreation it would undoubtedly reveal that various forms of music constitute a substantial portion of such activities. The value of music in promoting harmony in the home was pointed out not long ago by Sanford Bates, Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc. at a National Recreation Congress. Dr. A. R. Gilliland, Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Northwestern University, in a recent newspaper article advocates the study of music "as a means of making a child a good citizen and a normal poised individual." Music study, he suggests, is essential to every child's education as a dominant force in character building. In addition to developing motor training, habits of accuracy, a good memory and poise, "it affords the child an opportunity to be popular, to be 'in' with a crowd." Commenting on the only too common practice of parents purchasing a specific musical instrument and then forcing the child to learn to play it, the professor recommends that this practice be abandoned and that children be consulted to determine their preferences. Significantly, several of the larger music dealers of Chicago now operate with a policy which provides such opportunity. Through this arrangement the child learns to play on an instrument owned by the dealer, pays only the regular tuition fees and is permitted to defer purchase of an instrument until the end of the course. In several instances individual pupils have taken lessons on three or four kinds of instruments before arriving at a choice. It is expected that leaving to the child the decision as to what type of instrument he learns to play will make him glad to practice, say, the piano instead of eating his heart out because he is compelled to do it on a warm summer afternoon, while the "gang" is playing baseball on the vacant lot next door.

In the limited space allocated to this chapter it is not possible to elaborate on the various types of music schools and academies in Chicago nor to consider the extent of private musical instruction so closely allied to the development of music as a recreational activity. It is safe to say that there are at least several thousand teachers in this latter classification, some with their own studios, although the great majority give lessons in the homes of individual pupils. Space limitations likewise prevent even a listing of all the clubs and organizations built up around interest in music. That the range covers practically every instrument with an appreciable following may be inferred from the existence of an organization of banjo enthusiasts. This organization, known as the Eddie Peabody Banjo Club, is located in the Kimball Building. Its membership totals more than one hundred of both sexes, varying in age from six to fifty. Interest in the banjo as a musical instrument and a dollar for the yearly dues are the only requisites for membership. Monthly meetings, an annual banquet and a yachting party comprise the calendar of club ac-

tivities. This club acted as sponsor for the concert which brought to the city the internationally famed banjo artist Segovia. According to its members, the banjo is the only American stringed instrument!

When organized in 1913 the Civic Music Association of Chicago had for its objective "to promote city music—music 'of the people, by the people, for the people' of Chicago." Its function has been rephrased and now aims "to encourage the understanding, appreciation and study of the art of music and to promote the development of musical talent throughout the community." The major activities of the organization consist of conducting children's classes in singing in public parks, schools and settlements. Children from six to sixteen comprise the groups to which the worth and beauty of fine music are presented. As an outgrowth of this movement the Association hopes that the taste for good music will become essential in the lives of the participants as they grow older, and result in increased audience support for symphony concerts and other types of musical activity. During 1938 children's courses were conducted at Grand Crossing, Ogden, Calumet, Gage and Almira Simons Parks, Chase House, Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, and at the Juvenile Detention Home. Folk songs, cantatas and Christmas carols are included in the programs, with concerts in each neighborhood followed by a city-wide festival at Orchestra Hall each year. The accompaniment for this latter concert is provided by the Civic Orchestra of Chicago founded in 1920 jointly by the Civic Music Association and the Orchestral Association to train symphony players. A discussion of this organization is included in the second volume of this Survey. The Civic Music Association of Chicago "is maintained entirely by funds contributed by public spirited citizens and music lovers."

Stimulation to the provision of good music at low prices has been given during the past few years by the Adult Education Council. According to the director of the organization, more than seventy per cent of the people in Chicago have never attended a concert, hence it is primarily for this group that the Council has developed its low rate musical series. Outstanding operatic and concert artists have appeared at Orchestra Hall on the Council program at prices ranging from twenty-two to sixty-four cents. To further encourage groups which have never attended concerts, the Council reserves several boxes for employees of various business concerns in the city who are invited to be guests at individual concerts.

The annual Chicagoland Music Festival of the *Chicago Tribune*, held at Soldier Field in August, represents the largest amateur musical event in Chicago both from the standpoint of numbers of participants and the size of the audience. Approximately one-half of the states in the Union, as well as Canada, are represented through bands, choruses, vocal and instrumental soloists. Many of the out-of-town entrants are winners of preliminary contests conducted by co-operating newspapers which often share the expense of sending the groups to Chicago. Among the Chicago organizations taking part in the musical events, pageantry and other activities included in the program of 1937 were more than one thousand Girl Scouts, twelve hundred boys and girls from thirty-two schools in the Chicago High School Band, one thousand Negro men and women in spirituals, a thirty-five hundred voice choir singing Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, the Catholic Youth Organization, Wurlitzer and Chicago Boys Club Concert Bands and the Kraft-Phenix Choral Society. Several Chicago soloists also survived the preliminary eliminations and appeared on the final program. Also under the direction of the *Tribune*, with the co-operation of the Cook County Forest Preserve District, a series of free vesper choral concerts was conducted in several of the Forest Preserves during 1937. Church choirs, high-school singing groups, and the Northwestern University Summer School Chorus made appearances at these concerts which were open to the public without charge.

Most of the effort to promote and develop symphony concerts, opera, and chamber music in Chicago comes from private non-profit groups interested in the provision of such musical opportunities for the city. Indeed, since these forms of musical expression are seldom profit-making enterprises, sponsoring groups are frequently called upon to assist in the ticket sales and to make up financial deficits. Without the interest of private groups it is safe to say that neither

symphony nor opera would have survived the past lean years in Chicago.

The Ravinia and the Northwestern University Music Festivals represent the outstanding privately promoted spring and summer musical series both from artistic and social standpoints. In each instance interest in the festivals is created through the organization of sponsoring committees. An average attendance of more than twenty-five hundred was attracted to the concerts of the 1938 Ravinia Festival held during the month of July and the first week in August. Half of the $24,775 pledged by its 267 guarantors was refunded.

One hundred and fifteen businessmen, including a large number of professions and a wide range in economic status, are affiliated with the Chicago Businessmen's Orchestra. As pointed out by Edward Barry in the *Chicago Tribune*: "They play because they like to play and they are generous with effort and rehearsal time. A pure love of art, not the desire to make money, presses these bows to these strings and sends enthusiastic columns of air through these oboes and flutes and bassoons. No wonder that meters often boast a genuinely intoxicating lift, that the music as a whole possesses an especially contagious aliveness." Each year the orchestra gives several concerts at Orchestra Hall. While the composition of the orchestra is amateur, its director is one of the city's prominent professional conductors. While the Chicago Businessmen's Symphony is an amateur organization, the Women's Symphony of Chicago is a professional orchestra and like the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, was considered in the discussion of Chicago commercial musical activities in Volume II, where likewise the activities of the Federal Music Project were detailed.

That music is one of the major interests in the various nationality groups in the city of Chicago is clear from the discussion in Chapter VII of this Volume. There is hardly a foreign population group in the city of Chicago without at least one choral group, singing society or glee club. Frequently orchestras with distinctive musical instruments of the fatherlands offer concerts to which the general public is invited. The majority of these musical groups, however, are not distinct organizations in themselves, but are classed among the activities of fraternal insurance societies, religious agencies, benefit associations and social organizations.

Of the clubs in which singing is the major interest a large number derive from the German and Swedish populations of the city. It is estimated that in this former group there are more than three hundred men's, women's and mixed singing societies. At the Thirty-ninth National German American Song Festival held in Chicago, June 1938, more than ten thousand choral singers representing 186 singing societies from all over the United States participated in five concerts at the International Amphitheater.

The United German American Male Choruses of Chicago organized in 1857, have a membership of twenty-four choruses. A total of fifty-six concerts constitutes the annual program of individual choruses, with an average attendance of 750. Established in 1934, the German American Children's Chorus has more than twelve hundred children in five separate groups. Approximately 60 per cent of the music is in German, the remainder in English. In addition to the United German American Male Choruses and Children's Choruses there are five groups of the United German American Singers of Chicago, nine organizations associated with the United German American Ladies' Choruses, and fifteen independent mixed groups, six independent women's and four independent men's singing societies. Most of the organizations meet in halls in various sections of the city. The German American Children's Choruses use several Park District fieldhouses for their Saturday morning rehearsals.

The Swedish Choral Club is reputed to be one of the best singing organizations in the city. Two hundred and twenty-five voices comprise the group which each spring gives a concert at Orchestra Hall accompanied by members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Three organizations comprise the Bohemian Singing Central Union, with an aggregate membership of 350. Probably no modern European musician has attained such popularity in the United States as that accorded Sibelius, the great Finnish composer. Radio has contributed much to this end, but nationalistic interest has also been a factor. The Sibelius Choral Group was organized in 1933.

Active membership of thirty-two men between the ages of twenty and sixty is supplemented by an associate group approximating one hundred. Several concerts each year at the North Side Auditorium and special concerts before various Finnish societies and such organizations as the Cliff Dwellers and Cordon Club are also listed.

The above organizations may be regarded as typical of the more established musical organizations comprising individual nationality groups in the city. Among the other outstanding choral groups of the city are the Paulist Choristers whose program includes secular as well as sacred music, the Apollo Choir, the Bach Choral Society, the Chicago A Capella Choir, the Chicago Mendelssohn Club and the Welsh Male Choir.

In Chapter III the extent of choirs and other types of musical organizations in the religious agencies throughout the city was noted. It will be recalled that in many instances church choral groups do not confine their activities to the religious services, but provide various forms of musical entertainment.

Among the industrial and commercial organizations of the city there are comparatively few sponsoring singing groups, probably for the same reason that dramatic organizations are not numerous among the employee recreation programs. Of the employees' singing societies of the city many have attained not only local prominence but have achieved national recognition for the calibre of their performances. For example, the Marshall Field and Company Choral Society is composed of seventy men and one hundred and thirty women employees of that retail establishment. Under the direction of a paid director rehearsals are held once each week. The activities of the organization culminate in its annual concert, usually at Orchestra Hall. Interest of the company in the choral society appears in the fact that the group are supper guests of the store prior to each of their weekly rehearsals and that three additional vacation days with pay are granted to members present at seventy-five per cent of its rehearsals.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Chorus has a membership of approximately sixty. It was organized twenty years ago by employees and in addition to weekly rehearsals and an annual concert makes appearances before other organizations. The Armour Jubilee Singers, a colored group sponsored by the packing company, the First National Bank mixed chorus, the Kraft-Phenix Choral Group, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company chorus groups at its individual plants, and the various railroad glee clubs manifest noteworthy activity. Additional commercial establishments with singing groups specified on industrial recreation survey schedules include Duro Metal Products, Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, Montgomery Ward and Company, Stewart Warner Company. Others state that organizations for Christmas caroling are formed each year.

Several of the larger industrial organizations have employees' bands, while considerably more have orchestras of from five to twelve pieces. Among such organizations are the Edison General Electric Appliance Company, the Duro Metal Products Company, the Continental Can Company, First National Bank (50 pieces), Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company with a thirty-five piece band, forty-five piece orchestra and ten-piece dance band, the Pheoll Company, the Sherwin-Williams Company and the United Autographic Register Company. Bands of several American Legion Posts with membership from one industrial organization exclusively may also be listed. Likewise a considerable number of organizations which have no employees' musical groups make provision for employees' attendance at concerts and opera through the purchase of several season tickets.

Among the activities of the Chicago Park District should be noted assistance to community singing groups through the provision of facilities and the assignment of musical directors to aid in the preparation of musical comedies, minstrels, operettas and pageants. Musical groups with an average membership of between two and three hundred are housed in forty-eight of the parks. As an aid to these groups and to children's musical activities in the parks, the production shops of the Park District manufacture rhythm instruments, songbooks for community singing and the scores of musical shows. A music library with some seven thousand classical and popular musical compositions and a script library are likewise available to community singing groups. Through the assist-

ance of the Works Progress Administration, music copyists are adding to these facilities.

Dramatics

Theatrical activities today are predominantly commercial, the legitimate theater and the motion picture industry serving most of the needs in this field. Nevertheless, the interest in amateur theatricals shows steady growth. As a result of this interest, there has developed what is commonly known as the little theater. While to most people the term little theater implies any non-professional dramatic group, this is a misnomer, for the designation actually applies only to a separate and distinct institution in the world of drama with its own artistic and social aims. Chicago plays no inconsiderable role in the little theater world, whatever may be said of the city as a center of commercialized drama.

The Chicago Drama League was incorporated in 1913 "to stimulate public interest in the drama and to encourage and support such plays as may be deemed worthy, and to disseminate information concerning the drama and its literature." In 1938 the organization had a membership of seven hundred, of which six hundred and ninety were women. Its program provides for lectures, reading of dramatic productions and general activity in the legitimate theater. Frequently at its lecture-teas and luncheons members of the visiting professional theatrical companies are guests of honor. Recently the organization has been active in a movement to form an association of the various little theater and similar dramatic groups of the city. Several leaders in the movement point out that at the present time there is no medium in the city through which little theater groups may share their common problems, avail themselves of constructive criticism and co-operate for the general advancement and development of their interests. While several meetings have been held by the sponsors of a little theater association, as yet no effective organization has resulted. By way of inducement toward a federation of little theaters, the Drama League has contracted with a large Loop theater for the production of plays by little theater groups during the fall and winter of 1938-1939. While the cost of the theater rental will be assumed by the individual theater groups, sponsors of the plan hold that the expense has been reduced by this co-operative arrangement to a point at which many groups will be able to take advantage of the opportunity of presenting their plays in a suitably equipped theater.

The Chicago Mummers, founded in 1933, now have a membership of more than one hundred, equally divided in sex. The Mummers organization differs somewhat from most little theater groups, in that a prerequisite for membership is an apprenticeship in the free school which it operates. The organization maintains a ten-room house at 1717 Pratt Boulevard; facilities include an auditorium used for studio plays and classes, rehearsals and work rooms, a library, photographic studio and offices. Operating expenses exceeding $5,000 a year are met through dues, program advertising, yearbook sales, and subscriptions although the greater share of income is derived through the box office. For five or six of its major full length productions downtown legitimate theaters are rented by the Mummers.

The Chicago Repertory Group recently moved into its own facilities at 29 East Balbo Street. Heretofore the organization had conducted much of its activity at 63 West Ontario Street, although many of its major productions utilized facilities of social, labor and educational institutions and commercial theaters. This group organized in 1934 has for its purpose the presentation at popular prices of plays of high artistic quality dealing with the problems of the majority of the people. A company of approximately seventy people comprises the various sections of the organization, which is generally regarded as representing the radical element in the little theater movement in the city. A mobile troupe, supplementing the house company, has as many as one hundred bookings a year. A permanent school of acting under the direction of the group's paid director with special classes in all phases of the theater, concentrating on the Stanislawsky technique of the Moscow Art Theater, is in process of formation. While the group is not subsidized, it derives some financial support through its various sponsors and through subscribers to its season's productions; fees of the traveling group and ticket sales for individual performances supply the remainder. On the basis of the quality of its per-

formances the group is reputed to be one of the better little theater groups in the city.

The Chicago Workshop Theater, with a membership of fifty, produced its major dramatic efforts in 1937 as a tenant of the Hull-House Theater. As in the majority of the little theater groups, practically all of the various functions are assumed by members. Three full length plays and a variable number of one-act productions are staged each year, and the Workshop Theater makes frequent appearances in other auditoriums of the Chicago district. The De Paul Theater is located at 64 East Lake Street in the De Paul University Building. Under a paid director the troupe gives full length and one-act plays. Due to the limited capacity of the auditorium, which seats only two hundred and fifty, runs of one week are given to the larger productions.

Preceding the little theater movement in the city by more than a decade, Hull-House first became active in literature and the drama in 1898 through the Henry Learned Club, a literary society which included dramatics in its program. In 1910 the theater group took definite form as the Hull-House Players. Today three groups, the original Hull-House Players, the Hull-House Actors Guild and the Lazareff Players, comprise the little theater groups at this settlement. The first named has probably attracted the widest attention, having made a tour of Europe as well as providing performances in other cities of the United States. The Actors Guild is a consolidation of some half-dozen separate groups of neighborhood young people, while the Lazareff Players are a group pursuing the methods of the Moscow Art Theater. Classes in dramatics sponsored as part of the Board of Education-Works Progress Administration Adult Education Program are held daily. The activities of all three groups are conducted in the Hull-House Theater, which has a seating capacity of 230. Admission rates of from thirty-five to seventy-five cents prevail at most performances, although several children's plays are offered free to the public. Out of the amateur players participating through the years have emerged several who are reckoned as outstanding successes in professional dramatics and choreography.

From humble beginnings in 1910 the Institute Players of the Jewish People's Institute have developed into one of the largest and best equipped theatrical organizations in the city. Occupying a theater valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars, with a seating capacity of eight hundred, it has available one of the most modern little theaters in the world. Approximately one hundred and twenty-five amateur and semi-professional players are affiliated with the organization, which meets several times each week for rehearsal and study. One of its distinctive undertakings is a repertory theater playing each Wednesday night during the season to capacity houses at prices of twenty-five to fifty cents. The major dramatic efforts of the Institute Players call for seven full length plays which are presented from three to twelve times each to audiences averaging five hundred. While the actors themselves are not paid, its director is on an annual salary. Operated in conjunction with the theater are a workshop for designing and building of scenery and classes in practical arts of the stage.

The Playwrights' Theater has for its primary purpose the encouragement and sponsorship of native playwrights. Approximately sixty adults are affiliated. Its theater, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five, is located at 1120 North Dearborn Street. An average of one full length play each month, with a run of eight performances, was included in the schedule of operations during the past year. Neither the actors nor the director receive a salary. Many associated with the Playwrights' Theater are former professionals and radio artists.

The Loyola Community Theater has at 1320 Loyola Avenue the largest auditorium of all the little theater groups in Chicago, with a seating capacity of slightly over one thousand. The group, consisting of one hundred members, is altogether self-sustaining; an annual subscription list of one thousand patrons assures capacity houses throughout the season. In addition to twelve major dramatic programs there is a schedule of guest performances, rehearsals and concerts. The members of the troupe are for the most part men and women of long and varied experience as amateurs. The director and business manager are salaried employees.

The Douglas Smith Players, sponsored by the Douglas Smith Foundation at 844 North Rush Street, has a total membership of 136. The primary purpose of the organization is to bring together socially certain working girls of the near North Side; that its dramatic activities are taken seriously is indicated by the fact that its annual schedule includes twelve full length plays and sixty one-act productions. The auditorium of the foundation has a seating capacity of 175. Although capacity crowds are frequently in evidence, the major financial support is a donation from the Douglas Smith Fund. Most productions are given on Saturdays and Sundays.

The Uptown Players, originally founded in 1927, were inactive in the little theater field from 1935 through 1937 but resumed their dramatic productions in the spring of 1938. The home of the group is at 941 Lawrence Avenue; however, most of its appearances are in downtown theaters. During the 1938-1939 season five productions, all to be shown at the Chicago Woman's Club, are contemplated. A membership of fifty-six men and women comprise the players, with dues set at three dollars per year. Dr. Preston Bradley of the People's Church is honorary president of the organization.

While many of the Young Men's Christian Association units of the city have dramatic groups, the Little Theater Association of the Central Young Men's Christian Association is the major theatrical organization sponsored by this group. Membership in the organization comprises students at the Y.M.C.A. College who pay an annual fee of two dollars. Approximately one hundred and fifty are included in the organization, of whom eighty appeared in various roles during the five full length and ten one-act plays of the 1937 season. Several performances of most productions are given in the College auditorium which seats 325. In addition to the money derived from dues and ticket sales, this little theater receives financial support from the college, which also provides the salaried director.

The Chicago Little Theater Guild sponsored by the Central Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, is located at 59 East Monroe Street. The number of active members varies throughout the season from thirty-five to fifty, although a larger number visited at ten meetings on a guest fee basis. The annual dues are four dollars. Activities in the organization include one-act plays directed and produced by members of the Guild at its meetings, dramatic reviews, teas, theater parties and other social events. Several times each year the organization gives public appearances in full length plays. These are produced under the supervision of a professional director. Because of its affiliation with a women's organization, most of the membership are girls and women, although several men are included.

The Braille Theater Guild had its inception in 1931, and except for its paid director its entire activities are conducted by its blind members. The quality of its productions may be inferred from its winning of second place in dramatic contests at the 1934 World's Fair. Frequent bookings before women's clubs and other organizations of the city provide material financial support to the organization.

Other organizations identifiable as theatrical groups include the Play Tinkers at 847 East 52d Street; Monday Evening Players, 64th Street and Kimbark Avenue; the Ingram Players, Negro dramatic league, at 4940 Indiana Avenue; and the Beverly Theater Guild meeting at Ridge Park. Through its music and dramatic section, the Chicago Park District has given considerable impetus to the little theater movement in Chicago. Approximately fifty parks have their own neighborhood troupe or little theater organization, with the members staging their own shows under professional direction. The range in activities is broad and varied from full length dramas, musical comedies, reviews and minstrels to pageants and even a religious passion play. These groups also co-operate in many of the Park District's city-wide events. Like most little theater groups much of the activity of the Park District little theaters lies in the production of plays for public presentation. Frequently individual groups repeat performances in other parks. As part of its regular facilities the Park District has its own scenic studio, electric shops, play library, and other stage producing units. Through the assistance of the Works Progress Administration additional personnel has been allocated to all of these units, and as part of the Educational Project of

the Works Progress Administration, dramatic coaches have been assigned to assist in the development of classes and little theater activities throughout the Park District.

Practically all of the parochial as well as public high schools in the city have some kind of dramatic group in the student body. While in almost every instance the major dramatic event of the year is the Senior Class Play, a considerable number produce full length plays during the school year.

As pointed out in Chapter III approximately one out of every five of the city's churches has at least one organization in which dramatic activities are included in the program. While most of these are for adults, it is significant that approximately ten per cent represent children's dramatic groups.

The dramatic groups at Hull-House and the Jewish People's Institute represent the most prominent amateur theatrical companies associated with settlements and community centers. But many other institutions of this type sponsor dramatic activities in their program. The three boys' clubs of the Young Men's Jewish Council each maintains active little theater groups. The Albany Park Boys' Little Theater, located at 4710 North Central Park Avenue, was founded in 1931. Because of the rapid growth of the troupe now numbering approximately sixty, the organization has been divided into two sections, one comprising boys from nine to twelve years and the other for those between thirteen and seventeen. The American Boys' Commonwealth has an organization very much similar, with more than ten productions each year. Four nights each week are devoted to study and rehearsing. While the present program is limited to one-act plays, the organization is contemplating the production of full length plays. The Deborah Boys' Little Theater has been in operation since 1930, with its program similar to those of the two other Young Men's Jewish Council organizations. The activities in all these groups are under the supervision of a paid dramatic director. Occasionally audiences of from 350 to 500 attend performances. Several of the boys associated with these organizations have graduated to the professional theater, two having secured engagements with the *Dead End* Company in New York. Erie Neighborhood House and Olivet Institute are among other group work agencies with dramatic organizations. Practically every settlement affiliated with the Chicago Federation has some type of dramatic organization, many of which produce plays to which the public is invited.

Comparatively few industrial establishments in the city include dramatic activities as a part of their employees' recreation program. To some extent this could be attributed to the fact that generally facilities for theatricals are usually lacking. To a greater extent, however, it would appear that there is not sufficient interest among employees to warrant the encouragement of this activity. As representing outstanding dramatic organizations comprising employees of one organization may be mentioned the Bell Players, the Capers Club, the Hawthorne Club and the Northern Trust Players. The Bell Players is composed of employees of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. It was organized in 1911 when the little theater movement had its inception in the United States. No salaries are paid to either coaches or players, all direction being supplied by the membership itself which in 1938 approximated sixty-five. The organization meets one night each week from six to eleven. Except for the free use of the Bell Forum, 311 West Washington Street, provided by the company, the troupe is self-sustaining, and defrays all expenses for costumes, royalties and scenery. Several full length plays are produced each year, to an average audience of 350.

The Capers Club was founded in 1935 by approximately one hundred employees of Carson Pirie Scott and Company. This group is somewhat in the nature of a family circle of store employees, with dramatics as a common interest. Rehearsals and meetings are held in the tea room of the store, but two full length productions have been staged in the Studebaker and Civic Theaters, playing to capacity houses. The Hawthorne Club, founded in 1928, comprises seventy employees of the Western Electric Company. The function of the organization is essentially social, with the direction provided by an employee member. Public performances are given several times each year, usually in a rented theater. Depending upon the number of workers employed by the com-

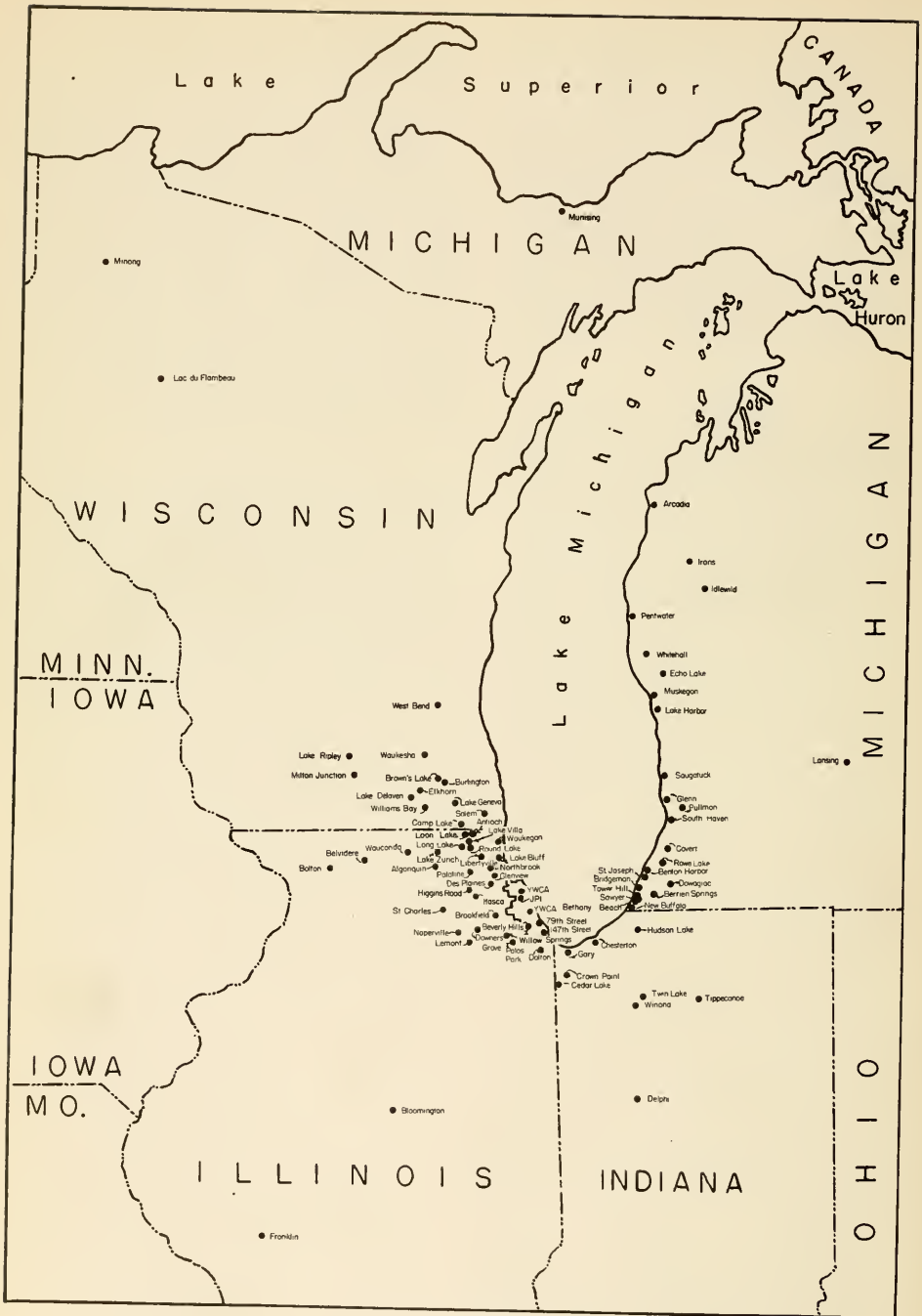
pany at the time audiences fluctuate between 600 and 1,200. The Northern Trust Players includes fifty employees of this banking institution. Its major activity is one full length dramatic production each year, usually to capacity houses at a loop theater. Among other industrial organizations with dramatic groups are the People's Gas, Light and Coke Company, Montgomery Ward and Company, the Duro Metal Products Company, and Butler Brothers. Organizations with specialized dramatic clubs or groups in which amateur theatricals constitute part of the program are supplemented by a considerably larger number of employees' recreation groups in which an annual home talent show is among the year's events.

Among the children's dramatic groups in the city of Chicago the Jack and Jill Players, with one hundred children between the ages of three and eighteen, is one of the better known. The organization has its own little theater and other facilities for rehearsals and tryouts at 820 North Michigan Avenue. For its annual season of plays, however, it uses the Chicago Civic Theater. Applicants are accepted on the basis of tryouts; according to officials of the organization more than 500 children were refused admittance to the group during the past year. A fee of five dollars per month is charged. The major function of the Jack and Jill Players when organized twelve years ago was to train children in poise, grace, flexibility and voice. A considerable part of the financial support for the organization is derived through plays given for clubs and through the manager's commissions on radio contracts. More than sixty children doing radio work are members of the Players, with their professional work under its management. The Barnum Players, founded in 1919, has its home in the Fine Arts Building. Members pay five dollars a month as tuition for the first two years of their affiliation. After that time, as with the Jack and Jill Players, the company acts as an agent for professional engagements, incidentally securing the manager's commission. The approximately thirty young performers included present six performances a year. Capacity houses of 160 for plays at its own little theater, and 450 at the Woman's Club Theater are recorded on these occasions.

The Children's Civic Theater, sponsored by the Chicago Drama League in co-operation with the city of Chicago, provides a regular season of plays each summer on Navy Pier. Classes with free instruction for children from eight to eighteen years are part of the program of the organization. Between 350 and 400 children are affiliated with this work. From October to April each year the Goodman Theater provides a series of special children's productions. However, while these performances are for child audiences, most of the casts are composed of adults.

Literary

While by far the greater proportion of literary activities in the city centers in programs of the women's clubs, there are several specific organizations established around this particular interest. The oldest of these is the Literary Club of Chicago, established in 1874. Its membership of over 200 men, both resident and non-resident, includes nationally known scholars, professional and business leaders. The major activity of the club is the reading of papers prepared by individual members. The most outstanding of these papers, by vote of the members, are printed. The season is inaugurated by a dinner meeting at which the in-coming president reads his paper. A "collation" served at the end of each weekly meeting offers opportunity for informal discussion and friendly intercourse. The club also maintains a library of members' and other authors' works in its rooms in the Fine Arts Building. Throughout the fall and winter months the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, organized just one year earlier than the Literary Club and occupying its own building at 120 East Bellevue Place, offers to its more than three hundred women, many of whom are society leaders of the city, readings, talks and literary papers, which constitute the major attraction for the semi-monthly meetings. Friends of American Writers, with luncheon programs at the Chicago Athletic Association, and the National League of American Penwomen are active among the women's literary groups of the city. The Cliff Dwellers, Tavern Club, Caxton Club and the Art Club include writers and authors in their memberships, and literature occupies a distinctive place in their programs.



LOCATION OF CAMPS OPERATED BY CHICAGO PHILANTHROPIC AGENCIES

(Camps within city limits are "Stay-at-Home" Camps)

CHAPTER XII

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE UNION RECREATION

In an analysis of recreation trends in the United States one is constantly reminded of the effect of mechanized industry. Continued increase in the amount of machinery used in industrial production has been accompanied by a decrease in the number of hours in the laborer's working week. The combination of such factors as increased productivity, lower prices, higher real wages, increased leisure constitutes the notable rise in the American standard of living particularly since 1900. In a comparison of industry in 1899 and in 1937, a report of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute points out that in the former year 4.7 million workers were employed on an average of 56.8 hours per week utilizing 2.11 horse power of machinery per capita. In 1937 the number of working hours had dropped to an average of 39.8 per week with 8.5 million factory workers and 4.86 horse power of machinery. By means of federal statutes and closer governmental regulation, particularly in inter-state enterprises, minimum wages and maximum hours in industry are now well established in the United States. From a recreation standpoint the constant decrease in the number of working hours has placed at the disposal of the individual additional free time of his own, theoretically to do with as he sees fit. This has increased the burden upon public and private agencies established for the provision of recreational opportunities, and has necessitated re-thinking and expansion of programs to take care of many who previously had little leisure time. Incidentally commercialized recreation reaped a rich harvest. With advent of the shorter working week many leading recreation experts have expressed concern over the lack in our educational system of instruction in the proper use of leisure time. Some have gone so far as to suggest that giving a man additional leisure time without the instruction as to how he might use it is comparable in its tragic possibilities to giving a six-year old boy a shotgun. Mass production, particularly of the automobile, has emphasized the mobility factor in determining recreational opportunities, and is in part responsible for the rising importance of national parks, state preserves, etc. as distinctively recreational rather than as exclusively conservational agencies. Much of the increased interest in hobbies as recreational pursuits has been attributed to the fact that with the continued development of machinery as instruments of production, the worker ceases to have the personal relationship stimulus and satisfactions commonly attributed to handwork, and to some extent himself becomes a machine or at best a mere machine tender. Hobbies afford an opportunity for restoring a necessary balance of interests and to a certain degree may compensate for the lack of individual expression in mass production. This is not the place to argue the case for and against modern capitalistic large scale industry. But two facts are clear: first the tendency to humanize industry and to correct many of its earlier mistakes, second, to look to other elements in the complex modern social organization for aid in meeting some of the problems of industry which industry itself may not be able to handle.[1]

In an analysis of what is known as industrial recreation, however, the chief concern is not so much with the effects of industrial employment upon the individual's general recreational life, but rather more specifically with the extent to which opportunities are provided by reason of the worker's employment and the degree to which facilities are offered by individual business and industrial concerns for the recreational use of their employees.

In observing varying provisions for employees' recreation in the United States it becomes apparent that several distinctions must be made. In the first place, the status of industrial recreation in small communities dependent upon one major in-

[1]See for a detailed discussion of these points, Arthur J. Todd, *Industry and Society.*

dustry for a livelihood is quite different from the position occupied by industrial recreation in large metropolitan areas. Of the former situation the recreation of Hershey, Pennsylvania, is an excellent illustration. In this community of approximately three thousand people "the social and recreational services of Hershey are quite different from those of any other corporation or company, because Hershey plans for the whole community and the township in the interest of all the people." The program is not made for the Hershey Chocolate Corporation alone. Approximately six thousand workers, a large percentage of whom live outside the community and in neighboring towns, are employed by the several Hershey interests. Hence the lay-out includes a community club valued at several million dollars and a sports arena seating 10,000; a clubhouse occupying nearly six acres of floor space, with a little theater, public library, social rooms, gymnasiums, swimming pool, bowling alleys, handball and squash courts, game room, dormitory and a hospital; Hershey Park, an active recreation area, occupying more than one thousand acres with a zoo and museum, golf course, rose garden, etc. Many of the facilities in Hershey are open to the community without charge, but in some instances fees are assessed.

In many other small communities similar programs, though less extensive, are provided for employees and the general community. But in large metropolitan districts, such factors as varying living conditions, location of plant in respect to the residences of the employees, age, sex and nationality divisions of workers, availability of space for recreational purposes, attitude of management and employers, economic conditions, existence of public, private or commercial facilities for recreation, all contribute in the determination of whether or not individual industrial and manufacturing institutions shall provide for employees' recreation. Their decision is thus the resultant of a complex of conditions and may well proceed from decidedly mixed motives.

In order to obtain factual data with which to construct the industrial recreation picture in Chicago, commercial concerns and manufacturing enterprises employing a total of more than six hundred thousand persons were requested to supply information. By means of a detailed schedule information was secured regarding the extent of recreational facilities, types of programs, means of financing, and general purpose of the recreation programs of more than seven hundred individual establishments. As this Volume goes to press the analysis of this material, representing the first intensive study made of industrial recreation in the United States in over a decade, has not as yet been completed. The following pages, therefore, indicate preliminary observations rather than complete findings. They should, however, serve to illustrate the general status of recreation provided by industry for its employees in Chicago.

Of six hundred establishments employing 389,000 persons, 233 with 143,832 men and 65,987 women, indicated they had employees' recreation programs. The majority of these establishments represented business enterprises with more than two hundred and fifty employees, although several with less than one hundred workers had some type of recreational activity. Most answers to the question as to the purpose or policy of the program, specified "good fellowship"; but even those who did not say so specifically seemed to imply this general function with some modification or qualification. Among the other more noteworthy reasons given for the development of employee recreation are: "to foster a social spirit among the employees and maintain morale through the medium of healthful recreation; to unify the program between the employees and executives; efficiency and social intercourse; fellowship and teamwork; good industrial relations; to bring the working force closer together; to promote good will; promotion of employer-employee relationship." Significantly enough, a number of individual establishments which at present have no program supplied information concerning reasons for the absence of employee recreation. Among the explanations offered are the following: "prefer giving the employee the money in his pay envelope"; "diversity in employee interest prevents organization of activities"; "employees too old to be interested"; "employees prefer own home to plant recreation"; "no facilities available." Several organizations employing large working forces indicated that the National Recovery Act and the Wagner Act tend-

ed to create hard feelings between employer and employee, and therefore led to the disruption of their programs. Others stated that much of their recreation program had been conducted by employee union groups (so-called company unions) which the National Labor Relations Act had eliminated. More than one employer reported that national unions had accused the company of paternalism in fostering employee recreation.

In answering the inquiry regarding the responsibility for and control of the recreation program, 114, or 40 per cent of the 280 firms included in the preliminary analysis, indicated that the employees directed the entire range of activities; ninety-four, or 34 per cent, that the program was a joint employer-employee project; and seventy-two, or 26 per cent, that the company conducted the activities. Of forty-one companies employing over one thousand persons the employees conducted the program in sixteen; it was a combined responsibility in fifteen concerns; in ten the company promoted the activity. Where the company was active, most of the supervision was provided through the personnel or industrial relations departments. In employee-directed programs the control was vested in benefit associations, clubs or committees. Where a combination was operative, frequently the personnel department assisted in the formation of the policy, with much of the execution and direction of specific activities in the hands of employees. Several concerns indicated that the determination of individual types of recreation activity was left to the initiative of employees and that the company assisted only when called upon.

Of all industrial recreation activities bowling is by far the most popular, although less than ten establishments have facilities for this sport within their own plant and equipment. In 225 firms reporting bowling competition, a total of 1,702 individual teams were specified. In addition, more than twenty organizations indicated the existence of bowling leagues within their plants but without noting the number of teams. At the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company ninety teams compete in bowling; at the Illinois Bell Telephone Company fifty such groups are noted. Softball conducted on an intra-plant basis, as well as in industrial and other leagues, follows closely upon bowling as a sport interest. Almost one thousand teams were designated by 264 individual establishments, with one company having nearly one hundred softball units in its employee organization. In only one instance, that of a motor company sponsoring an outstanding softball team as a form of advertising, was a team not composed of employees of the company. In about one-half of the organizations softball was played at least once a week during the season. Less than twenty-five companies in the first 400 schedules returned were represented in baseball competition, but twenty-seven figured in basketball, fifty-eight in golf, ten in tennis, three in volleyball, several in badminton, billiards and boxing, one each in handball, track and trap shooting.

Annual dances, picnics and Christmas parties are specified by a large number of companies. One hundred and seventy-two concerns with 155,715 employees had at least one picnic during the year. Forty-three of these listed no other event of an annual character. Employees of 107 commercial and industrial institutions had dances or dinner dance parties, while forty took part in annual Christmas events. It has been brought out in previous chapters that musical organizations predominate in the "cultural aspects" of industrial recreation programs in Chicago, with vocal music leading in popularity. Several of these choral societies, glee clubs, and various instrumental music organizations sponsored by industrial concerns have already received individual notice. Comparatively little is being done in the dramatic field, and except for a few companies in which classes are provided art too has not attained a significant position in industrial recreation.

While generally regarded as belonging rather in the field of education than of recreation, mention should be made of the provision of class instruction by some of the leading industries of the city. The R. R. Donnelley Company employs a physical education instructor and has both men's and women's classes in calisthenics, swimming and dancing. In the stockyards the Swift educational facilities are used by other plants in the district. Butler Brothers provides instruction in public speaking, dramatics, sketching and photography. The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company has a complete educational course including practical Eng-

lish and metallurgy. In several of the companies the major emphasis is upon instruction to improve the individual's professional status in the company; for example merchandising, public speaking, first aid, printing, aviation law are noted. Several of the larger business concerns without their own classes assisted their employees financially in educational plans by paying either all or part of the tuition at public and private schools in the city. More than one hundred and seventy-five establishments purchased tickets for performances of opera, which were distributed among the employees. Others have sought to stimulate interest in the popular concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

In an article published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Frank G. Smith, President of the Ohio Rubber Company, discussing recreation in the personnel program, replies to the question as to whether employees' recreation programs make unreasonable demands for expenses with a definite "no." "The per capita cost is only about two dollars a year, to provide the equipment and facilities which have brought so much pleasure to everyone. We have received in return a great deal more than that in terms of understanding, co-operation, initiative and friendliness." This would appear to be in direct conflict with the expression of the Chicago industrialist who indicated that he preferred to put the money in his employees' pay envelopes. While in many instances the actual amount expended for industrial recreation programs had never been determined by the company, on the basis of a preliminary analysis it would appear that the two dollars estimate is somewhat low, if one is to include the cost of bowling and other activities where fees for the use of commercial facilities are required. In by far the greater number of the programs the necessary funds were provided by the employees. Some of this money came from annual dues to employees' associations or benefit groups. In other instances the cost was pro-rated by activities. Several companies which provided the entire financial backing to the programs indicated that between five and ten dollars represented the average per capita expenditure. In other cases most of the money was provided by employees, with the employer making up the deficit at the end of the year. Several groups indicated that the funds for their programs were secured by a percentage on the sale of candy through canteens, or by a percentage of the receipts of company-owned supply stores. Of the individual activities financed by the company the picnic and annual Christmas party are the most numerous. In several instances, however, proceeds of picnics have provided the funds by which company associations finance their recreation programs. Contributions of individual companies to employees' recreation programs were noted, several ranging between one thousand and two thousand dollars. In practically no instance where the program is supervised by the personnel department has a breakdown been made of the amount of this division's allocation expended for distinctly recreational purposes. The analysis of the first returns on this information provides no basis for conclusive statements. But it is possible to say with assurance that the cost of industrial recreation as of other items in "welfare" activities is added to the costs of production and is not taken out of the workers' wages. Wages are determined by factors other than such minor items as welfare.

It would appear that the major obstacle to the expansion of industrial recreation programs lies in the lack of physical plant and equipment for these activities. With the exception of the large steel companies of the city, several of the downtown banking institutions and the public utilities of Chicago, there is a comparative dearth of industrial recreational equipment. Only five out of 400 establishments within the city of Chicago had gymnasiums, and only one of these was over the forty by sixty foot generally accepted minimum standard. Eleven companies had rooms which were used as auditoriums, including several tea rooms converted to this purpose. One swimming pool (not used) was noted. There were forty-one billiard tables at five locations, twenty-seven bowling alleys in three establishments, one handball court, twenty-seven libraries at twenty-two companies, 133 ping pong tables at fifty locations, 187 radios in forty-three concerns. Five companies had twenty tennis courts, thirty-seven softball diamonds belonged to thirty-one institutions, seventy-eight horseshoe pits to thirty-two; three volleyball courts and an archery range were also

specified. However, this summary is incomplete; it is known that among many of the establishments not included in the returns there are additional facilities including baseball diamonds. It is safe to say, however, that when all of the schedules have been tabulated the result will still indicate a deficiency in facilities. Comment by many of those reporting indicated the use of public tax-supported facilities, sometimes in the immediate vicinity of the company but more often some distance away. While many of the individuals who co-operated by filling out schedules expressed complete approval of the assistance given by the Chicago Park District, there were an appreciable number who stated in emphatic terms that discrimination against industrial organizations in the assignment of baseball diamonds and other facilities was a serious handicap to the development of employee recreation and "something should be done about it." Officials of the Park District are not unaware of this situation; they point out, however, that particularly in those areas where industrial institutions predominate, congestion of population makes it impossible to satisfy the needs of the community and of the industrial groups operating in the neighborhood. In spite of its physical limitations it should be said that the Park District has been particularly active in the development of industrial recreation and by means of leagues, tournaments and instruction has stimulated competition particularly in such outdoor sports as softball and baseball. With industry lacking indoor facilities, with the public school gymnasiums closed and the Park District's facilities scheduled for use throughout the day, indoor active recreation by industrial groups has been "stymied." Some assistance, however, has been given by the Y.M.C.A.'s of the city which have been open for both intra-company activities and a wide range of industrial and community leagues. Special rates are given to employee groups and in some instances the entire cost has been paid by the management of individual companies.

From an analysis of recreational activities under the auspices of the various trade unions in Chicago (likewise incomplete at the present writing), the provision of leisure-time opportunities for the members of such organizations appears quite limited. With several notable exceptions most trade unions confine themselves to regular business meetings, with only an occasional smoker, annual picnic, or party as a concession to recreation supplied by their own initiative. In a few instances where permanent headquarters are maintained, card rooms and lounges are included as part of the plant. Brief mention should be made, however, of the program of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. With more than sixteen thousand members in Chicago, this union has since 1927 maintained its own building in which many forms of social and recreational activity are available. Construction costs were paid for before work was begun. Included in the facilities are a gymnasium, handball courts, exercising rooms, facilities for wrestling and boxing, steam rooms, showers and dressing rooms. The plant includes also an auditorium seating more than sixteen hundred, with a stage and theatrical equipment; club rooms including one with a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty and another seating two hundred; a library with 6,000 volumes; six bowling alleys and two billiard tables. The staff of the union includes a bowling instructor and a professional gymnasium teacher. Among the activities for both men and women are softball, bowling, basketball, volleyball, a dramatic league, junior dramatic club, lectures and a choir. This latter group is directed by the head of the music department of one of the city's universities. Numerous parties, concerts, and an annual picnic are also provided by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The Chicago Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America occupies its own building directly opposite the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at 332 South Ashland Avenue. The building, erected at a cost of more than a million dollars, contains four large halls seating from one hundred and fifty to five hundred persons, a large auditorium accommodating slightly less than five thousand, theatrical equipment, lounges, smoking rooms and restaurants. A commercial recreation establishment with bowling alleys and billiard tables is also located in the hall. Bowling is the major activity of this union with individual leagues competing in different sections of the city.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Hobby and Special Interest Clubs

Probably the most significant trend in recreation during the past decade has been the rapid growth in the number and types of avocational recreational interests generally classed as hobbies. A "hobby" is defined as: "A subject or plan to which one is constantly reverting; a favorite and ever-recurring subject of discourse, thought or effort; a topic, theme, or the like (considered as) unduly occupying one's attention or interest." It follows that the extent to which an individual participates in any type of activity is the determining factor in whether or not it may be regarded as a hobby. From this standpoint almost any form of recreational pursuit can become a hobby. To most people the term "hobby" implies a particular activity, conforming to the above definition, generally participated in on an individual basis. For the most part hobbies can be regarded as home recreation, although in recent years the provision particularly by tax-supported agencies of facilities for the pursuit of individual hobbies has increased opportunities for intensive participation in specific hobbies. The recognition by public institutions of these individual avocational interests has not been confined to physical equipment; accompanying it have been instruction and assistance by skilled recreation leaders. To this can be attributed much of the impetus to the hobby movement, because for lack of such backing all but the most self-reliant, aggressive hobbyists were previously held back through ignorance of the proper procedures. However, even before the parks, playgrounds and schools became active in the promotion of hobbies, the movement was well established; and as a result of the common interest in specific forms of avocational recreation a considerable number of groups, usually small, were devoted to such hobbies as stamp and coin collecting, photography, model craftsmanship of various types. Today one has but to observe the wide range of magazines devoted to specific hobbies to gauge the extent of interest in them throughout the United States. Conservative estimates have placed the number of magazines, exclusive of trade publications, devoted to hobbies at several hundred, and the number constantly increases.

Within the past five years the most significant single advance in the hobby field has been made by photography. This is particularly true with the rise of the miniature camera. It is not possible even to hazard a guess as to the number of camera enthusiasts in Chicago today. Even a listing of all camera clubs would be a rather difficult task. Twenty Chicago Park District fieldhouses are meeting places of camera clubs with membership varying from ten to seventy-five. Nineteen of the Chicago high schools likewise sponsor photographic organizations. In addition to these there are many other groups composed mostly of adults. Among the more prominent is the Chicago Camera Club, organized in 1904, which has a membership of 103. Others include the Central College Camera Club, the Fort Dearborn Camera Club, the Jewish People's Institute Camera Club, the Loop Camera Club and the Lawson Y.M.C.A. Camera Club. Several of the churches of the city also house clubs of this type. Among the industrial units most prominent are the Hawthorne Camera Club of the Western Electric, organized in 1915, and the photography groups in the following business organizations: Commonwealth Edison, R. R. Donnelley and Sons, Hall Printing, Edison General Electric, Belmont Radio, Carnegie-Illinois Steel, Illinois Bell Telephone, Kraft-Phenix Cheese, Stewart Warner, and First National Bank.

According to those closely allied with the amateur photographic field in Chicago many of the clubs formed during the past three years do not predicate new camera enthusiasts, but merely represent the drawing together of those individ-

uals who previously had followed their hobby independently. Recently, however, particularly in the Park District, a comparatively large number of people who are beginners have affiliated themselves with camera clubs. In this latter category an increasing number of women are found. Many of the camera clubs provide frequent exhibits and take part in competitive displays. The more substantial groups have completely equipped photographic laboratories for the use of their membership. Almost all the clubs provide opportunities for discussion of common photographic problems, and manufacturers and dealers in photographic supplies assist by providing lecturers and demonstrations of their products on these occasions. Several city-wide downtown exhibits hold a prominent place among the activities of these camera clubs. Because of the interest in photography as a hobby, and to some extent contributing to its continued growth, most of the Chicago newspapers now devote sections to technical and graphic problems.

If one were to accept as a basis for computing interest in stamp collecting or philatelics in the United States the increased sale of stamps by the post office to collectors, it would appear that activity in this hobby has increased 900 per cent during the past four years. According to its records the 1937 sales totaled $3,000,000 as against $300,000 in 1933. It should be pointed out that much of this increase is attributed to the issue of a considerable number of new stamps during this period. Even so, however, it is generally agreed that stamp collecting is rapidly increasing as a leisure-time interest. According to its followers the acquisition of stamps represents the world's largest collecting hobby. There are approximately seventy-five stamp clubs in the city of Chicago, of which the Chicago Philatelic Society, organized in 1886, is the oldest. Twenty-three clubs in the Chicago district are members of the Central Federation of Stamp Clubs. The active interest of these groups in their hobby is seen in the American Philatelic Congress which has been held in Chicago under the auspices of these groups during the past three years. Among the industrial organizations in the city maintaining stamp collecting groups are the Commonwealth Edison, the Seng, and Stewart Warner Companies. Unique not only in this country but throughout the world is the Postage Stamp Bourse which meets every Thursday evening at a Loop location. This organization is a non-profit agency through which dealers make sales of stamps to collectors. An average of from three hundred to six hundred collectors attend the meetings. To accommodate the estimated 10,000 stamp collectors in Chicago, of whom only 600 belong to clubs, the post office has a special philatelic window at its main location. The Chicago Police Department maintains a special stamp detail whose activities are confined to apprehending stamp thieves.

In somewhat the same classification as philatelics is coin collecting or numismatics. While to some collectors of coins the main objective is to secure coins the sale of which will bring a large profit, the "dyed in the wool" coin collector, in addition to being interested in the financial value of his collection, attempts to increase his knowledge of the historical significance of coins and of the little known countries which some represent. The Chicago Coin Club, organized in 1905, which holds meetings twice each month, includes many of the more active collectors in the city.

Antiques have always been regarded as one of the outstanding forms of collecting. In recent years, however, the acquisitive individual has gone in for less expensive items and today match book covers represent the most common forms of collection in many parts of the United States. Several pages could be devoted itemizing the individual types of collections in existence today. However, the mere diversity of the individual collections hinders organizations of clubs or groups with a common interest. The building and racing of model sail-boats and model motor-boats received comment elsewhere in this Volume. During recent years one of the most interesting exhibits in the city has been the Inventors' Congress which included a wide range of items made by hobbyist inventors in addition to the works of those who rely upon their creative efforts for a livelihood.

With a history of more than twenty-five years behind it the Prairie Club has long been prominent in the city because of its "promotion of outdoor recreation in the form of walks, outings,

camping and canoeing; the establishment and maintenance of permanent and temporary camps; the encouragement of the love of nature; the dissemination of knowledge of the attractions of the country and the preservation of suitable areas in which such outdoor recreation may be pursued." The club, a non-profit organization, has a membership of 900, more than one-third of whom have been affiliated for fifteen years or more. Its major activity is the Saturday afternoon hike open to the general public at a nominal cost. These walks, usually varying from four to nine miles, include routes with scenic interest, historical significance or other educational implications. Special camera walks and all-day Sunday hikes, several permanent camps in the Indiana Dunes and one in the Palos Park Forest Preserve are among the other activities and equipment of the organization. Longer outings to a northern camp on the Canadian border are also featured in club publications. The outdoor program is supplemented by lectures, motion pictures and various forms of social recreation. The Friends of Our Native Landscape is similar in some respects to the Prairie Club.

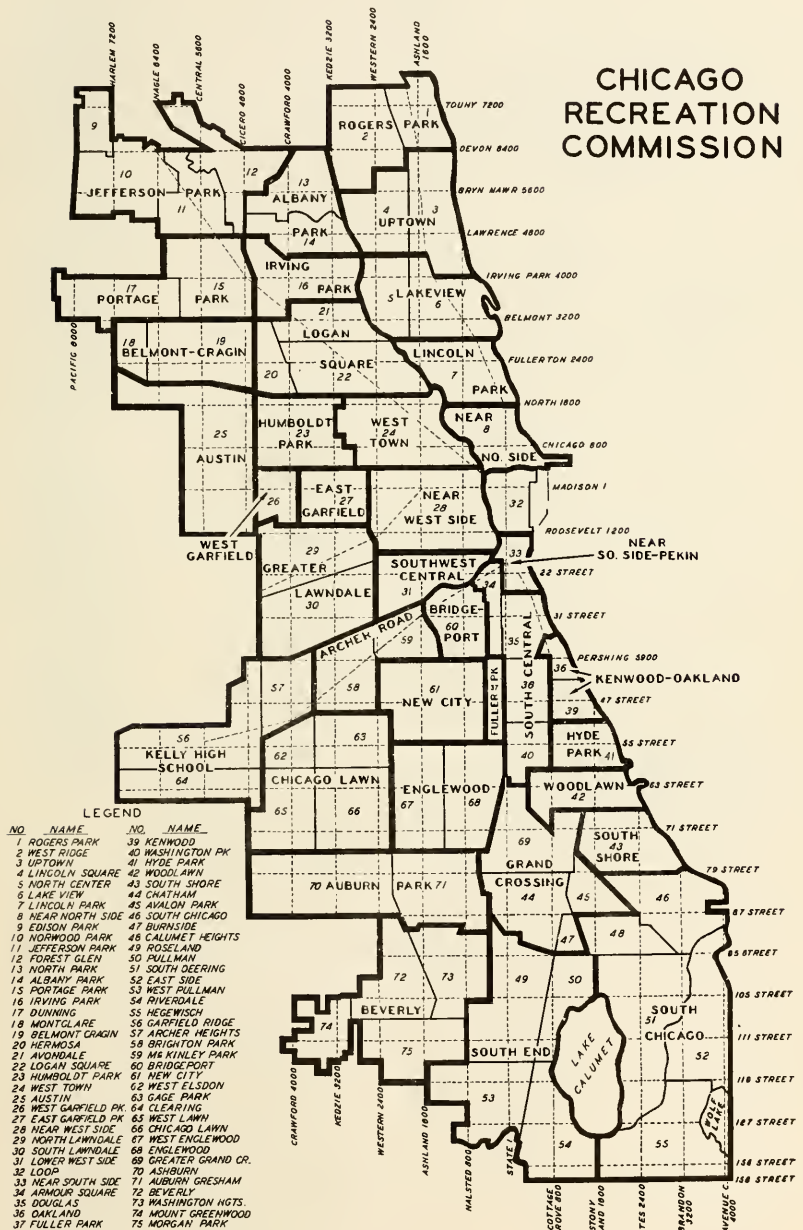
In 1934 the Youth Hostel movement, long prominent in European youth activities, secured its first footing in the United States. It spread first throughout the East but now the movement includes an ever increasing number of Middlewestern units for the convenience of people who wish to travel and see the country economically. Generally the Hostel quarters are located from ten to fifteen miles apart, making it relatively easy for one to "hike or bike." Many of the locations provide facilities for the individual to do his own cooking. While there are no age limitations upon membership, emphasis is laid naturally upon the younger traveler, with special rates for those under twenty-one. In the Chicago area assistance to the Youth Hostel movement was given in 1938 by the Chicago Rotary Club and George Williams College, and hostels were operative on several routes from the city. At first governmental favor smiled upon the plan, but recent reports from Europe have produced an attitude of caution, to say the least.

Almost 1,200 dogs were entered in the Chicago Bench Show held recently at the International Amphitheater under the auspices of the newly organized Kennel Club. This exhibition and competitive event represented one of the largest indoor meets ever held in the United States, and indicates the interest of Chicago dog fanciers in the "aristocrats of the canine world." The event attracted entrants from twenty-eight states and Canada. Approximately one-fourth of all the exhibits were sporting dogs. The interest of Chicagoans in pedigreed animals appears in a wide range of clubs in which ownership of individual breeds is the basis of membership. To be found among these groups are the following: Western English Setter Club; Western Irish Setter Club; Cocker Spaniel Club of the Mid-West; English Springer Spaniel Club of the Central States; Central States Dachshund Club; Chicago Collie Club, Inc.; The Doberman Pinscher Club of America; German Shepherd Dog Club of the Great Lakes; Mid-West Great Dane Club; The Central States Airedale Terrier Club; Chicago Bullterrier Breeders Association; Wire and Smooth Fox Terrier Breeders Club of Chicago; Irish Terrier Club of Chicago, Inc.; Kerry Blue Terrier Club of Chicago; Midwest Standard Schnauzer Club; The Scottish Terrier Club of Chicago; Chihuahua Club of America; Western Pekingese Club, Inc.; The Western Pomeranian Club; Western Boston Terrier Club, Inc.; Chicago Bulldog Club, Inc.; Mid-States Chow Chow Club; American Sealyham Terrier Club and Mid-West Boxer Club.

Many of these groups conduct special showings of their respective types of dog, for example, a Boston Terrier Show and an annual Spring Puppy Exhibit comprising all breeds. To prepare dogs for show purposes the International Kennel Club conducts a school for which a full membership costs fifteen dollars. While some of the organizations mentioned above are concerned with animals used in hunting, much of the activity with these animals is conducted under the auspices of the Midwest Field Trial Club. This organization is active in six field meets of which two are national. More than one thousand spectators were attracted to a recent meet at the Biltmore Country Club. It is particularly interested in retrievers; the Chicago Field Trial Club, with a membership of eighty, is primarily active in bird dog competi-

RECREATION COMMITTEE DISTRICTS

OF CHICAGO



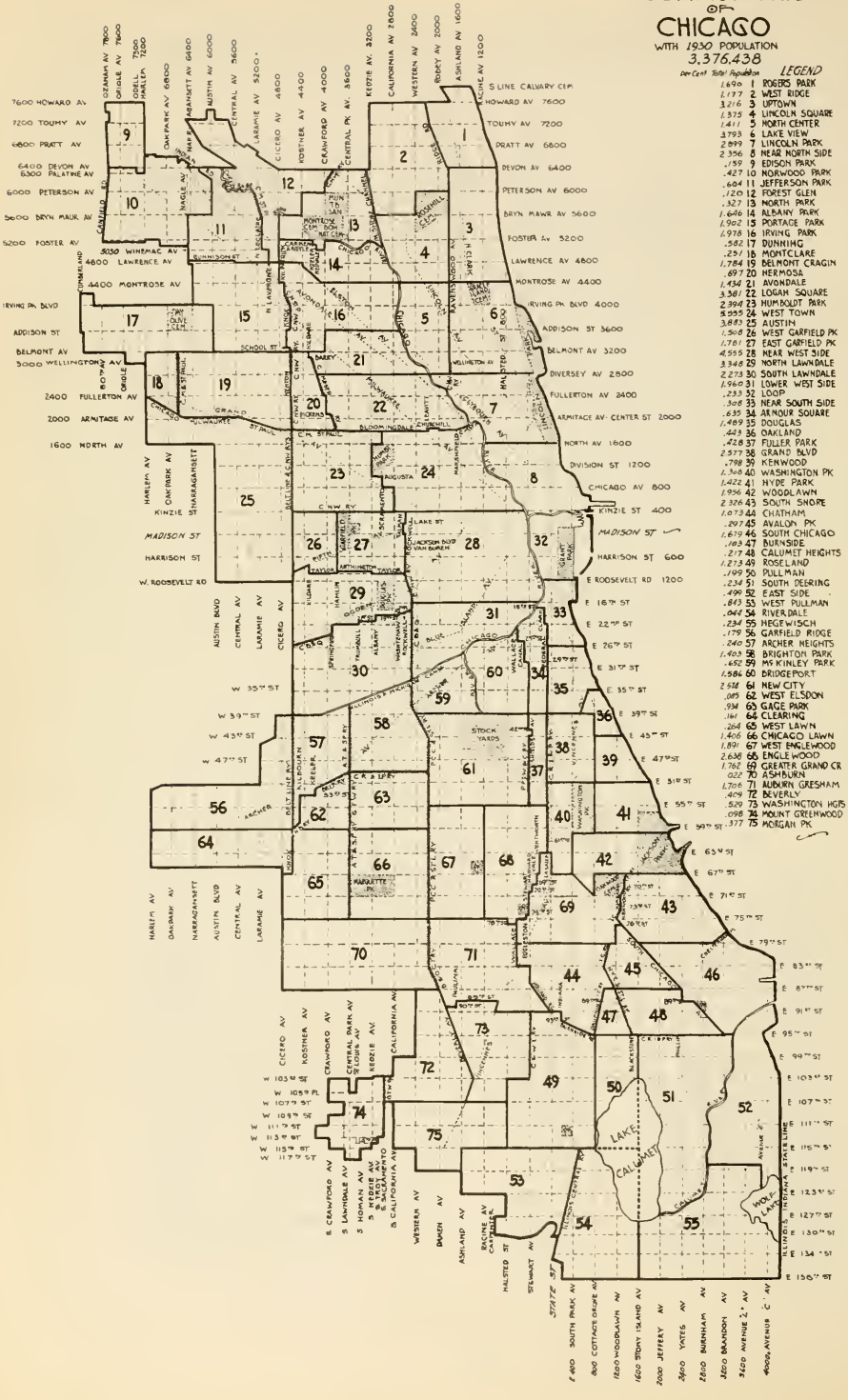
LEGEND

NO	NAME	NO.	NAME
1	ROGERS PARK	39	KENWOOD
2	WEST RIDGE	40	WASHINGTON PK
3	UPTOWN	41	HYDE PARK
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	42	WOODLAWN
5	NORTH CENTER	43	SOUTH SHORE
6	LAKE VIEW	44	CHATHAM
7	LINCOLN PARK	45	AVALON PARK
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	46	SOUTH CHICAGO
9	EDISON PARK	47	BURNSIDE
10	NORWOOD PARK	48	CALUMET HEIGHTS
11	JEFFERSON PARK	49	ROSELAND
12	FOREST GLEN	50	PULLMAN
13	NORTH PARK	51	SOUTH DEERING
14	ALBANY PARK	52	EAST SIDE
15	PORTAGE PARK	53	WEST PULLMAN
16	IRVING PARK	54	RIVERDALE
17	DUNNING	55	HEGEWISCH
18	MONTCLARE	56	GARFIELD RIDGE
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	57	ARCHER HEIGHTS
20	HERMOSA	58	BRIGHTON PARK
21	AVONDALE	59	MC KINLEY PARK
22	LOGAN SQUARE	60	BRIDGEPORT
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	61	NEW CITY
24	WEST TOWN	62	WEST ELSDON
25	AUSTIN	63	GAGE PARK
26	WEST GARFIELD PK.	64	CLEARING
27	EAST GARFIELD PK	65	WEST LAWN
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	66	CHICAGO LAWN
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	67	WEST ENGLEWOOD
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	68	ENGLEWOOD
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	69	GREATER GRAND CR.
32	LOOP	70	ASHBURN
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	71	AUBURN GRESHAM
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	72	BEVERLY
35	DOUGLAS	73	WASHINGTON HGTS.
36	OAKLAND	74	MOUNT GREENWOOD
37	FULLER PARK	75	MORGAN PARK
38	GRAND BLVD		

LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF CHICAGO

WITH 1930 POPULATION 3,376,438

Per Cent Total Population	LEGEND		DISTRICT POPULATION
1.690	1	ROGERS PARK	57094
1.177	2	WEST RIDGE	39759
3.216	3	UPTOWN	108583
1.375	4	LINCOLN SQUARE	46419
1.411	5	NORTH CENTER	47651
3.793	6	LAKE VIEW	128066
2.899	7	LINCOLN PARK	97873
2.356	8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	79594
.159	9	EDISON PARK	5370
.427	10	NORWOOD PARK	14408
.604	11	JEFFERSON PARK	20392
.120	12	FOREST GLEN	4065
.327	13	NORTH PARK	11052
1.646	14	ALBANY PARK	55577
1.902	15	PORTAGE PARK	64203
1.978	16	IRVING PARK	66783
.582	17	DUNNING	19659
.251	18	MONTCLARE	8500
1.784	19	BELMONT CRAGIN	60221
.697	20	HERMOSA	23518
1.434	21	AVONDALE	48433
3.381	22	LOGAN SQUARE	114174
2.394	23	HUMBOLDT PARK	80835
5.555	24	WEST TOWN	187551
3.883	25	AUSTIN	131114
1.508	26	WEST GARFIELD PK	30910
1.781	27	EAST GARFIELD PK	60125
4.595	28	NEAR WEST SIDE	153761
3.348	29	NORTH LAWNDALE	113054
2.273	30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	76749
1.960	31	LOWER WEST SIDE	66174
.233	32	LOOP	7891
.308	33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	10416
.635	34	ARMOUR SQUARE	21456
1.489	35	DOUGLAS	50285
.443	36	OAKLAND	14962
.428	37	FULLER PARK	14437
2.577	38	GRAND BLVD	87005
.798	39	KENWOOD	26942
1.348	40	WASHINGTON PK	44178
1.422	41	HYDE PARK	48017
1.956	42	WOODLAWN	66052
2.326	43	SOUTH SHORE	78515
1.073	44	CHATHAM	36228
.297	45	AVALON PK	10023
1.679	46	SOUTH CHICAGO	56683
.103	47	BURNSIDE	3483
.217	48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	7343
1.273	49	ROSELAND	42983
.199	50	PULLMAN	6705
.234	51	SOUTH DEERING	7898
.496	52	EAST SIDE	16839
.843	53	WEST PULLMAN	28474
.044	54	RIVERDALE	1486
.234	55	HEGEWISCH	7890
.179	56	GARFIELD RIDGE	6050
.240	57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	8120
1.403	58	BRIGHTON PARK	47360
.652	59	MC KINLEY PARK	22032
1.586	60	BRIDGEPORT	53547
2.518	61	NEW CITY	86906
.085	62	WEST ELSDON	2861
.934	63	GAGE PARK	31535
.161	64	CLEARING	5434
.264	65	WEST LAWN	8919
1.406	66	CHICAGO LAWN	47462
1.891	67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	63845
2.638	68	ENGLEWOOD	89063
1.767	69	GREATER GRAND CR	59676
.022	70	ASHBURN	733
1.706	71	AUBURN GRESHAM	57604
.409	72	BEVERLY	13793
.520	73	WASHINGTON HGTS	17665
.098	74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	3310
.377	75	MORGAN PK	12747



tion. A considerable number of kennels are operated in Chicago and at its outskirts, and several animal hospitals are distributed throughout the city.

More than five hundred men and women are affiliated with the Greater Chicago Concourse of the American Racing Pigeon Union. This organization has for its function the promotion of the science of breeding, training and racing of homing pigeons, to conduct concourse races and to keep a permanent record of all results, to award prizes, etc. In addition to a regular schedule of racing events the organization, which meets at 2431 West Roosevelt Road, has a varied list of recreational events each winter.

Private Housing Projects

Although perhaps of little city-wide significance except for the fact that they point the way toward what might be done with large privately sponsored housing developments, the recreation aspects of the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments, 54 E. 47th Street, originally developed by the late Julius Rosenwald, and the Marshall Field Garden Apartments cannot be ignored. The Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments occupy approximately six acres, three of which are laid out in gardens and courts. More than 450 colored families reside in the development. Included in the facilities are a playground for small children and a larger area for older boys and girls. A trained social director, two modern nursery schools under the supervision of four trained teachers, and other children's play activities under the direction of two part-time recreation workers appear in its program. For adults there are parents' groups, Sunday afternoon forums, dramatics and handicraft classes. Sewing classes and opportunities for making Christmas toys for children likewise are provided. At the Marshall Field Garden Apartments, located at 411 West Blackhawk Street, occupying a full city block, the majority of the residents are professional, executive and business people. Among the facilities and equipment for children are a kindergarten and three years of elementary school, a children's library, three indoor play rooms and a large outside playground. A boy's club for residents between the ages of six and sixteen carries on a regular schedule of events. Organizations for adults include bridge clubs, a dramatic group, ping pong and bowling leagues, a workshop for tenants for handicraft and carpentry, and an American Legion Post. Classes for adults in dancing, bridge and puppet making are featured in publications of the project. Besides the use of their own facilities, organized activities are provided for the residents at the Larrabee Y.M.C.A. several blocks west of the apartments. Part of the cost of sustaining some of these activities is recouped from special charges for their use.

Chicago Area Project

Begun in 1932 "to develop a consciousness on the part of the local community with regard to delinquency and to other problems of child welfare and to evolve out of the efforts of the residents themselves a program for dealing with these problems in their local setting with a minimum of assistance from sources outside of the community," the Chicago Area Project is a program in community organization and research. Originally operating in an area from 79th to 86th Streets between the Illinois Central Railroad and the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, the experiment has since expanded so that it now maintains a second unit on the near North Side and a third on the near West Side. The former includes the district from North Avenue to Kinzie and from Clark west to Halsted Street. The Project, which is under the sponsorship of the Institute for Juvenile Research was initiated in 1931 by the Illinois Department of Public Welfare and the Behavior Research Fund. Operating in areas long known as centers of juvenile delinquency with recidivism rates far in excess of the general city average, the project, according to its sponsor, takes into consideration the traditions and patterns of crime and delinquency in the respective communities. Differing to some extent from previous efforts of group work agencies, the Project attempts to effect its work primarily through neighborhood planning and community participation. It represents ostensibly an attempt by the community to solve its own problems with the aid of skilled leadership as over against attempting to correct a situation through the intrusion of outside interests and agencies. In its operation the organization does not aim to displace existing agencies, but attempts to co-ordinate their activi-

ties through neighborhood councils divided into special committees. Financial support derives from the Chicago Community Fund, the Rockefeller and Wieboldt Foundations, private contributions, Community Trust, the WPA, the NYA and individuals in the local community. Leaders of the movement hold that recreation is only one of the components of their program. Church centers, boys' clubs, park facilities, vacant stores and other facilities are listed as part of the plant and equipment. The Near North Side Area Project where the Lower North Community Council actively assists in directing and administering the program may be taken as typical. Seventy-five residents of the community, most of whom are between the ages of thirty and forty, comprise the North Side Civic Committee which is divided into seventeen subcommittees: delinquency, civic improvement, health and sanitation, Boy Scouts, athletics, arts and crafts, newspaper and publicity, camping, educational tours, game rooms, vocational, educational, social, entertainment and music, dramatics, societies, and clubs. The whole scheme is so far experimental and will require much further testing before its effects upon already existing public and private recreational agencies in these areas or upon the people themselves can be determined.

Common Ground Community Project

Unique in that it possesses no facilities of its own, the Common Ground Community Project carries on its activities in the area bounded by 79th Street on the north, 138th Street on the south, Stony Island on the west and Lake Michigan on the east. The organization secures its financial support from the Community Fund and the Congregational Union. Some twenty-six nationalities, with the Polish group predominating, are comprised by the youth included in the program. Most of the activities are conducted in church basements, old buildings, woodsheds, garages, etc. On rainy days some of the activities are carried on under the sidewalks which are very much in the nature of tunnels. Most of the staff of the project at the present time is provided through the Works Progress Administration.

Community Councils

Among the more active community councils in the city of Chicago are the Archer Road, Bridgeport, Fuller Park, and New City Community Councils. These are co-ordinated into the Community Council of the Stockyards District. The objective of this latter organization is to make the stockyards a better place in which to live and partially by means of recreation to accomplish this desirable purpose. It assists notably in the sponsorship of summer educational recreation programs through its individual neighborhood councils and the local institutions and agencies of the district, such as the public parks and playgrounds, settlement houses, churches, police stations, Y.M.C.A.'s, Catholic Youth Organization, United Charities and special projects of the Works Progress Administration.

Among other community councils may be noted the Rogers Park Neighborhood Council, Uptown-Edgewater Civic Council, Lower North Side Community Council, Leyden Park Community Council, Austin Co-ordinating Council, Lawndale-Crawford Community Council, Southwest Central Community Council, Fuller Park, Hyde Park-Kenwood, and Oakland Councils, the Associated Clubs of Woodlawn, Kelly High School Community Council, Chicago Lawn Council, Ridge Civic Council, Longwood Manor Civic Association. Several of these groups supplement tax-supported recreation in their respective districts by financing and supervising program extensions. In some instances they have provided paid leadership to conduct group work activities on the play fields of public agencies where trained leadership had not been provided. The Edgebrook Community Council maintains the Edgebrook Community Center at 5501 West Larcom Street. The building is located on property of the Cook County Forest Preserve District, and the Chicago Park District co-operates by providing heat and light. With Works Progress Administration personnel regular organized activities, including softball leagues, ice skating, boxing, boys' and girls' games, and adult social recreation, are provided. The ultimate goal of the council in this district is to secure a tax-supported recreation center adequate to meet the needs of the population.

District Recreation Committees

All of the community councils and civic improvement groups include recreation within their scope and functions, and evidence an active interest in movements aiming toward the provision of adequate public facilities. The establishment of the Chicago Recreation Commission in 1934 provided an agency specifically concerned with the city-wide aspects of Chicago's recreation problems. Shortly thereafter in order to interpret recreation to the local communities and to develop a consciousness of the importance of adequate leisure-time opportunities in the various districts of the city, the Recreation Commission fostered the creation of district recreation committees. The membership of these groups follows very closely the pattern of the Recreation Commission, including leading citizens of each neighborhood "representing the educational, social, cultural, civic and business interests of the community." In 1938 more than thirty-seven such groups were functioning in their respective communities. Through the cooperation of the Works Progress Administration, the Recreation Commission has provided personnel to the committees to assist in securing factual data regarding recreation within the confines of their individual districts and to aid in the interpretation of these facts. The district committees have been particularly active in the vacant lot clearance program of the Commission and in the promotion of public agency extension projects. While they have no official governmental status, the committees frequently have been called upon to act as co-sponsors of community-wide programs. In addition to regular local meetings these groups frequently come together at city-wide meetings addressed by prominent speakers. Much of the success of the Recreation Commission's annual city-wide Recreation Congress is due to the support and interest of the district recreation committees.

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